

R. R. Feb 11 1724

MAGNA BRITANNIA

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HIBERNIA,

ANTICUA & NOVA.

OR,

A New Survey of GREAT BRITAIN, wherein,
to the Topographical Account given by Mr. *Cambden*, and
the late Editors of his *Britannia*, is added a more large
History, not only of the Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and
Parishes mentioned by them, but also of many other
Places of Note and Antiquities since discovered.

Together with

The CHRONOLOGY of the most remarkable Actions of the
Britains, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. The Lives and Con-
stitutions of the Bishops of all our Sees, Founders and Benefactors to our
Universities and Monasteries, the Sufferings of Martyrs, and many other
Ecclesiastical Matters. The Acts and Laws of our Parliaments, with the
Place of their Meeting. A Character of such eminent Statesmen and
Churchmen as have signalized themselves by their wise Conduct and
Writings. And the Pedigrees of all our noble Families and Gentry,
both Ancient and Modern, according to the best Relations extant.

Collected and composed by an impartial Hand.

VOL. III.

Containing the Counties of *London and Middlesex, Norfolk, Nor-*
thamptonshire, and Northumberland.

In the SAVOY:

Printed by E. and R. NUTT; and Sold by T. COX at the Corner
of *Switkin's Alley, Cornhill.* MDCCLXXIV.

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Containing the Counties of London and Middlesex, Norfolk, and
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Printed by J. and W. Norton, at the Golden
Ball in St. Dunstons Church-yard, in the County of
Middlesex.





Middlesex.



The COUNTY of MIDDLESEX described.

MIDDLESEX is an Inland County, so called, because it was inhabited by a Party of *Saxons*, who being situated in the midst of the three petty Kingdoms of the East, West, and South *Saxons*, called themselves, or were called by their Neighbours and Brethren, *Middle-Saxons*, and in Time their Country was known by the Name of *Middlesex*, as it still continues. It is divided from *Buckinghamshire* on the West by the River *Cole*, or *Coln*, which the *Britains* called *Co*; from *Hertfordshire* on the North, by parochial Boundaries, from *Essex* on the East by the River *Lee*, and on the South by the River *Thames*, which divides it from *Kent* and *Surrey*.

It is but a small County in Extent, containing not above twenty Miles in Length, and scarce twelve Miles in Breadth, and so not above eighty in Circumference; but comprehending the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* in it, is the richest and most populous in *England*, having but 247000 Acres of Land, and yet above 100000 Houses. The Land is very fertile by the Improvement of the Dung and Compost brought out of these Cities, and the Inhabitants exceeding wealthy, by the Trade of their navigable River the *Thames*. We may call it almost all *London*, being inhabited chiefly by the Citizens, who fill the Towns in it

with their Country Houses, to which they often resort, that they may breathe a little sweet Air, free from the Fogs and Smoak of the City. For the convenient Government of it, it is divided into six Hundreds, viz. *Spelthorn*, *Ipsworth*, *Osulston*, *Elsthorpe*, *Goare*, and *Edmonton*, and two Liberties, viz. *Finchbury* and *Wenlockbury*, containing in them sixty-nine Parishes, besides Chapels of Ease, five Market Towns, besides the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, all under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, except some few *Peculiars*, which we shall take Notice of in our Survey of them.

In the Time of the *Britains*, this County and *Essex* were inhabited by the *Trinobantes*, who about the coming of the *Romans*, were a little Kingdom governed by *Immonuentius*, but falling under the Power of *Cassibelan*, who slew their King and banished his Heir and Successor *Mandubratius*, were the first Clan of the *Britains*, who fell to the *Romans*; for *Mandubratius* flying to *Julius Caesar*, who was then in *Gaul*, and desiring his Assistance to restore him to his Right, the *Trinobantes* were so afraid of his Army, that they sent their Embassadors to *Caesar*, and having made their voluntary Submission to him, requested that *Mandubratius* might be their Governor under him, and gave him forty Hostages, as Pledges of their future Submission to the *Roman Senate*. Under the *Roman* Protection they lived in Peace a considerable

siderable Time, and had Governors of their own, as *Cunobeline*, *Caratacus* and *Togodumnus*, as we have more at large shewed in the Description of *Essex*, to which we refer the Reader.

Upon the Settlement of the Saxons in this Isle, this County, with all *Essex*, and Part of *Hertfordshire*, (which was the Country of the *Trinobantes*) became the Kingdom of the East Saxons, whose King, tho' he took his Name from that Part of his Kingdom, which was called *Eaſt Seaxa* or *Essex*, yet had his Palace in this City at *London*, where, tho' we shall speak of the Acts of these Kings more at large, and in our Account of *Essex* have given the Names of them, yet it may not here be amiss to mention such Actions of theirs, as more especially concern this Part of their Kingdom, the County of *Middlesex*.

The two first of the East Saxons Kings, *Erchenwine* and *Sledda*, were Heathen Princes; but *Sebert* the third King, being influenced by *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, turned Christian, accepted *Meltry* for Bishop of *London*, and converted the Temple of *Diana* into a Christian Church, which having dedicated to *St. Paul*, he gave it *Meltry* for his Cathedral. These Kings founded *St. Peters* at *Westminster*. *Beda* tells us, that *London* was at this Time a Princely Mart-Town, many People trading thither both by Sea and Land. After *Sebert*, his three Sons, *Sered*, *Seward*, and *Sigebert*, reigned over the East Saxons together. They unanimously returned to their old Heathen Superstitions, and were succeeded by *Sigebert*, the Son of *Seward*, who encouraged the same Rites. He had both a Brother and Son to succeed him, but the People rejected both, and chose *Sigebert* the Grandson of *Sebert*. He restored Christianity, and procured virtuous *Cedda* to establish the Gospel in his Kingdom, which *Smithelm* his Brother, and *Sigbere* in their Succession upheld. *Sebba*, their Successor, was so zealous a Professor of the Christian Faith, that he laid aside his Royal Vestments, and became a Monk in the Monastery of *St. Pauls*, *London*, in which devout Disposition, he was followed by his Sons and Successors, *Sigherd* and *Seofrid*, and rather exceeded by *Offa*, who after he had enlarged with Buildings, and enriched

with Lands the Church of *St. Peter* at *Westminster*, went to *Rome*, and became a sworn Monk. *Selred* succeeded him, and in his Successor *Suthrad's* Reign, *Egbert* the victorious West Saxon King subdued his Territories, and united them with his own. This Prince erected the Saxon Monarchy under which we find nothing peculiar to this County.

After the Conquest of this Nation by the Normans, this County underwent the like Fate with others, and was canton'd out among the Conqueror's Followers, partly out of a deep Distrust of the Saxons Fidelity, and partly to reward their Valour and Attendance, viz.

To Hugh de Montgomey Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury.	Manors 8
Waltheof Earl of Northumberland,	1
Judith Countess of Northumberland,	1
Robert Earl of Mortimer and Cornwall,	5
Edward de Sarisbury	1
Alberic de Vere,	1
Goffrey de Magnavill,	7
Richard de Tonebridge,	1
William Fitz-Ausculph,	1
Walter Fitz-Other, called de Windfore	4

This is all the general History we find of this County, we shall therefore proceed to a particular Survey of the Towns, following our former Method of ranging them under the several Hundreds, and describing the Market-Towns, with the adjoining Villages. As to the two Liberties of *Wenlaxbarne* and *Finnesbury*, we shall account them as Hundreds (as some Writers esteem them) and so make eight in this County, viz.

Spelthorn,	}	Elthorn,
Isleworth,		Finnesbury, and
Osulston,		Wenlaxbarne.

I. Spelthorn Hundred

Is the most Southern Part of this County lying on the west Side of it, It is bounded on the West and South, and Part of the East, by the winding Current of the River *Thames*, on the other Part of the East, by the Hundred of *Isleworth*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Elthorn*. The only Market-Town of this Hundred is,

STANES, a pretty large Town; the Market is on *Friday* weekly, and Fair on

on ; and both being near *London*, are well frequented. It is pleasantly situated by the *Thames* Side, which has a wooden Bridge leading over it, upon the utmost eastern Border. In the *Saxon* Tongue it was called *Stana*, which signifieth a Stone, because here was anciently a Boundary. Stone set up, to mark out the Extent of the City of *London*'s Jurisdiction upon the River. Some will have this Town so named from a *Roman* *Milliarium*, or *Mile-stone*, which they say was placed here ; but this Conjecture seems a Mistake, because *Stanes* doth not lie upon the *Roman* Way, between *London* and *ad Pontem*, or any other of that kind, upon which the *Milliaris*, or *Mile-Stones*, were only set.

An Army of *Danes*, *Anno Dom.* 1009, after they had burnt *Oxford*, returning to the *Thames* Side, and hearing that an Army from *London* was coming against them, passed the River at this Town, as the *Saxon* Chronicle tells us, and so went into *Kent* to repair to their Ships.

The Town is governed by two Constables and four Headboroughs, and being a Lordship belonging to the Crown, the Officers are appointed by his Majesty's Steward.

The Church here, with all its Appurtenances, was given by King *Edward* the Confessor, to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, by his Charter, dated 1066, Dec. 16. and the Cure was supplied by the Monks of that Abbey, till a Vicarage was appointed and endowed, and so continued till the Dissolution, when both the Rectory and Vicarage came to the Crown, and have so remained ever since. The Vicar here hath a Glebe of above sixty Acres. *Ashford*, so called from the Ford of the little River *Ash* there, is a Chapelry to this Town, endowed with an House, twenty-eight Acres and two yards of Land, as a Maintenance for such Person, as serves the Cure there.

Near this Place in a Meadow, called, *Running Mead*, or *Renemed*, was the famous Meeting of King *John* and his Nobles, *Anno* 1215, about settling the Liberties of the Lords and People of *England*. The Lords had got the City of *London* on their Side, and King *John*, who before had provided an Army to reduce them to their Duty, was

thereupon seized with such a Panick Fear, lest the other Towns and Cities of his Kingdom should follow the Example of the Metropolis, that he resolved to come to an Agreement with the Lords, and appointed a Meeting with them at this Place. Most of the Bishops appeared for the King, and some Lords, but much the greater Number of Peers were on the Barons Side. The Consultation was long, and the King was resolute, but perceiving himself unable to withstand the Barons Power, he at length consented to subscribe and seal such Articles concerning their Liberties, as they demanded, which were in almost the same Form as the two great Charters of our English Liberties, *Magna Charta*, and *Charta de Foresta* ; and to win his Subjects the more firmly to him, not only allowed the Barons to choose twenty-five Persons to see this Agreement put in Execution, but himself sent out his Letters Patents to the Sheriffs of the whole Realm, commanding them to see that the several Ordinances of this Agreement be diligently observed : But all this was only the Effects of the King's Fears, which were no sooner worn off, than he fell into a fit of Anger, and cursed the Day he was born, for what he had done, and soon after cancelled all. Upon this Agreement, the Author of the famous Poem (as it was esteemed in Mr. *Cambden*'s Days) called, *The Marriage of Tame and Isis*, has this Flight.

*Subluit hic Pratum, quod dixit Renemed
Anglus, &c.*

In English to this Sense.

Now Renemed upon Tame's Banks appears,
Where Men renown'd for Honour, Arms, and
(Years,

Met to reform the State, controul the King,
And Edward's Laws from long Oblivion bring:
Hence more than Civil Wars the Land oppress'd,
And Lewis with his French the Rebels
(Strength increas'd.

Near this Place also, was the Agreement made between the Nobles, Guardians to King *Henry III.* Son of King *John*, and *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, whom the Barons had invited into the Realm to assist them against King *John*, who had flown from the
A 2 former

former Agreement, and began a new War, which was not finished when he died. This Quarrel, how just soever it was against the Father, the Generality of the Lords, with whom the Pope joined, did not think it reasonable to carry on against the Infant King, his Son *Henry*, who was but nine Years old; and therefore they sought to make an amicable Conclusion of all Matters in Difference, and dismiss *Lewis* and his Forces into his own Country. The Dauphin, who dream'd of nothing less than obtaining the Kingdom for himself (as the Barons had promised him, and to that End had sworn Fealty to him) was for carrying on the War still, till his Desires were accomplish'd; but being excommunicated by the Pope's Legate, deserted by many of his Party, and disappointed of the fresh Forces he expected from his Father, he at length submitted to an Agreement about his Departure, and laying down Arms; and a Meeting was appointed here to that End, where *Lewis* himself, *Guallo* the Pope's Legate, and the Earl of *Pembroke*, who was then the Governor of the Realm, settled this Agreement, and confirmed it with an Oath, viz.

1. That *Lewis* with all his Complices, who had been excommunicated, should stand to the Judgment of the Holy Church, and be faithful to the Pope and Church of *Rome*.

2. That *Lewis* with his People should forthwith depart out of the Realm, and never return again with any evil Intent.

3. That so far as in him lay, he should procure his Father, King *Philip*, to make Restitution to King *Henry*, of all the Places which he hath any Right and Title to, in the Parts beyond Sea; and that when he shall be King of *France*, he will resign the same quietly. On the other Part, King *Henry*, the Legate, and Earl of *Pembroke*, took their Oaths severally.

4. That he would restore to the Barons of this Realm, and his other Subjects, all the Rights and Inheritances, with all the Liberties demanded, for which they had so long contended with King *John* his Father. And moreover agreed,

5. That all Prisoners on both Parts should be forthwith released and set at Liberty,

without paying any Ransom, and that such as had covenanted to pay, and on that Account were set at Liberty before the Conclusion of this Peace, should be discharged from the Payment of all such Sums as remained unpaid. Dated Sept. 11. 1218.

Col. *Bard* who was (as Mr. *Wood* *Ash. Ox.* describes him) a compact Body of Vanity and Ambition, but a proper, robust, and comely Person, was the Son of Mr. *Georg* *Bard* Vicar of this Town. He was educated at *Eaton*, and being made Fellow of *King's College, Cambridge*, travelled for some Years into *France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, and Arabia*, of which he sent a large Account to Mr. *Charles* *Mason*, and at his Return, presented his College with a fair Alcoran, worth twenty Pounds; which he was supposed to have stolen out of a Mosque in *Egypt*. Upon the breaking out of the grand Rebellion, he retired to his Majesty King *Charles* I. at *Turk*, where being made known to the Queen as a Traveller, and one that could speak *French*, he had a Commission to be a Colonel given him, and was afterwards made a Governor, first of *Camden-House* in *Gloucestershire*, and then of the City of *Worcester*. In these Services he acquitted himself so well, that he was created in 1643, first a Knight, and then a Baronet: But these Dignities did not content him, and therefore by his own, and others Endeavours, he was further honoured with the Title of Baron of *Brombry*, and Viscount *Belmont* in *Ireland*, Anno 1645. At length he was taken Prisoner in one of the unfortunate Battles for his Majesty, and to get his Liberty, wrote thus to the Parliament, That he had taken Arms, neither for Religion (for there were then so many, that he could not tell which to be of) nor for that Mouse-trap the Law; but to re-establish the King on his Throne, which he perceived could not be done, and therefore he desired to be discharged from his Imprisonment, and he would leave the Nation; which was accordingly granted and performed. He retired to King *Charles* II. in Exile, and was sent by him an Ambassador to the Emperor of *Persia*, upon Hopes of obtaining great Sums of Money from that Prince, for the Service the *English* Fleet had done the *Persians* at *Ormus*, but he was choked by the Sands in his

Way.

Way thither. He died a Papist, and left his Family poor. The Villages adjoining to this Town are,

Stanwell, bordering on it northward, a Village famous for having been the Seat of the noble Family of *Fitz-other*, or *de Windsor*, from the Norman Conquest. *Walter Fitz-other*, who had been one of the Conqueror's Followers, having received four Manors in this County, as a Reward of his Valour, and settled his Habitation here, and his Family enjoyed it, till King *Henry VIII.* *Regni* 31. obliged *Henry Lord Windsor* to exchange this his Seat, Manor, and Appurtenances in this County, *Surrey*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Berkshire*, and *Hampshire*, (which shews it to have been a very great Estate) for the Lands lately belonging to *Bridley Abbey* in the County of *Worcester*, and commanded him immediately to remove from hence, which he was forced to do with such an unwilling Mind, that he died within a Year after. This Family failed in *Thomas Lord Windsor*, who died in 1642, and was translated by his Sister to the *Hickmans*; her Son *Thomas Windsor Hickman*, by *Dixy Hickman*, Esq; being made, on her Accout, Lord *Windsor*, 12 *Car. II.* He was created Earl of *Plimouth*, 34 *Car. II.* 1682, and left two Sons, of whom the present Earl of *Plimouth* is descended.

The Church of this Parish, was anciently a Rectory in the Gift of the *Windsors*, but being given by some Person of this Family to the Abbot and Convent of *Chertsey* in *Surrey*, it was appropriated to it, and a Vicarage endowed, to which a Clerk was admitted in 1427. The Rectory remained in that Abbey till the Dissolution, when it passed with the Manor to the Crown, as is beforementioned, and remains still in it.

Dr. Bruno Rives, was Vicar of this Parish, and Rector of *St. Martins de le Ventry* (i. e. in the *Ventry-ward*) *London*. He was a noted and florid Preacher, and being Chaplain to King *Charles I.* suffered with his Royal Master, was sequestred from his Vicarage and Parsonage, and forced to fly to save his Life. He attended King *Charles II.* in his Exile, and was by him made Dean of *Chichester*, and Master of the Hospital there, but had no Profit of either till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when being sworn Chaplain

in Ordinary to his Majesty, he was preferred to the Deanery of *Windsor*, and to the Rectories of *Acton* in *Middlesex*, and *Haseley* in *Oxfordshire*, and was sworn Scribe of the most noble Order of the Garter. He hath written several Pieces, viz.

Mercurius Rusticus, in two Parts, and *Querele Cantabrigensis*, giving an Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy in that University, and the County.

Micro-Chronicon, or a brief Chronology of the Battles and Sieges which happened between his Majesty King *Charles I.* from the beginning of the Civil Wars to *March 25. 1647.*

Some Sermons upon 1 *Tim. 6. 10.* 2 *Tim. 4. 7.* and one before the House of Commons in 1660. He died at *Windsor*, *July 13. 1677*, and lies buried in the Isle, on the south Side of *St. George's Chapel* there; and over his Grave, on a Marble Table fixed in the Wall, is a large Inscription in *Latin* to his Memory, shewing his Sufferings, Eminency, and Preferments. On the other Side of *Stanes* is

Lalam, or *Laleham*, a little Village, where *Cesar* being about to pass the *Thames* out of *Buckinghamshire*, the *Britains* to prevent his landing on this Side, set all the Bank and thick Ford with Stakes, from which the Place adjoining to this Village, retains the Name still of *Goway-Stakes*.

The Church of *Lalam* is a Vicarage and Chapelry, anciently belonging to *Stanes*, and was in the Presentation of the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, till the Suppression, when it came to the Crown, with the Vicarage of *Stanes*, but was granted back again to the Abbey-Church of *Westminster*, by King *Henry VIII.* *Reg. 34.* which *Q. Elizabeth*, *Reg. 2.* confirmed; yet we do not find, that either the Church of *Westminster*, or any claiming under them, did ever present to this Vicarage; but at the Restoration, *Sir Thomas Reynolds* Knight, presented to the Church, or Chapel of *Lalam*, as a Vicarage, and his Clerk being admitted, the Advowson and Presentation has continued in his Family, or their Assigns; ever since, but upon what Title, or Pretence, is not known.

Mr. Benjamin Needler, the Son of *Thomas Needler*, Gentleman, was born in this Parish.

He

He was educated at *Merchant-Tailors School*, and being chosen Fellow of *St. John's College Oxford*, comply'd with the Parliament-Visitators in 1648. He was afterwards made Minister of the Church of *Margaret Moses, Friday-Street*, where he continued till he was ejected for his Nonconformity, Anno 1662: After which he retired to *North-Warnborough* in *Hampshire*, where he lived privately twenty Years, exercising his Function some Times, and died there June 1682. He preached some of the Sermons in the Morning Exercise, viz. at *Cripplegate*, Sermon. 3. in *Southwark*, Sermon. 13. and at *St. Giles's in the Fields*, on 1 Jo. 5. 9. South-East of this Place, upon the Banks of the River *Thames*, stands

Sheperton, or *Sceper-ton*, a small Village, whose Manor was in the Lord *John Beauchamp of Hauke* in *Somersetshire*, 16 Edw. III. Edward the Confessor, by his Charter dated Dec. 26. 1466, confirmed, among other Lands, to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, eight Hides of Land in this Parish, which had been given them before by one of his Predecessors. The *Beauchamps* continued Lords of this Manor for some Time. but alienated it to the *Tiptofts*, who held it, till *John Tiptoft* Earl of *Worcester* lost his Head for adhering to King *Edward IV.* and then it was seized by the Crown, from which it has passed to Sir *Bartholomew Read*, and his Heirs, in whom, or their Assigns, it remains.

The Church is a Rectory, and for many Ages was inseparable from the Manor, and the Lords abovementioned presented to it; but of late it hath been separated, and in the Hands of divers others, who have presented to it. Two of the Rectors of this Place are famous, viz. *William Groosfen*, or *Grocyn*, a singularly learned Man, who was incumbent in 1504. He was educated at *Wickam's School* at *Winchester*, and chosen Fellow of *New College, Oxford*, in 1467, who presented him to the Rectory of *Neuton Longville* in *Bucks.* After this, applying himself to Divinity, he became so eminent, that he was chose Divinity-Reader in *Magdalene College*, where he disputed before King *Richard III.* and gave him so great Satisfaction, that he rewarded him bountifully. He went into *Italy* to accomplish himself in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, which he so

fully effected, that after his Return he read *Greek Lectures* in *Oxford*, and became a great Friend and Tutor to *Erasmus.* Being made Master of the College of *All-hallows* in *Maidstone* in *Kent*, he resigned *Neuton-Longville*, and retired thither in his old Age, and there died in 1522, being eighty Years of Age, and was buried in it. He wrote several Books, as, *Traet. contra Hostiolum Wicklem; Grammatica, &c.* and is chiefly memorable for his Lectures in *St. Paul's Church* upon *Dion Areopagita*, in which he inveighed at first against such as denied the Authority of that Book: But after he had continued his Lectures some Time, he recanted his Opinion, and openly declared, That he did not believe the *Dionysius* mentioned *Acts* 17. 34, to be the Writer of that Book. And

Lewis Hughes, who was the Incumbent in 1642, or thereabouts, when the Civil Wars began. He was eminent for his Constancy and Loyalty, for being ejected from his Living here, and sequestered, he was imprisoned for speaking too lavishly against the Proceedings of the Parliament against their King. He died before the Restoration. Keeping the Course of the *Thames*, we come to

Sunbury, or *Sudbury*, another Village situated on the *Thames* Bank. The Manor hath from ancient Times belonged to the Bishop of *London*, tho' we find, that King *Edward* the Confessor did by his Charter abovementioned, confirm among other Lands seven Hides in this Parish by the Name of *Sunnabyri*, given by one of his Predecessors, to the Abbey and Convent of *Westminster*; but the Church of this Place has been all along appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Pauls, London*, who are the Patrons of the Vicarage for that Reason. In this Parish also, there was anciently a Portion of Tithes belonging to the Priory of *St. Bartholomew*, in *West-Smithfield, London*, and a Pension to the Abbey of *Graffene*, or *Grassene* in *Normandy.* North-west from this Place, at some distance from the *Thames*, standeth

Hanworth, a little Village, remarkable for nothing but a Royal Seat, which, tho' but small, was so much admired by King *Henry VIII.* that he made it his chief Place for his Pleasure, having the *Thames* in Prospect, and

and a delicious Champaign about it, as well as two good Parks on each Side, the one called *Kenton*, the other *Hanworth Park*, where he had the Diversion at all Times, of the Buck or Hare. In After-times, viz. 7 *Car. I.* it had the Honour to confer the Title of Baron upon *Francis Lord Cottington*, who by that Prince was created Lord *Hanworth*. He was the fourth Son of *Philip Cottington* of *Godmanston*, Esq; in *Somersetshire*, and having had his Education under *Sir Charles Cornwallis* Knight, while he was Resident in *Spain*, and being a Person of great Natural Parts, quick Apprehension, and solid Judgment, was 2 *Jac. I.* constituted one of the Clerks of the Council, and soon after was made that Prince's Agent in *Spain*, in which Places he merited so highly, that he was upon his Return 19 *Jac. I.* created a Baronet; and being every Day more conspicuous for his Prudence and Gravity, was constituted Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer by King *Charles I.* Reg. 5. and two Years after a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Cottington* of *Hanworth*. He adhered to his Majesty in all his Troubles, and was made Lord Treasurer at *Oxford*. After his Master's Death, he continued in the Service of his Son King *Charles II.* in his Exile, and was, with *Sir Edward Hyde*, sent Embassador into *Spain*, where he died at *Valadolid*. He left no Child, so that his Brother's Son, *Maurice Cottington*, was his Heir.

The Church here is a Rectory, and the Advowson was most anciently in the Family of the *Dairells*, or *de Hairells*, whose Seat was at *Lillington* in *Buckinghamshire*, which Place from them is called *Lillington-Dairell*. They presented for near a Century, and after them it has passed thro' several Hands. One of the Rectors of this Parish, named *Adam de Brome*, was a great Favourite of King *Edward II.* who made him Keeper of his Seal, and Chancellor of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, in its Vacancy, Archdeacon of *Stow*, and Minister of *St. Mary's* in *Oxford*, where he instituted a College of Students in Theology and Logick, by the King's Licence, of which he became Master. It is now called *Oriel College*. He endowed it with the Church of *Coleby* in *Lincolnshire*, and a Moiety of the Church of *Skinton* in

the Diocess of *Litchfield*. He died in 1332, and was buried in the North Isle of *St. Mary's Church*, whete he was Minister. He had a Stone Monument erected over him, but Time has demolished it. Adjoining to this Parish is

Felsham, a small Village, whose Church was given to the Hospital of *St. Giles's* in the *Fields*, by *Hawysia* Countess of *Rumase*, who probably was then Lady of the Manor. Her Gift, with the other Donations bestowed on it, was confirmed by King *Henry II.* This Hospital being a Cell to *Burton Lazare* in *Leicestershire*, the Master and Brethren for the Time being, were Patrons of this Church, which being in Process of Time appropriated to them, and a Vicarage appointed, they were Patrons of the Vicarage till the Dissolution. After the Suppression, King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 38. granted this Rectory, Parish-Church, and Advowson of the Vicarage to the Lord *Dudley*, but we never find, that he presented; for at the next Vacancy *Andrew Bury*, Gentleman, put in a Clerk, as *pleno jure Patronus*, and ever since, there has been a new Patron at every Avoidance.

East-Beaufort, so called to distinguish it from *West-Beaufort*, an Hamlet in that Parish. We find not who was anciently Lord of this Manor, and so may suppose it was given to one of the Conqueror's Followers. The Church was appropriated to the Convent of the *Holy Trinity* at *Hounslow*, by *Gilbert Segrave* Bishop of *London*, and a Vicarage ordained by him, of which the Master and Brethren of that House continued Patrons till the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.* when they came to the Crown, and remained there till Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 33. gave the Rectory and Vicarage, with other Things, to *John Aylmer* Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever: According to which Grant, the Rectory and Vicarage, continue annexed to the See of *London* ever since. More within this Hundred is,

Littleton, or *Lyttelnton*, a small Parish and Village, situate upon the little River *Ash*, so called from the small Quantity of Ground belonging to it; and so (as *Mr. Norden* says) truly a little Town. *Guy de Bryen*, or *Bryon*, Baron of *Walwaynes Castle* in the Count of *Pembroke*, was Lord of this Manor in the Reign of King *Edward III.* He was a Person

son of great Esteem with that King for his Courage, of which he gave a notable Proof, when he was Standard-Bearer in the Battle against the *French* at *Culais*; and as he was rewarded with a yearly Pension of 200 Marks out of the Exchequer during his Life, so he obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his Demefne Lands in this Parish and elsewhere. This Manor (under the Name of *Littlestone*) seems afterwards to have been given to the Priory of *St. John's* in *London*, and being seized at the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII* was exchanged with Sir *Thomas Heneage*, Knight, for other Lands, 60 *Edward* 6.

The Church here, which is a Rectory, doth not seem to have been appendant upon the Manor; for in the fourteenth Century, *William de Perkele* is found to be Patron; and in the beginning of the fifteenth, the Master and Convent of the Monastery of the *Holy Trinity* at *Hounslow*, as it continued till the Dissolution, when it was vested in the Crown, and so remained till King *James I* Reg. 7. granted the Advowson of the Church and the Glebe-Lands to Mr. *William Hughes*, to be held *in capite* by him and his Heirs; but he soon alienated them, for we don't find he ever presented, but sometimes one and sometimes another, till the Patronage came to be settled in *Thomas Wood*, Esq; who hath presented the two last Incumbents. Returning to the Course of the *Thames*, we come to

Hampton, a small Village, famous for nothing, but the noble House built here in the Reign of King *Henry VIII*. by Cardinal *Wolsey*. and since become a Royal Palace. The Manor of this Place seems to have been of old in the Priory of *Takely* in *Essex*; but when that House was dissolved by King *Edward III*. who seized upon the Temporalities of it, as a Priory Alien (it being a Cell to the Abbey of *St. Valery* in *Picardy*) to enable him to carry on his Wars with *France*. it was united to the Crown, and so continued till King *Henry VIII's* Reign, when we find that that King did grant to the Vicar of *Hampton*, and his Successors, a perpetual Pension of fifty-five Shillings in lieu of Tithes, issuing out of his Manor of *Hampton-Court*, which shews that the Manor was then in the Crown.

The Church was appendant to the Manor, when it was in the Possession of the Prior and Monks of *Takely*, and was with it seized by King *Edward III*. and so remained in the Crown, till *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, having obtained the Rectory, which had been before appropriated to the said Priory, and the Vicarage, of King *Richard II*. settled them upon his new founded College at *Winchester*, the Master and Fellows whereof continued Proprietors of the great Tithes and Patrons of the Vicarage, till *Henry VIII*. got the Rectories of *Harmondsworth*, *Herton*, *Isleworth*, *Twittenham*, and this of *Hampton*, and their Vicarages, into his Hand, by exchange with the Wardens, Fellows, and Scholars of the said College, for the Lordship and Manor of *Harmondsworth*. By this Means the Rectory and Presentation of this Vicarage was united to the Crown, and so remained till King *James I*. Reg. 5. gave them both to *Michael Cole*, Esq; and others, from which Time they have been in private Hands.

The Royal Palace here, commonly called *Hampton-Court* was built by Cardinal *Wolsey* (whom the Marriage of *Tame* and *Isis* terms, *Purpureus pater ille gravis, gravis ille sacerdos*, i. e. the purple Father and grand Priest) purely out of Ostentation (says Mr *Cambden*) to shew his great Wealth. It is environ'd, both House and Parks, on three Sides with the River *Thames*, and consequently stands in as pleasant a Situation, as the Prudence of its first Founder could select for it. Monsieur *Bellay*, one of the Attendants of Monsieur *Montmorency*, Lord Steward and Marshal of *France*, who being Embassador from the *French* King to King *Henry VIII*. was treated here by Cardinal *Wolsey* four or five Days, tells us, that the Furniture was as noble as the Building; the Hangings of the Chambers were of wonderful Value, there were 280 Silk Beds for the Reception of Strangers only, and every Place glistered with vast Quantities of Gold and Silver Plate; yet when he had done, he found it created him so much Envy, that he thought it Policy to skreen himself from it, by giving it to the King, who in Exchange, suffered him to live in his Palace at *Richmond*. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that it was a very magnificent Structure for the Age it was

was built in at first, both as to what that Pre-
late did, and what King Henry VIII. added ;
for he enlarged it so much, that it had then
five spacious Courts, set round with neat
Buildings, of such exceeding curious Work,
that *Leland* describing them, says,

*Hic Rex Henricus tales Octavius ades,
Exerxit, quales toto sol aureum orbe
Non vidit:*

In English thus.

Here's such a Palace Henry's Work doth
(*shew,*
As the Sun in his long Course doth no where
(*view.*

Which Description *Grotius's* Character of
it rather increases than diminishes in these
Verses.

Si quis opes nescit (sed quis tamen ille?)
Britannus,
Hampton curia, tuos consulat ille Lares:
Contulerit toto cum sparsa Palatia mundo,
Dicet, Ibi Reges, hic habitare Deos.

In English thus.

If any Britain, what is Wealth, don't know,
To Hampton-Court let him directly go:
When he all Palaces hath viewed well,
He'll say, There Kings, but here the Gods do
(*dwell.*

But the late Additions made to this Pa-
lace by their Majesties King *William* and
Queen *Mary*, do so far excel any Thing
that was erected before, that they evidently
shew, what vast Advancements Architecture
has received since that Time. The Gardens
are improved to a wonderful degree, not
only in the Walks, both open and close, and
the great Variety of Topiary Works, but
with Green-houses too, which have Stoves
under them, so artificially contrived, that
all foreign Plants are there preserved in gra-
dual Heats, suitable to the Climes of their
respective Countries, where they naturally
grow, and from whence they are brought.
In fine, the Whole seems to be designed
with so much Magnificence, that when 'tis
finished, it will equal, if not excel, all the
noblest Palaces in the World: How great

Advances are already made towards it, may
appear by

1. The noble Chapel, beautified by the
late Queen *Mary*, which has on the right
Hand of it, a noble Portico, supported
by *Dorick* Pillars, which leads to the great
Stairs, which are finely painted by the fa-
mous *Italian*, *Seignior Vario*.

2. The Apartments, than which there
are none more magnificent, nor more ex-
actly disposed in any Palace in the World;
for King *William*, who built them from
the Ground, had a good Taste in Furniture,
and has adorned them with all the Niceness
imaginable.

3. The famous Cartoons of *Raphael Ur-
bin*, a Person so much celebrated over *Eu-
rope*, which hang in the great Gallery; and
in another Gallery the triumphal Entry of
a *Roman* Emperor, very curious, with a good
Collection of Porcelains, and other Curiosi-
ties of the late Queen *Marys*; as also a fine
Collection of Flowers, Birds, and other
Paintings in the King's Closet.

4. The Chimney-Pieces, which are most
of them adorned with the Originals of *Vau-
dyke*, and a curious Picture of King *Wil-
liam* on Horse-back by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.

5. The Garden on the south Side of the
Palace, sunk ten Foot, to give a View from
the Apartments to the River, and enclosed
with a Balustrade of Iron, finely wrought
with the Arms and Devices of the three
Kingdoms, and the Cyphers of the late
King *William* the Third and Queen *Mary*.

6. The noble Front to the East, all of
Free-Stone, looking into the Park, over a
curious Parterre, a good half Mile long,
embellished with Vases, Statues, Gravel
and Green Walks, and separated from the
Park by a Balustrade of Iron.

7. The Park, which extends itself near
two Miles in Length, and has a fine Canal
in the middle, of about half a Mile long,
planted with Rows of Trees on each Side,
and Walks delicately shaded every where,
as they are at *Windfor*.

8. A most curious Labyrinth in the lit-
tle walled Garden on the north Side, and
the noble terrass Walk along the Side of the
River, leading from the Palace to the Bow-
ling-Green; in each Corner of it, is a large
Pavilion. The Buildings, Gardens, and

B

Parks

Parks are about three Miles in Circumference, and are encompass'd in a Semicircle by the *Thames*.

Tedington, *Todington*, or *Tuddington*, is a small Parish adjoining to *Hampton*, and standing on the *Thames* Bank. The Manor and Church of this Place was given to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, with *Stanes* (to which it was then a Chapelry) by King *Edward* the Confessor; but *William* Bishop of *London* separated this Chapelry from *Stanes*, and obliged the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster* to present a fit Chaplain to him and his Successors, for a Licence to supply the Cure, and provide him a Maintenance out of the Tithes, and other Profits of the Parish, as it continued till the Suppression, when the Manor and Church came to the Crown, and was made Parcel of the Manor of *Hampton-Court* by King *Henry VIII*.

In the next Reign, King *Edward VI*. Reg. 5. by his Letters Patents granted and to Farm let to *George Gates*, his Executors and Assigns for twenty-one Years, the Manor and Rectory of the Church of *Todington*, with its Rights, Tithes and Offerings from *Michaelmas* then next ensuing; before the Expiration of which Term, Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 10. granted the same to *Richard Brown*, Esq; his Executors and Assigns, for thirty-one Years, from the Determination of Mr. *Gates's* Lease, paying yearly 8 l. 6 s. to the Crown, and 6 l. 4 s. to the Chaplain who officiated in reading Service, and administering Sacraments. Fourteen Years after, the said Queen granted the said Manor and Church, after the Expiration of Mr. *Brown's* Grant, to Sir *Amesius Panlet*, Knight, for the Term of forty Years: Before the Determination of which Time, King *James I*. granted the same to *John Hill*, Esq; one of the Auditors of the Exchequer, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, charged with the same Payments before mentioned; and moreover four Shillings a Year for Bread and Wine, and a Forfeiture of five Pound for every Default in the Payment of the Curate: So that this Church is a Donative in the Gift of the Owner of the Manor and Rectory, who is to present a Curate to the Bishop for his Licence. Having thus surveyed this Hundred, we shall pass to.

II *Neworth* Hundred,

Which is bounded on the East and North, with the Hundred of *Elthorn*; on the West by the Hundred of *Spelthorn*; and on the South and South-East with the River *Thames*, which parts it from *Surrey*. This Hundred being but small, and bordered upon *Brentford*, hath no Market-Town in it. The Villages of Note are.

Heston, of which Place Mr. *Cambden* tells us, That the Wheat, bred there, made such delicate Flour, that our Kings in ancient Times made Choice of it particularly for their own Bread, and the Use of their own Table. As to the Manor, we have no Account whose it was, and so believe it to be given to one of the Conqueror's Followers abovementioned.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. *Leonard*, was in ancient Times given to the Abbey of St. *Valery* in *Picardy* in *France*, and was confirmed to it by King *Henry III*. Reg. 54. and the Priors of *Takely*, a Cell to that House, usually presented to the Vicarage, as Procurators to it. King *Edward III*. seized the Temporalities of this Priory, as a Priory alien, and among them this Rectory and Vicarage, as he did that of *Hampton* beforementioned; and his Grandson K. *Rich. II* granted them to *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who settled them on his College at *Winchester*; by which means the Warden and Fellows there became Proprietors of the Rectory, and presented to the Vicarage, till King *Henry VIII*. obtained them in Exchange for the Manor of *Harmondsworth*, as is related in our View of *Hampton*; and they remained in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth* gave and granted them to the Bishop of *London* and his Successors, in pure and perpetual Alms for ever; by Vertue whereof, the improper Rectory and Collation of the Vicarage has continued in that Bishop ever since.

Richard *Cheshire*, Doctor of Divinity, who was Minister of the Rectory of St. *Nicholas Olaves*, was collated to this Vicarage by the Bishop of *London* in 1616. He lived to see the Quarrel between King *Charles I*. and his Parliament; but opposing the Current of the

the Times, was forced to quit both, and after some Molestation, resign them: One *John Cross*, was placed by the House of Commons in *St. Olaves*. He lived not till the Restoration, so far as we can find.

Isleworth, or as it is commonly called, *Thisleworth*: In ancient Records it is known by the Names of *Isleworth* or *Gisleworth*; it stands upon the Bank of the River *Thamet*, and is famous in Antiquity for a Palace of *Richard King of the Romans*, and Earl of *Cornwall*, which was burnt down by the *Londoners* in an Insurrection: Yet it is of Note for being the Seat of *Charles Earl of Shrewsbury*, on whom the Earldom devolved by the Death of the late Duke.

The Church, in ancient Times, was appropriated to the Abbey of *St. Valeri* abovementioned, and the Vicarage was in the Gift of the Priors of *Takeley*; but being seized by King *Edward III.* was transferred by King *Richard II.* to the Bishop of *Winchester*, and settled upon his College there, till King *Henry VIII.* by Exchange got it settled in the Crown, as may more fully be understood in our Description of *Hampson*. King *Edward VI. Reg. 1.* in Consideration of divers Lands, assigned and made over to his Father King *Henry VIII.* by the Dean and Canons of the free Chapel of *Windfor*, gave this Parsonage, with divers other Parsonages, Tenements, and Portions of Rents and Tithes, to the said Dean and Canons, but preserved the Advowson of the Vicarage to the Crown.

One *John Hall*, or *Haile*, Vicar of this Parish, with *John Prior* of the *Charter-House*, and several others, were all condemned for Treason, and were hang'd and quarter'd at *Tyburn*, May 4. 1535, and their Heads and Quarters set, some on the Gates of *London*, and others on the *Charter-House*.

Nicholas Bifield, Preacher at *St. Peter's Church* at *Chester*, where he was much followed and admired, at length became Vicar of this Parish, and continued here to his dying Day, which happened in 1622. He was a zealous Observer of the Lord's Day, and wrote several Things to perswade others to it, as well as preached much for such a devout: Keeping of it Mr. *Edward Brerewood*, one of his Auditors, opposed his Doctrine. He died at forty-four Years of Age, having

wrote many Books, which were an Argument of his great Parts, Industry, and Quickness. *Adoniram Bifield* was his Son.

Mr. *William Jemmat*, or *Gemote*, was fourteen Years a licens'd Lecturer in this Church; but leaving the Cure in 1640, he took the Covenant, and became Minister of *St. Giles's Church* in *Reading* in *Berkshire*. He was a very laborious Preacher, and hath written many Sermons and Treatises, which are in print, and translated some Part of Dr. *Thomas Goodwin's Works* into Latin. He died full of Years, Jan. 28. 1677, and left a considerable Legacy of Books to the Church of *St. Giles's*, in the Chancel whereof he was buried.

Hownslow is a Chapelry or Hamlet belonging to the foregoing two Parishes, *Heston* and *Thisleworth*, the north Side to the first and the south to the second.

Here was formerly a Friery called, *Domus Fratrum Captivorum*, or, *The Order of Trinitarians for the Redemption of Captives*. They were instituted Anno 1211 by *Joannes Marensis*, and *Felix* an Anchorer, who having lived a while a solitary Life, went to Pope *Innocent III.* and desired him to appoint them a certain Rule of Living. He ordered them to be apparelled in a white Garment, signed with a blue and white Cross, and commanded that they should be called Brethren of the Holy Trinity for the Redemption of Captives, and that their main Business and Care should be to redeem for a Price, such Christians as were taken by Infidels; and to that End, that they should beg Alms to redeem Captives. This Order, as *Bale* says, came first into *England* in 1357, and the first House erected for this Order, was at *Jugham* in *Norfolk*. They professed the Rule of *St. Austin*, but had some particular Constitutions of their own, which were approved by Pope *Innocent III.*

Who was the Founder of this Priory, we know not, unless some of the ancient Family of the *Windsors*. 'Tis almost certain they were the Patrons of it, because they had their Burying-place in the Church of this Priory. Thus *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Andrew Lord Windsor* was buried in the Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Hownslow*, between the Pillars, and afterwards, viz. 34 *Henry VIII.* the said Lord himself ordered

ed by his last Will to be laid by her, and appointed a convenient Tomb of Free-Stone to be erected for him.

After the Dissolution of the Abbeys, it was given to the Lord *Windsor* by way of Exchange by King *Henry VIII.* but was soon after sold by that Lord to Auditor *Roan*, who bestowed the Chapel, and 40 *s. per Ann.* upon the Inhabitants, upon Condition, that they by further Contributions should raise a competent Maintenance for a Minister to officiate in it. This House at the Suppression was valued at 78 *l. 8 s. 6 d.* *Dugd.* 80 *l. 15 s. 6 d.* *Speed.*

Robert de Hounslow was born in this Village, which is remarkable for the Road thro' it, and Heath beside it. He was bred a Frier of this Order of the *Holy Trinity*, who by their Endeavours did much good, and being a Man of Eminency among them, was chosen their Provincial for *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and was so affectionately zealous in stirring up rich People to contribute towards the Redemption of Captives, so industriously collected their Alms, and so carefully preserved such Collections, till they could be securely transmitted; that the Liberty of many Christian Captives was effectually procured. He wrote many Synodal Sermons and Epistles of Consequence to several Persons of Quality, to stir up their Liberality. He flourished in 1430, a Year famous for the Flourishing, or Funeral, of eleven famous Writers, of which this our *Robert* was one of the chief.

Twickenham, or *Twicknam*, so called (says *Mr. Norden*) either because the *Thames*, near this Place, seems to be divided into two Rivers by the Islands appearing in it, or else from the two Brooks, which at each End of the Town, enter into the *Thames*; for (saith he) *Twicknam* is the same as *Twinnam*, *quasi inter binos amnes situm.*

The Church here was of old appropriated to the Abbey of *St. Valery* in *Picardy*, and the Vicarage in the Gift of the Prior and Monks of *Takely* in *Essex*, as a Cell to that Abbey. King *Edward III.* seized it, as belonging to a Priory alien, and King *Richard II.* bestowed it on *William of Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who having settled it on his College of *Winchester*, King *Henry VIII.* got it of the Warden and Fel-

lows by Exchange for the Manor of *Hammondsworth*, and settled it on the Crown, as is above related of the Churches of *Hampton, Heston, &c.* but King *Edward VI.* *Reg. 1.* transferred it to the Dean and Canons of the free Chapel of *Windsor Castle*, who are now the Patrons of the Vicarage.

In the Chancel of this Church, in a Vault made for the Lord *John Berkley*, lieth buried the Body of Sir *William Berkley*, Kt. who being constituted Governor of *Virginia* in 1660, after the Death of Colonel *Mathews*, wrote a Description of that Country, and collected the Laws, then in Force, into one Body, and added most of the best Laws himself, which he procured to be confirmed by the Grand Assembly *Anno* 1661. He died *July 13. 1677*, and was at first buried in the middle Chancel, and removed into the Vault in 1678. The Right Honourable *Richard* Earl of *Bradford* hath a Seat in this Place, as also *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*.

III. *Osulston Hundred*

Is bounded on the East with the River *Lea*, which parts this County from *Essex*; on the North and West, with the Liberties of *Finnesbury* and *Wenlaxbarne*, and on the South with the River *Thames*. From this Hundred, the Right Honourable *Charles* Earl of *Tankerville* takes his Title of Baron; his Father Sir *John Bennet*, Knight of the *Bath*, and Lieutenant of the Band of Pensioners in the Reign of King *Charles II.*, being created by Letters Patent, dated *Nov. 24. 1682.* 34 *Car. II.* a Baron of this Realm, by the Style and Title of Baron *Osulston* of *Osulston*. He was the elder Brother of Sir *Henry Bennet* Earl of *Arlington*, hereafter mentioned. This Earl *Charles Bennet*, Earl of *Tankerville*, having married the Lady *Mary*, the only Daughter of *Ford* Lord *Grey of Warke*, and Earl of *Tankerville*, was by his Majesty King *George* dignified with the same Honour. This Hundred being small, and bordering upon *London*, a considerable Part of which City stands in it; there is no Market Town in it. The Villages of most Remark (which are all very populous, and bigger than Country Market Towns) are,

Ratcliffe, as it is commonly called, or *Rodcliffe*, which seems the proper Name, and

and is taken from the red Cliff, by which the *Thames* having left *London*, passes upon the Borders of this Town. It is a neat Village, inhabited chiefly by Seamen (says Mr. *Cambden*, who speaks of his Time only) but Mr. *Stow* tells us, in his Time it was so increased in Buildings eastward, that in the Place, where he once knew a broad Highway, planted with large Elm-trees on both Sides, there are Houses extending as far as *Lime-hurst*, or *Lime-hof*, corruptly called *Lime house*, which was some Time a Mile distant from *Ratcliffe*, and on the other Side, almost as far as *Poplar* and *Blackwall*.

Avis Gibson, the Wife of *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer, and one of the Sheriffs of *London* in 1539, by the Licence and Allowance of her Husband, founded a free School in this Place, appointing the same for the Instruction of sixty Children of the poorer Sort, giving to the School-Master and Usher fifty Pound *per Annum* for their Salaries. She also built Alms-houses for poor and aged Persons, endowing them with such an Estate, that each of them shall have six Shillings and eight Pence paid them quarterly for ever. The Government of the School and Alms-houses she left to the Coopers Company, in Confidence of their faithful Management of them. Her Picture was placed in the Chapel belonging to them, and the Grocers Arms hung up in the School-house, upon the outward Wall, but they are pulled down, and the Coopers Arms set up in their stead. Northward of this Place stands

Stepney, in ancient Writings and Records, called *Stebonhyth*, *Stybonhyth*, and *Stebonheath*. This is a vast large Parish (notwithstanding that the Parish of *St. Paul's Shadwell* was taken out of it by Act of Parliament, 21 Car. II. and made a distinct Parish in itself) for it still contains in it seven Hamlets, *viz.* *Ratcliffe* above described, *Mile-end*, *Lime-hurst*, *Poplar*, *Spittlefields*, *Bednal-Green*, and *Wapping*, besides the Hamlets of *Stratford*, and *Oldford*, which still are reckoned as belonging to this Parish, tho' they have a Chapel of their own at *Stratford le Bow* for the Performance of Divine Service.

The Manor of this Town did of old belong to the Bishops of *London*, who then had a Palace here, which stood (as is

thought) on the same Plat of Ground now built with Houses, but retaining the Name of *Bishops-hall*. Dr. *Nicholas Ridley*, Bishop of *London*, granted the Manor, with the Advowson appendant, to King *Edward VI.* Reg. 4. and the Manor of *Hackney*; both which the same King immediately made over to Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, Lord *Wentworth*, then Lord Chamberlain of his Household, in Consideration of his good and faithful Services before done, to be holden of the Crown in chief, by the Payment of the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee. There happening some Differences between *Thomas Lord Wentworth* and the Tenants of the Manors of this Town and *Hackney*, about the Customs, Benefits, and Privileges of the said Tenants; a Bill of Complaint was by the Copyholders exhibited against the said Lord *Wentworth* in the High Court of Chancery in *Trinity Term*, 1617. 15 Jac. 1. which being confessed to be true by the said Lord, a perfect Decree was made by the said Court, July 22. of the same Year, whereby all the free Customs, Orders, and Immunities (the Particulars of which were annexed to the said Decree, and are found at large in *Stow's Survey of the City of London*, p. 520.) were for ever establish'd and confirm'd, but are too large and numerous here to be inserted.

The Church of this Town is dedicated to *St. Dunstan* and *All Saints*, and is both a Rectory and a Vicarage. The Rectory is a Sine-Cure, and was all along in the Collation of the Bishop of *London*, till Dr. *Ridley* alienated it to the Crown, with which it passed, with the Manor, to the Lord *Wentworth*, in whose Family it now is, or lately was, and the Vicarage is in the Gift of the Rector, or such as claim by or under him. In this Church are divers Monuments, *viz.*

1. An ancient one for Sir *Henry Collet*, Kt. twice Lord Mayor of *London*, and Father of Dr. *John Collet*, sometime Dean of *St. Paul's London*.

2. At the upper End of the Chancel there is another fair Monument for *Elizabeth Startute*, erected by Captain *Michael Mirial*, who married her Daughter.

3. On the north Side of the Chancel is another for *Robert Clarke*, Esq; Son of *Roger Clarke*.

Clarke, Esq; late Alderman of the City of London, erected by Margaret his Wife in 1610.

4. On the south Side of the same Chancel is an Inscription, for William Dawtrey, Esq; Fellow of Lincoln's Inn, set up by his Father-in-Law, Richard Stanley, Esq;

5. At the upper End of the Chancel, there is another Inscription in Memory of Jane Newil, Lady Dethicke, ordered to be erected by the Will of her Husband, Alexander Newil, Esq; but set up by his Executor Tobias Worthington.

6. On a Brass Monument on the south Side of the Chancel is written, 'Here lieth buried Nicholas Gibson, Citizen and Grocer of London, and Avis his Wife, who were the Founders of the Free-School and Alms-houses at Ratcliffe. He died Sept. 23. 1510, and the Oct. 8. 1554.

7. In the same Chancel also is an Inscription, shewing, that Sir Thomas Spert, Kt. lies buried there, who was some Time Controller of the Navy to King Henry VIII. and both the first Founder and Master of the Society and Corporation of Trinity-House, who died in 1541; but this Monument was erected by the Company of Trinity-House in 1622.

8. There is also another Monument in the same Chancel under the Communion Table for Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, Son and Heir of Matthew Stewart Earl of Lenox, who deceased, Nov. 28. 1545. To these we may add,

3. A Stone at the east End of the north Side of the Church, fixed in the Wall of the Out-side, brought from Carthage by one Thomas Hughes in 1633, with this Inscription.

Of Carthage once a Stone I was,
O Mortals! read with Pity;
Time consumes all, it spares none,
Men, Mountains, Town, or City:
Therefore, O Mortals! all bethink
You, whereunto you must,
Since now such stately Buildings lie
All buried in the Dust.

Among the Vicars and Rectors of this Parish, these are famous.

Richard de Sabam, Parson of this Parish,

a Professor of the Civil Law, was one of those who was commissioned Nov. 8. 1345, to treat with the King of Portugal, about a Marriage with the Black Prince, or any other of the King's Sons, with any of the King of Portugal's Daughter, and about the Portion.

Marmaduke Lumley, descended of the Lords Lumley, and Bishop of Carlisle, was Parson of this Parish. He died at London, and gave 200 l. towards the Building of Queen's College in Cambridge, and bestowed a great many good Books on the Library there.

William Stamp, educated at Oxford in Pembroke College, and Minister of St. Aldate's Church there, remov'd from thence to this Church, where for his loyal Preaching, he suffered Plundering and Sequestration, and was imprisoned at length; but obtaining his Liberty, fled to Oxford, where he was made Doctor of Divinity, by the special Order of the King. After this he followed the Prince beyond Sea, was made Chaplain to the Queen of Bohemia, and a Preacher to the Protestants at Charenton near Paris. He was a zealous Assertor of the English Liturgy, and died at the Hague, April 8. 1661. Mr. Greenhil was put into his Living, upon his Recess, by the Parliament. He was one of the Assembly of Divines, and appointed Chaplain to the King's Children, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and the Lady Henrietta Maria. He is the Author of a large Exposition of the Prophecy of Ezekiel in five Volumes 4to. and of a Discourse, entitled, *The sound-hearted Christian*.

Charitable Benefactors to this Place are, John Fuller, Esq; who gave the Alms-houses on Mile-end Green, and 50 l. per Annum for ever to twelve poor single Men of fifty Years of Age or more. Mr. Jones of Ratcliffe, 2 l. per Annum. Mrs. Eliz. Colbert 2 l. 5 s. Mr. Curtis of Mile-end 60 l. per Annum, to be distributed among the Poor of this Parish and Hamlets. Others have given Money to purchase Lands for the same Uses; as Captain Johnson of Low-Layton 400 l. Mr. Richard Underhill 60 l. The Ladies Henrietta and Philadelphia Wentworth 200 l. but only 100 l. could be recovered.

On the South Side of the Church-yard of this Parish, are ten Alms-houses for ten poor Widows

Widows of Mercers, who receive Weekly 3 s. 4 d. each from the Mercers Company, given by Dame *Jane Meco*, Relict of Sir *Samuel Mico*, Mercer, deceased, built in 1691.

Of the several Hamlets belonging to this Parish, these are now noted :

Poplar, whose Manor anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Graces* upon *Tower-hill*, London, founded and endowed by *K. Ed. III.* as it continued till the Dissolution, when it was seized into the Hands of King *Henry VIII.* but remained not long in the Crown; for King *Edward VI. Reg. 1.* gave the Site of this Manor, and certain Parcels of its Demefne Lands, to *John Dudley* then Earl of *Warwick*. Here was also a Chapel built for the Ease of the Inhabitants of this Hamlet, not long before the Restoration of King *Charles II.* and is still made Use of for Divine Worship, but is not yet known to be consecrated.

Wapping. At this Dock is the usual Place for the executing of Pirates, and Sea Rovers, at the Low-Water-Mark, there to remain, till three Tides had overflowed them. Here were no Houses at all in the fifteenth Century; but now there are divers Streets and Alleys full of small Tenements, inhabited by Sailors and Victuallers, all along by the *Thames* Side, as far as *Ratcliffe*, which is above a Mile.

Here is a Chapel belonging to this Hamlet, built in the Year 1617, by a Collection, partly from the Inhabitants of it, and partly by Letters Patents out of several Counties, the Citizens of *London* contributing liberally towards it. It cost 1600 l. and the whole was procured and managed, chiefly by Mr. *Rowland Catmore*, Master of an *East-India* Ship called, the *Royal James*. It was dedicated to Almighty God, and consecrated to the Honour and Glory of his great and wonderful Name, July 7. 1617, by the Right Reverend Father in God, *John King* then Bishop of *London*; and Mr. *Richard Sedgwick* was made the first Minister of it. The aforesaid Mr. *Catmore* also procured a Gallery to be erected on the south Side of the said Chapel, with a certain Contribution obtained of the Mariners of his Ship. There is also a weekly Lecture founded in

the same Chapel by Mr. *Whitnall*, who gave towards it 12 l. per Annum, and others.

But this Precinct of *St. Mary White Chapel* being of late Years so much enlarged, that it was judged one third Part of the Parish. an Act of Parliament was passed 5 & 6 *Geo. 2. Mar. 2.* to separate it from the said Parish, and ordain it a Parish hy itself, the Chapel being converted into a Parish-Church by the Name of *St. John Baptist of Wapping*.

This Hamlet is to have for the Use of their Poor (because they provide for themselves, and chuse their own Officers) a third Part of all Gifts and Legacies given to *White Chapel*; as also of the Rents of certain Houses there, and of Mr. *Bank's* Gift of 4 s. per Week, and 2 d. out of every Shilling given at the Communion, besides several Charities bestowed on their Hamlet particularly, amounting to 23 l. per Annum.

In this Hamlet, in the Year 1626, there was built a large House by one Mr. *Turner* and others, for making of Allom, which grew to such an Inconvenience, thro' the Annoyance it was to the Inhabitants, by boiling of Urine and other Materials, by the ill Savour of it, and the Excrement of it being found to be a Corruption of the River *Thames*; that the Inhabitants complained of it to the King and Council, to have it totally suppressed or removed. Their Petition being very urgent, his Majesty and Council ordered that the President of the College of Physicians, accompanied with six Doctors of Physick of that Society, and some of the Aldermen, should take a View of the said Allom-Works, and make a Report of their Opinion to the Council-Board; who accordingly went, and having observed them, gave in a Certificate of their Opinions, that those Works did breed great Annoyances to the near Inhabitants, made their Dwellings unpleasant, and much endangered their Healths: Whereupon the King and Council ordered, That the said Allom-Works should in eight Months be removed farther from the City of *London*, and the Suburbs thereof, and not to settle elsewhere without their Approbation.

Stratford le Bow. In this Place in the beginning of the 16th Century, most of the Bread, which was spent in the Out-parts, and nearest Streets

Streets of the City of London, was baked, and carried thither in certain Carts, called, Bread-Carts, daily. Here are also certain Lands in this Parish, rented yearly at 25 l. which were purchased with 400 l. 5. s. given by *Nicholas Resor*, Scrivener in Cornhill (whole Father was Clerk of this Parish) to be bestowed and distributed to and among the Poor of the Parish of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, London. The Bridge of this Town, which from the Arches of Stones, gave Name to it, viz. *Stratford le Bow*, was built by *Matilda*, the Queen, Wife to King Henry I. This Hamlet, with *Oldford* in 1311, petitioned *Ralph Baldock*, then Bishop of London, to give them Leave to build them a Chapel for Divine Service, pleading, That by Reason of their Distance from the Parish-Church of Stepney, and the Badness of the Way, they were not able to be Time enough at Divine Offices. The Bishop readily granted them a Licence, Nov. 15. 1311, to build *unam Capellam in vico Regio, vocato Stratford* (the Rector and Vicar of Stepney, by an Instrument under their Hands concurring) yet on Condition, that they should provide a sufficient Maintenance for a Chaplain to officiate therein; which Chaplain should be deputed by the Vicar of Stepney, pay all Parish-Dues, contribute to the Repairs of the Church and Church-yard, as often as Need required; go to their Parish-Church upon the greater Holidays of the Year, and do all other Things that the other Parishioners did.

How these Conditions were observed, doth not appear, but it is probable they were not so punctually kept as they should have been, because about 200 Years after, there happened such a Difference between the Parishioners of Stepney and the Inhabitants of these Hamlets of Stratford and Oldford, that a new Composition was, by the Mediation of *Thomas Savage* Bishop of London, made between them, Anno 1497, to this Effect.

1. That the Inhabitants of *Stratford le Bow* and *Oldford* should for the future acknowledge themselves Parishioners of Stepney, and their Chapel subject to the Church.

2. That in Token thereof they should go twice every Year, viz. on St. Dunstan's

Day, and the third Holiday in *Whitsun-Week*, to their Mother-Church of Stepney, and hear Mass, &c.

3. That upon the said third Holiday in *Whitsun-Week*, they should go along with the other Parishioners of Stepney, in Procession to St. Paul's; which Custom, when *Westminster* was made a Bishoprick by King Henry VIII. was changed into going to St. Peter's, Westminster; and there the Curate and Chapel-wardens to offer 10 d. upon the High Altar.

4. That the said Inhabitants, instead of paying to the Repairs of the Mother-Church and Ornaments, should pay 24 s. yearly at the Feasts of St. Michael and Easter; and if they failed in their Payments fifteen Days, to forfeit 10 s. *nomine pæne*; and if they then refused, to be interdicted by the Bishop of the Diocese, till the said Sums and all Charges were paid.

5. That the Inhabitants of *Stratford* and *Oldford* should for the future be freed from bearing the Office of Church-warden of the Church of Stepney.

William Gouge, Minister of *Black Friars, London*, was born in this Parish or Hamlet. He was bred in *King's College Cambridge*, and is said never to have been absent from publick Prayers, Morning and Evening, for nine Years together, and to have read fifteen Chapters of the Bible every Day. He never took a Journey merely for Pleasure all his Life. He preached so long, till it was a greater Difficulty, thro' Age, to get into the Pulpit, than to make a Sermon. He died seventy-nine Years old, leaving an Example of Humility, Faith, and Patience to the Imitation of Posterity, and was buried in his own Church, December 16. 1653. He was a good Textuary, as his Works, *The whole Armour of God*. His Commentary on the whole Epistle to the Hebrews. His Exposition on the Lord's Prayer, and his other Writings sufficiently prove. He was one of the Assembly of Divines, and in good Esteem with *Vossius*, *Shera*, and other Outlandish Divines.

In this Church is a Monument for *Abraham Jacob*, and *Mary* his Wife, erected for them by their Son *John Jacob*; and another for *William Ferrers*, Son and Heir of *William Ferrers*, Citizen and Mercer of London, who died Aug. 25. 1625.

Bednal-

Bednal Green, where was formerly a Chapel, but whether it was a Chapel of Ease for the Inhabitants of the Hamlet, or a private Chapel, we do not find; all that appears about it is, That *Edmund Bonner* Bishop of *London*, 1 Ed. VI. leased out this Chapel, and a Messuage built under the same Roof, with a Garden, to *Sir Ralph Warren* and his Wife, for ninety-nine Years, paying the said Bishop and his Successors 4 *d.* a Year.

St. Paul's Shadwell was anciently an Hamlet within this Parish of *Stepney*; but it being of late become very populous, by reason of many Houses there built, and the Church of *Stepney*, for the same Reason, not being able to contain one Half of the Inhabitants; the Reverend Dr. *William Sancroft*, then Dean of *St. Paul's* (afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*) who was Owner of this Precinct, as Dean, *Thomas Neal*, Esq; and the Inhabitants thereof, procured it by Act of Parliament to be made a Parish by itself, and the Church to be made Parochial. The Dean and Mr. *Neal*, with the Consent of the Inhabitants, endowed it with Ground for a Church-yard, a Parsonage-house, and some other Tenements to be built by the Dean, or Mr. *Neal*, which the Parson and his Successors were impowered by the Act to let out for thirty-one Years, with the Consent of the Patron and Ordinary, to be built upon, and afterwards for twenty-one Years in Possession for such a reasonable Rent, as he could get or procure.

By the Act, the Advowson was to be in Mr. *Neal* during his Life, and after his Death, in the Dean of *St. Paul's* and his Successors for ever. The Parson is to be liable to the Visitations, and other Ecclesiastical Jurisdctions, as if it had been an ancient Parish, and pay 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Procuration to the Bishop of *London*, when he visits. The Church and Church-yard are vested in the Parson and his Successors, for the Use and Benefit of the Inhabitants, as other Parish Churches and Church-yards are; and the Parson is to have 120 *l.* per Annum, in Lieu of Tithe, to be assessed by the Church-wardens, and levied quarterly by a Pound-Rate, besides all Oblations and other Church-Duties for Christnings and Burials, which shall be paid according to the Rates used in *Stepney*; but out of them the Parson shall pay 26 *s.* 8 *d.*

yearly at *Easter* to the Vicar of *Stepney*, which by an ancient Composition, the Tenants of *Shadwell* paid the said Vicar in Lieu of Tithes.

Bromley, so called from the Saxon Word *Brom*, i. e. Broom, and *Leag* a Field, because it abounds with Broom. It is but a small Parish, but stored with good Buildings, as all the little Towns about *London* are. The Manor of this Place, with the Appurtenances, the Rectory and Vicarage, did anciently belong to the Monastery of *St. Leonard* here, being given to it by *Sir Ralph Joscelyn*, Knight. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 32. this Manor, with the Rectory and Vicarage, was granted to *Sir Ralph Sadler*, Kt. But he held them but a few Years, and then the said King Reg. 36. obtained the said Manor and the Appurtenances, with the Rectory and Vicarage, of *Sir Ralph*, by an Exchange for other Lands and Manors elsewhere, the said *Sir Ralph* paying to the King 500 Marks Sterling; and so they were again vested in the Crown, as they continued to the 15 *Eliz.* when that Queen granted the Rectory and Parish Church of *Bromley*, with the Appurtenances, to *Richard Pickmore* for twenty-one Years; and afterwards Reg. 28. granted them to *Ambrose Willoughby* for forty Years, upon the Determination of the former Lease: But the Manor still remained in the Crown, and was by King *James I.* Reg. 17. settled upon his Son *Charles*, Prince of *Wales*, who upon his coming to the Crown, granted the same, Reg. 4. to *Edward Ditchfield* and others, and their Heirs.

The Church here is very small, and seems to have been a Part only of the Church that anciently belonged to the Monastery. It is a Donative or Curacy, and was lately in the Gift of *Sir John Roberts*, Kt. whose House stood (as is supposed) in the Place where formerly the Monastery was. *Sir John* always pretended that it was an Exempt from the Bishop's Jurisdiction; but (as some think) without Ground, it being before the Reformation subject to the Bishop's Jurisdiction.

Hackney, *Hagueny*, or *Hakenose*, anciently a small (now a large) Village, with several Streets, the Manor of which belonged of old

old to the Bishop of London, till Dr. Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of that See, by Indenture bearing Date April 12. 4 Edw. VI. granted this Manor (with that of Stepney, as is above shewed) to the said King, his Heirs, and Successors for ever: But it remained not long in the Crown, for that King soon after granted the said Manor, with the Appurtenances, to Thomas Lord Wentworth, Chamberlain of his Household, in whose Family it remained, till they alienated it, and is now in the Hands of Tho. Cook, Esq;

We find in an ancient MS. that 1 Ed. VI. the Manor of Hackney was given by that Prince and his Council to Sir William Herbert, Kt. and there it is called Part of the King's Majesty's purchased Lands; and Dr. Fuller tells us, that John Shoreditch was also the Owner of it; but how this can be consistent with the former Account, that seems the clearest, is hard to say.

Here is in this Parish a great Field, called London field, which was Parcel of the new Hospital without Bishopsgate, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which being seized by King Henry VIII. when he suppressed the Monasteries, was given in Exchange to Sir Thomas Darcy, Kt. one of the Gentleman of that King's Privy-Chamber, 38. Reg. for other Lands.

The Church is both a Rectory and a Vicarage, and was at first dedicated to St. Augustine, but has of late Years gone by the Name of St. John of Jerusalem. The Rectory is a Sine-cure, and was collated by the Bishop of London, till Dr. Ridley conveyed it to the Crown, and then the Family of the Wentworths became Patrons, and the Rector had the Gift of the Vicarage. He was, till of late, a Clergyman, but now is a Layman, who having the Possession of the Parsonage, or great Tithes, presents to the Vicarage.

In this Church are divers Monuments, viz. in the Chancel for Henry Lord Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who died at his House in Hackney, June 29. 29 Hen VIII. This is the Earl of Northumberland, who having been contracted to Anna Bolen, before her Marriage with K. Henry VIII. was divorced from her by a formal Sentence of Law before her Condemnation. 'Tis probable his Monument was removed, or demolish'd

before Mr. Stow took his Catalogue of the Monuments there, because we find no such among his, and 'tis likely he would not have omitted it, if he had found it there, he being so considerable a Person.

Another for Sir Henry Row, Kt. (but in what Part of the Church is not mention'd) Lord Mayor of London, as his Father Sir Thomas Row had been, with a long Inscription in English Verse, who died Nov. 12. 1612, in the 68th Year of his Age.

Another for Elizabeth the Life of John Bennet, who died Nov. 18. 1625.

Another plain Monument in the middle of the Chancel for Christopher Urswick, who was Rector of this Parish, and greatly in favour with King Henry VII. His chief Monument was erected on the north Side of the Chancel, with this Inscription only.

CHRISTOPHER VRSWICK Rector, MISERICORDIAM

But upon his Body is laid a grey Marble Stone, with his Picture in Brass upon it, with a Latin Inscription, which runs thus in English.

'Christopher Urswick, Almoner to King Henry VII. a Person famous in his Time, and loved by his Superiors, as well as Inferiors; eleven Times an Ambassador to foreign Princes, who left the Deaneries of York and Windsor, and Archdeaconry of Richmond, while he lived, and refused the Bishoprick of Norwich, when offered him. He despised great Honours, and affecting a private Life, lived and died here, full of Years, yet desired by all. He forbade all Funeral Pomp by his Will, and lies waiting for Christ's coming. He died Oct. 24. 1521.

Another for Henry Thoresby, Esq; a Bench-er of Lincoln's Inn, one of the Masters in Chancery, and one of the sixteen Governors of the Charter House, appointed by Thomas Sutton, Esq; the only Founder, who died May 11. 1615; and of Jane his Wife, who died Aug. 18. 1616.

An Epitaph upon the Death of Edward Sanders, Esq; in English Verse, extolling his genteel Birth, good Life, and pious Dissolution. He died Nov. 30. 1599.

On the north Side of the Chancel, in Memory of the Lady *Lucy Latimer*, is a long Inscription, describing her Parentage, Marriage, Children, &c. compos'd by Sir *William Cornwallis*, Kt. who married her youngest Daughter.

A Monument in the Church for Sir *Thomas Row*, Kt. Alderman and Lord Mayor of *London*, with an Inscription in *English Verse*. He died *Sept. 2. 1570.*

In this Parish was born Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Kt. and had a fair Inheritance derived to him by his Father. He was first a Servant to the Lord *Cromwell*, by whom being commended to King *Henry VIII's* Favour, he was made Secretary of State to that Prince: He was as eminent for the Sword as the Pen, for in the Battle of *Muscleborough* in *Scotland*, where the *English* were almost routed, he brought up our scattered Troops, and invited them to fight by his Example: Which Piece of Valour so pleased the General, that he created him a Knight Banneret. He was small in Stature, but tall in Performances. He died at his Seat at *Standon* in *Hertfordshire* in 1587, in the eightieth Year of his Age, and left, besides a good Estate, to his Family, a Pardon gained of the Pope by his Servant, when he was at *Rome* with his Master *Cromwell*, for his own and Successors Sins for three Generations; but he was too wise to make any other Use of it than to be merry. It is thought to be among the Records of the Family still.

Sir *Henry Wood*, a firm Loyalist in the Time of the Rebellion, who had his Estate sequestred by the Parliament-Commissioners for that Reason, and was forced to redeem it by paying a Fine of 273 *l.* was an Inhabitant of the Parish.

Among the Rectors and Vicars of this Parish, we find several Men of Note, as,

Gaufelinus, Cardinal-Presbyter, by the Title of *St. Marcellin* and *St. Peter*, who besides his Rectory in this Church, *An. 1328*, had the Prebend of *Diffeld* in the Church of *York*, the Rectory of *Heminghay* Church, Prebend of *Sallow* in the Church of *Litchfield* (where he was also Treasurer) and of *Luda* in the Church of *Lincoln*, the Rectories of *Pagham* and *Olynborow*, *Limming* and *Northfleet*, which numerous Preferments were bestowed on him for the good Services he

had done the King (*viz.* King *Edward II.*) whose Protection he had to secure him in the safe Possession of them.

David Doulsen, or *Dolben*, Doctor of Divinity of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, a learned Divine, was Vicar of this Parish. He was promoted to the See of *Bangor*, but kept it not above a Year, dying in 1633, and is buried in the Church here. Dr. *Richard Sheldon*, afterwards Bishop of *London* and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was his Successor in this Vicarage, and to him succeeded.

Calicut Downing, Doctor of Laws, who had with this Vicarage, the Parsonage of *Hickford* in *Buckinghamshire*; but these Preferments not satisfying his aspiring Temper, he stood in Competition with Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* for the Wardenship of *All Souls*; and losing that, was a great Suitor to be Chaplain to the Earl of *Strafford*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, thinking that Place to be a ready way to a Bishoprick: But failing there also, he fell to the rebellious Party, and became a greater Promoter of their Designs, and in a Sermon preached before the Artillery-Company, *Sept. 1. 1640*, delivered this Doctrine, 'That for the Defence of Religion and Reformation of the Church, it was lawful to take up Arms against the King': But fearing to be called in Question for this Assertion, he retired to the House of *Robert Earl of Warwick* at *Little-Lees* in *Essex*. After this he became Chaplain to the Lord *Robert's* Regiment, and in 1643, was a grand Covenanter, and one of the Assembly of Divines, but died in the midst of his Career in 1644. He hath some Political Discourses and Sermons in Print, and was Father of Sir *George Downing*, made by King *Charles II.* Secretary to the Treasury, and one of the Commissioners for the Customs, having given some Proofs of his Loyalty, in apprehending *Barkstead*, *Okey*, and *Corbet*, three Regicides, and delivering them up to Justice.

William Spurflow succeeded Mr *Downing* in this Vicarage: He was descended of the Family of the *Spurflows* in *Cheshire*, and educated at *Cambridge* in *Katherine-hall*, where he took his Master of Arts Degree. He became a grand Presbyterian, and was one of the Club best known by the Name of *SMECTYMNUUS*, who opposed so vio-

lently the Episcopal Order, in Answer to Bishop Hall's Remonstrance in Maintenance of our English Hierarchy. He was one of the Assembly of Divines, a Preacher before the long Parliament, Master of *Katherine-hall* in Cambridge, in the Place of Dr. Ralph Brownrig, and then commenced Doctor of Divinity. He was put out of his Mastership for refusing to take the Engagement (as Dr. Fuller assures us) and ejected from his Vicarage for Non Conformity in 1662, but lived in the Neighbourhood exercising his Ministerial Gifts to his Death, which happened in this Town in 1665. He hath divers Sermons in print, but is most famous for his two Treatises, called, *The Wells of Salvation opened, discovering the Nature of Gospel Promises*, &c. and his Practical Treatise of the Use of them.

Clerken-well, so called from a Well, called, *Clerkswell* adjoining, famous for a Priory here, founded by *Jordan Briset* in 1100 (of which we shall give an Account in our Ecclesiastical History) and divers Persons of Eminency, viz. Sir *George Stroud*, a Gentleman who did good Service to his Majesty King *Charles I.* in the Time of Peace, while he was a Conservator of it, and therefore much trusted by his Majesty in the Time of War, being made the second Commissioner of the Array for *London*, by which he much suppressed the Tumults in that City. He suffered the Loss of many Thousands for his Loyalty, besides tedious Imprisonments. He was, while living, very charitable, and gave many Hundreds away by weekly Distributions in *St. James's Clarkenwell* Parish, *St. Sepulchres*, &c. and very devout in his serious Preparations for, and often receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and dying, left 61 a Year for a monthly Sermon on Friday before the first Sunday of the Month at *Clarkenwell* (where he lies buried) to encourage and help forward the Preparation of others for it. He was a great Patron of the Loyalists in the late Troubles.

Isabel Sackville, the last Lady Priorefs of this House, of the Family of the *Sackvilles*, now Earls of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*. She lies buried in the Church here, under a Marble Stone, near the high Altar, which hath this Inscription on it.

Hic jacet Isabella Sackville, &c. i. e. Here lies *Isabel Sackville*, who was Priorefs of the Priory of *Clarkenwell*, when it was dissolved, Octob. 21. 1570, Anno 12. of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

The Manor of this Town was in the Nuns, till the Dissolution; after which it at length became the Inheritance of *William Cavendish*, first Earl, then Marquis, and at length Duke of *Newcastle*, in whose Descendants it continues, so far as we know.

The Church here is neither Rectory nor Vicarage, but a Donative or Curacy, and is the same that belonged to the Priory. The Steeple of it fell down in 1623, and much damaged the Church in the Gallery, Pews, &c. but was rebuilt, as to the greatest Part in 1627, and since is so fully restored, that now it has an handsome Steeple, with a Ring of Bells, and so is like to continue, thro' the bounty of some Benefactors, viz. *William Horn*, a Master of Defence, and Yeoman of the Guard, who hath given certain Lands and Tenements to the Company of Cloth-workers in *London*, to pay yearly 14 l. to the Churchwardens of *Clarkenwell*, towards the Reparation of their Church, and Relief of the Poor; to which *Henry Stokes*, a Gardner has added 20 s. for ever.

In this Church lie buried *John Wykes*, Esq; and *Isabel* his Wife, Lady *Agnes Clifford*, *Ralph Thimbleby*, Esq; Lady *Joan*, Baroness of *Greystock*, and *Joan* Lady *Ferrars*, and more lately Mr. *John Weaver*, Author of the Book, intitled, *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, who had an House in *Clarkenwell-close*, and dying in this Parish, lies interred towards the west End. In the north Wall of the Chancel also, is a fair Monument with the Portraiture of a Man, lying upon his Shroud, erected to the Memory of Sir *William Weston*, Kt. Lord Prior of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, who living at the Time when the Monasteries were suppressed, and hearing that this House was dissolved, it struck him to the Heart, (though King *Henry VIII.* had ordered him an Allowance of 1000 l. a-year during his Life) that he gave up the Ghost.

IV. The Hundred of Elthorn

Is bounded on the East with the Liberty of *Wenlaxbarne*, and *Gore* Hundred on the North, with Part of *Hertfordshire*; on the West with the River *Coln*, which divides it from *Buckinghamshire*; and on the South with the Hundred of *Spelthorn*. This Hundred has two of the most considerable Market-Towns of this County in it, *viz.* *Brentford*, and *Uxbridge*.

Brentford, *Brantford*, or *Braynsford*, so called from the little Brook *Brent*, which runs thro' it. It is but a Chapelry, or Hamlet, to *Hanwell*, which is about two Miles from it, yet hath a good Market on *Thursday* weekly, and a Fair yearly upon *St. Lawrence's Day*, *August* 10. The Manor of *Hanwell*, with the Advowson of the Rectory and Donation of the Chapel of *Brentford*, was before *Edward* the Confessor's Time, in the Abbey and Convent of *Westminster*, and so remained when that Abbey was converted into a Bishop's See by King *Henry VIII.* *Reg.* 32. But that Bishoprick being soon dissolved by King *Edward VI.* Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patents, bearing Date *March* 3. *Reg.* 1. gave, among other Things, the Manor of *Hanwell*, with the Advowson of the Rectory and Chapel of *Brentford*, to Dr. *Edmund Bonner*, then Bishop of *London*, and his Successors in that See for ever, in whose Collation they have ever since continued. This Town being a great Thorough-fare for the western Counties, and lying near *London*, is enriched with a very great Trade, the Market drawing a considerable Concourse of Citizens to flock to it, on purpose to buy up such Commodities as it affords; and the River *Thames* running not far from it, being very conducive to beautify and enrich it, while by that Means all Sorts of Goods are, with great Conveniency conveyed backward and forward thither. *Sutton-Court*, the celebrated Seat of the late Earl of *Falconbridge*, lies near this Town. The House, Furniture, Rarities and Gardens, are well worth the Curiosity of a Stranger. It belongs now to Sir *Thomas Frankland*, late Postmaster-General, to whom the Earl his Uncle left it.

Below this Town, the *Thames* is so shallow, at Low-water (being not above three Foot deep) that it is fordable, as our Histories shew by some Instances. When the *Danes* besieged *London*, in the Reign of *Edmund Ironside*, that valiant Hero, having obliged them to raise the Siege, pursued them as far as this Town, and attack'd them so fiercely, that he forced them to a disorderly Flight, in which he killed great Numbers of them, before they could pass the River and get into *Surrey*. At another Time, the same King hearing that the *Danes* were ravaging and plundering *Kent*, passes the *Thames* at the same Place, and went in Pursuit of the Enemy, and so prevailed against them, that he drove them into the Isle of *Shepey*.

This Town is also famous for a Battle that happened here in 1642, between the King and Parliament's Forces, which fell out after this Manner. His Majesty coming after his Victory at *Edghill* from *Oxford* to *London*, found two of the best Regiments of the Parliament's Forces at this Town, which having attacked, he beat them out of the Town, with the Loss of ten Men only, killed their Commander in Chief, took 500 Prisoners and as many Arms, 11 Colours, and 15 Pieces of Cannon, and then marched by *Oatlands* and *Reading* back again to *Oxford*. In this Rencontre the Right Honourable *Patrick Ruthen*, Earl of *Forth* in *Scotland*, performing the Part of an expert and valiant Commander, was first made General of the King's Army, and in further Consideration of his eminent Services, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Oxford*, *May* 27. 20 *Car.* I. advanced to the Dignity of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Brentford* in this County, upon the Account of his brave Behaviour in this Place; but this Honour died with him, not long after, for this Earl died in 1651 at *Dundee* in *Scotland*, and was there buried, leaving only a Daughter the Lady *Jane*, who afterwards married to *James Lord Forrester*, a Baron of that Realm.

Dr. *Fuller* gives us many Particulars of this Fight, which he says happened Nov. 12. *viz.* That it began near *Sion-House* with the great Guns, which sunk a Boat on the *Thames*, with many in it, and among them Captain

Captain *Quarles* (a zealous Citizen for the Parliament) who was drown'd: Soon after the Scene of this Tragedy removed to the north Side, near *Affon*, where the King's Forces falling fiercely upon Colonel *Denzil Hollis's* Regiment, routed them quite: The *Welsh* under Colonel *Salisbury*, who shewed swift Heels at *Edge-hill*, used as stout Arms as any in this Fight: The Number of the slain on both Sides, did not amount to a thousand, and the Reputation of the Victory was on the King's Side, but had no other Effect, than to produce a Triumph; for the Citizens did not come over to the King, as was expected, choosing to keep what Loyalty they had in their Hearts, to preserve their Purses. The King freely dismissed the Prisoners without any Ransome, obliging them to take an Oath to serve no more against him: But their Confessors absolved them from the Obligation of their Oaths, and a few Weeks after they appeared on the Parliament's Side, as fierce as ever.

The same Doctor tells us this Story of one *Trefram*, a Gardner of this Town, who at seventy-six Years of Age, fell into a most violent Inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with a terrible Fever, Shortness of Breath, Stitch on both Sides, a dry Cough, and unquenchable Thirst: Dr. *Theodore Deodate* (who was at that Time Physician to Prince *Henry*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*) was his Neighbour, and seeing him of a sanguine and ruddy Complexion, let him Blood, and at three Times (tho' so old) took from him above sixty Ounces, which cured him, so that he lived ten Years after, and died in 1619. Near this Town stands

Sion House (as it is now called, but anciently *Sion Monastery*) of which we shall give a full Account in our Church History, and shall now only show how it became a Seat of the Duke of *Somerset's*. This religious House was one of the first that was dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* having given him the most just Occasion, in harbouring the King's Enemies; and having been Accomplices in the Business of the Maid of *Kent*. It remained in that King's Hands during his Life; and his Son and Successor, King *Edward VI.* Reg. 1. granted it to *Edward Duke of Somerset*, with the Site of the Monastery: But it devolving again to the Crown by the

Attainder of that Duke, the same King Reg. 7. granted it to *John Dudley Duke of Northumberland*, and his Heirs Male; but he being also attainted in Queen *Mary's* Reign, it came into her Hands, and she restored the Nuns: But it being dissolved by Queen *Elizabeth*, the Nuns fled to *Lisbon*, and their House was restored to the Posterity of that Duke of *Somerset*, whose Attainder was reversed by Queen *Elizabeth*, and his Son made Lord *Beauchamp* and Earl of *Hertford*; but they recovered not the Title of Duke till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* This House is a noble Seat, being a large square Stone Building, finely furnished. The late Queen *ANNE* used to reside in it, when once she was out of the Favour of the late King *William*. The Gardens are tolerably well kept, and at the End of one of its Avenues, lies a pretty Village by the River Side called *Ipsworth*. The Villages near this Town are,

Osterley House and Park, built by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who magnificently entertained Queen *Elizabeth* and her Attendants in it. Her Majesty taking a View of it, being then but newly erected, found fault with the Court, as too big, saying, That it would appear more handsome if it were divided by a Wall in the middle. Sir *Thomas* took Notice of her Majesty's Words, and sends forthwith for Workmen to *London*, who in the Night so speedily and silently applied themselves to their Business, that the next Morning the Court appeared double, according to her Majesty's Opinion, with which she was not more pleased than surprised at the sudden Performance. The Courtiers were affected with equal Wonder, but exercised their Wit in reflecting on the Work, one particularly saying, *It is no strange thing that he should change a Building, who hath built a Change* (for he had before built the *Royal Exchange* in *London*) Others, who knew the Differences that been had in that Knight's Family, reflecting on them, said, *That any House is easier divided than united.*

This House and Park, after some Time, became the Seat of the famous Parliament-General, Sir *William Waller*. He was the Son of Sir *Thomas Waller* Kt. Constable of *Dorset Castle*, and chief Butler of *England*, by his Wife *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Samson Len-*

nard,

nard, Lord *Dacre*, and being instructed to fence and ride the great Horse in the Academy of *Paris*, he went into the *German Wars*, and served in the Army of the Confederate Princes against the Emperor. After his Return, he was knighted, and elected a Burgess for *Andover* in the Parliament of 1640, where he shewed himself very active against the Prerogative: When the Rebellion broke out, he was had in so great Esteem for his Martial Skill, that he was constituted by the said Parliament, one of the Generals to fight against the King in 1642, in which Year he performed so many notable Exploits, that his Fame was almost raised to a Competition with their Captain General *Robert Earl of Essex*; but soon after greatly lessened by the Loss of two of the Parliament Armies; yet in 1646, when *Winchester House* was disgarrison'd, it was given to him as a Reward for his former good Services.

In the Year 1647, when the Quarrel between the Presbyterians and Independents was at the Height, he took Part with the Presbyterians in the House of Commons, and was on that Account impeached, with several others, of High Treason, by the Army who sided with the Independents, whereupon he absconded for a Time, and then returned again to his Place, but was soon after turned out of the House, with forty other Members, by the Army. About a Month or five Weeks after, he was apprehended; and being kept Prisoner till the King's Restoration, to hinder him and his Brethren from carrying on their Plots to bring in the King, he recovered his Reputation with the Royalists, was counted an honest Man, and came in for a Reward, when King *Charles II.* obtained the Throne. There are several Things in Print, under his Name, viz. 1. Four Narrations or Letters of Victories obtained by him at *Malmesbury* in *Wiltshire*, March 23. 1642, in taking the Town and Castle of *Arundel* in *Sussex*, Dec. 20. and Jan. 6. 1643, at *Alton* in *Surrey*, Dec. 13. 1643, and against Sir *James Long*, Sheriff of *Wiltshire*, at *the Devises*. 5. Divine Meditations on several Occasions. 6. A Vindication of his taking up Arms against the King; And 7. A Military Discourse of ordering of Soldiers. He died in 1668,

and left a Son of both his Names, who was also knighted, and a Justice of Peace in *Middlesex*; but this Seat was alienated from the Family; and became Dr. *Barbone's*.

Greenford Magna, in old Records, called sometimes *Greenfield*, and sometimes *Gernford*, the Manor of which, with the Rectory, belonged, as anciently as *Edward the Confessor's* Reign, to the Church of *Westminster*, who confirmed them by Charter to it. At the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, King *Henry VIII.* seized this Manor with the Advowsons into his Hands; and they remained in the Crown till King *Edward VI.* Reg. 4. granted the Manor to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever, which Queen *Mary* Reg. 1. confirmed.

The Church here was in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, till the Suppression, when the Advowson of the Rectory was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to Sir *Thomas Wroth* and his Heirs, who transferred it to Sir *Edward Walgrave*; but it seems that Sir *Edward* lost the next Presentation, by Vertue of a Lease granted to one *Thomas Thornston*, by the said Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, of the Manor of *Great Greenford*, and all its Appurtenances, for a certain Number of Years, not then expired. This Contest was in 1554.

Edward Terry was Rector of this Parish, born in *Kent*, educated in *Oxford*, where he proceeded Master of Arts, in 1614. In the Year following, he took a Voyage with certain Merchants into the *East Indies*; where being arrived, Sir *Thomas Roe*, Ambassador from King *James I.* to the *Great Mogul*, sent for him and made him his Chaplain, as he continued for two Years, inhabiting in the Court of that mighty Emperor. Being Rector of this Church, he submitted to the usurping Powers, and so continued his Cure. He was an ingenious and polite Man, of a pious and exemplary Conversation, a good Preacher, and much respected in the Neighbourhood where he lived. He wrote and published several Things, as, Sermons on *Ps. 11. 3* and *cvi. 30, 31*. A Catechism and Summ of Religion, for the Use of his Parish; A Voyage to the *East Indies*, describing the *Mogul's* Dominions. and a Character of King *Charles II.* for which he expected Preferment.

ment, but missed of it. He died *Octob.* 8. 1669, and was succeeded by his Son, but he left it soon after for Non-Conformity.

Little Greensford adjoining, is now called *Perivale*, but that Name is not ancient.

Cranford, so called from the little Brook named *Crane*, which runs by it. *John de Cranford*, was the most ancient Lord of this Manor, and the Rectory appendant; but he gave them to the Knights Templars: Which Order being dissolved in the beginning of the fourth Century, this Manor and Church was settled upon the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem* in *England*, who held them till the Suppression; after which King *Henry VIII.* granted them to *William Lord Windsor*; but it seems to have been either for Life, or a set Time, for they were both in the Crown in the second Year of King *James I's* Reign, who granted the Advowson to *Roger Aston*, Kt. and *Reg.* 16. granted both the Manor and Advowson to *Elizabeth*, Lady *Berkley*, and her Heirs, to be held in capite. She was great Grandmother to *James* now Earl of *Berkley*, who has a Seat in this Place.

Harmondsworth, or *Hermodesworth*, in the Conqueror's Survey it is written, *Hermodesworth*; and the Manor is then thought to have been Earl *Roger's*, i. e. *de Montgomery*, but it was afterwards given to the Abbot and Convent of *St. Andrew* in *Normandy*, together with the Church, which in Process of Time was appropriated to that Abbey, and a Vicarage ordained, and endowed. King *Edward III.* in his Wars with *France*, seized the Lands of this Monastery. as of a Priory alien; and King *Richard II.* alienated them to *William of Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who settled them upon the Warden and Scholars of his College near *Winchester*, and they continued Proprietaries of them till King *Henry VIII.* by way of Exchange for this Lordship and Manor, got the Rectory and the Advowson of the Vicarage into his Hands, as is shewed in the Account of *Hampton*. King *Edw. VI.* *Reg.* 1. gave this Rectory and Vicarage, among other Things, to his chief Secretary, Sir *William Paget*, Kt. the first Baron of the Family. in whom they still remain.

William Heather, or *Heyther*, who in 1622. accumulated the Degrees of Batchelor and

Doctor of Musick, was born in this Parish. He was one of the Gentlemen belonging then to his Majesty King *James I's* Chapel, and so great an Encourager of his Faculty, that he founded the Musick Lectures (both Theorick and Practical) in the University of *Oxford*, where he took his Degrees. He died in *July* 1627, and was buried in the South Isle, joining to the Choir of *St. Peter's Church, Westminster*.

Uxbridge is another Market-Town in this Hundred. The Market is on *Thursday* weekly, and the Fairs on *St. Margaret's Day*, *July* 20. and *St. Michael's*, *Sept.* 29. It was anciently called *Wauxbridge*, and sometimes *Oxbridge*. It is a late built Town, full of Inns, and stretched out into a great Length. It is no Parish of itself, but a Member of *Great Hillingdon*, tho' independent on it as to its Government, being ruled by two Bailiffs, two Constables, and four Tithingmen, called also Headboroughs. *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, being Lord of this Manor, procured a Market to be held here on *Monday*, and a Fair yearly on the Eve and Day of *Sr. Nicholas*, *Dec.* 6, and 7. But both Market and Fair are now changed, as above. He had it by his Marriage with *Margaret* the sole Daughter and Heir of *William Longespee*, Son of *William Longespee* Earl of *Salisbury*. Mr. *Speed*, in his Catalogue of religious Houses, mentions a Monastery founded here by *Hugh Rouse*, dedicated to *St. Mary*, but gives us no Account of the Time when, nor for what Order it was built, nor of what Value.

This Town being an Hamlet of *Great Hillingdon*, and a Mile distant from it, here was for the Ease of the Inhabitants, a Chapel built by *Robert Oliver*, *John Palmer*, and *John Barford*. three of the Townsmen, and dedicated to *St. Margaret*, on whose Day their Fair is kept, *Anno* 1447. Dr. *Edwin Sands*, Lord Bishop of *London*, and Patron of the Vicarage of *Hillingdon*, with the Consent of the Vicar, Mr. *James Hankinson*, and several of the Parishioners, did, at the Request of the Inhabitants of *Uxbridge*, grant a License under his Episcopal Seal, *May* 19. 1596, to the said Inhabitants of *Uxbridge* to bury their Dead in their Chapel, and new Church-yard, which they intended to make, saving all Duties to their Mother-Church of

Great

Great Hillingdon, viz. to pay to the Repairs of the Church and Church-yard, and 6 s. 8 d. for every Person they buried in their Chapel; and for every one buried in their Church-yard, 2 d. to the Clerk of *Hillingdon*, and he to be exempted from making the Grave.

But these Conditions not being observed by the Inhabitants of *Uxbridge*, Complaint was made by the Parishioners of *Hillingdon*, to Dr. *George Abbot*, Bishop of *London*, that the People of *Uxbridge* refused to pay their Burial Dues, according to the former Agreement: Whereupon the said Bishop, after a full Hearing, decreed the said 6 s. 8 d. to be paid for the future. Again, another Complaint was made to Dr. *Laud*, Lord Bishop of *London*, by the Minister and Churchwardens of *Hillingdon*, that the Inhabitants of *Uxbridge* refused to pay to a Rate for the Repairs of their Steeple and Church, according to their ancient Agreement; which when the Bishop had perused, he ratified the aforesaid Articles, and ordered, That the Inhabitants of *Uxbridge* should pay the Rates, for repairing the Church, and Steeple, not only in present, but also for the future.

George Townsend, Esq; of *Lincoln's Inn*, by his last Will, dated *December 14. 1682*, did give eight or nine Tenements in or near *Cradle Alley* in *Drury-lane*, within the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, *Middlesex*, to Feoffees, in Trust to pay one Moiety of the Rents and Profits towards the Maintenance of a Minister, to be resident in or near the Town of *Uxbridge*, and to officiate in the Chapel there. In this Chapel was a Chantry, founded by one Mr. *Sherrington*, for one Priest to pray for his Soul for ever, of which the Provost of *Eaton-College*, and the Fellows were Patrons. Such a Priest was admitted in 1470.

This Place is famous for a Treaty held here *Jan. 40. 1644*, between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament, both then in Arms, one against the other. Great Hopes and Expectations were from this Treaty, that the War might be at an End, and his Majesty's Concessions proved how desirous he was to have his Kingdom settled again in Peace, they being as large as could be reasonably expected from him; but the Commissioners for the

Parliament had their Instructions not to agree to any Thing but a total Subversion of the settled Government in Church and State, which, because his Majesty's Commissioners could not assent to, the Treaty concluded without Effect; and the War went on with that Fury, that a Deluge of Blood overflowed the whole Nation. If any desire a more particular Account of this Treaty, we must refer him to Sir *William Dugdale's View of the late Troubles*, printed at *Oxford* in 1681, where it is set down at large. It is no small Honour to this Town, that it gives a Title to

Henry Paget, who having been created Baron of *Burton*, in his Father, *William Lord Paget*, Baron of *Beaufort* in *Oxfordshire's* Life-time, and upon his Father's Decease, being by Inheritance Baron of *Beaufort*, was created by his present Majesty King *George* in 1715, Earl of *Uxbridge*. This Earl hath married *Mary* the Daughter and Co-heir of *Thomas Catesby*, Esq; of *Whitton* in *Northamptonshire*, by whom he hath one Son, *Henry Lord Paget and Burton*, who is married to the Lady *Betty Egerton*, the Earl of *Bridgewater's* Sister. The Villages near it are,

Hillingdon, in old Records *Hildendona*, which was Part of the great Possessions of *Milo Crispin* here in *England*, in the Time of the Conqueror's Survey. This *Milo* dying without Issue, 7 Hen. I. his Honour (which was *Wallingford* in *Berkshire*) and all his Inheritance, came to *Brian Fitz-Count*, in Right of *Maud* his Wife, Widow of the said *Milo*, whom King *Henry I.* gave to the said *Brian* in Marriage with all her Inheritance. This *Brian* was a Man, in his Time, nobly descended, and of great Dignity; but mistrusting his Title to his Wife's Lands, came to a Composition with King *Stephen*, Reg. 5. and gave him 166 l. for the more secure Enjoyment of it. He took Part afterwards with the Empress against King *Stephen*, and when they came to an Agreement, he took upon him the Cross, and went to *Jerusalem*. Upon his Return, he and his Wife *Maud* took upon them a religious Life, which King *Henry II.* observing, seiz'd on his Lands.

The Church here was long before this given by the said *Brian* to the Abbey of *Evesham* in *Worcestershire*; but upon some

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Charges,

Changes, it was afterwards granted to *Godfrid* Bishop of *Worcester*, and his Successors, to their own proper Uses, and a Vicarage was thereupon ordained, and endowed *Anno* 1281, the Collation of which was at that Time settled upon the Bishop of *London*, as it has continued ever since with the Chapel of *Uxbridge*. In this Church was a perpetual Chantry founded in King *Henry I's* Reign, for the Soul of *Walter Rabb*, whose Family presented to it above 100 Years after.

John Lord Strange of Knocking lies buried in this Church, under a Tomb covered with a Marble Stone, having on it an Inscription, shewing, That he married *Jagutta*, or *Jagutta*, Sister of *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, Wife of King *Edward I.* that he died *Octo. 15. 1477*; and that *Joan*, his sole Daughter and Heir, caused this Tomb, with their Pictures on it, to be erected at her own Cost and Charges, *Anno* 1509.

Mr. Philip Taverner, who with *Mr. Goodgroom* and *Mr. Hall*, two Ministers, had a publick Discourse at the Meeting-house at *West-Drayton*, *Jan. 18. 1657*, upon several Heads, gave an Account of it in Print in 1658, was Minister of this Church in the Times of the Usurpation. He was ejected in 1662.

Meinhardt Schonberg, Duke of *Schonberg* and *Leinster*, lately deceased, had a Seat in this Town.

Breakspeare, a Place famous for being the Seat of an ancient Family of that Name, of which was descended Pope *Adrian IV.* called before *Nicholas Breakspeare*. He preached the Gospel first to the People of *Norway*, whom he converted to the Christian Faith in great Numbers, and quieted the Tumults of the People of *Rome*, at that Time endeavouring to recover their ancient Liberties. *Fredrick* the First, Emperor of the *Romans*, held this Pope's Stirrup, as he alighted from his Horse. He was choaked at last with a Fly. See more of him in *Hertfordshire*.

Haresfeld, or *Harvil*, anciently *Herofelle*, which was in the Time of *William* the Conqueror, the Possession of *Richard*, Son of Count *Gisbert*, whose Family flourished for many Ages in *England*, and held this Manor and many other Lands in other

Counties, and particularly in *Suffolk*, where he was seated at *Clare*, and sometimes was from thence called *Richard de Clare*, and his Posterity, were dignified with the Title of Earls of *Clare*.

The Church here being alienated from the Manor, upon what Occasion we find not, came into the Possession of *Beatrix de Bellers*, who gave it to the Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem*, which held it to the Dissolution, when it coming into the Hands of King *Henry VIII.* that Prince gave the Rectory, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, *Reg. 34.* to *Robert Tirmitte*, who parted with them soon, and they came into the Possession of the *Newdigates*, 4 *Edward VI.* in which Family they still remain; *Sir Edward Newdigate* being the present Owner of the Rectory, and Patron of the Vicarage. It is now a Donative or Curacy, and tho' while it was in the Hands of the Hospitallers, it was exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction, it has been subject to it ever since the Dissolution, yet *Sir Richard Newdigate* hath of late contested it.

Riseli, of which Manor we find no particular Account, but the Church is said to be appropriated to the Priory of *Okebourn* in *Wiltshire*, which being in the Reign of *Henry II.* the Possession of *Matilda de Malingfort*, she gave it with all the Manors and Churches to the Abbey of *St. Mary of Becco* in *Normandy*, on which Account the Abbot and Convent became Patrons of this Church, and presented to it. *Henry IV.* seized the Priory of *Okebourn*, and all the Lands, Advowsons, &c. thereunto belonging, when he had War with *France*, and gave them to his Son *John* Duke of *Bedford*, who considering that Rectories did properly belong to Spiritual Persons, granted this Rectory and Vicarage to the Warden and Canons of *Windfor*; which King *Henry V.* and King *Edward IV.* having confirmed, the Dean and Chapter of *Windfor* enjoy the impropriate Tithes, and are Patrons to the Vicarage at this Day.

Ickenham, or *Hikenham*, of which *John Shorditch* was Lord in 1382, and his Posterity continued such for above 200 Years. Dr *Tuller* says, his Heirs had a considerable Estate here in his Time; and *Mr. Newcourt* finds, that *Richard Shorditch*, Esq; presented

to this Rectory in 1660, in the Bishop of London's Registry.

Northall, or *Northolt*, which was anciently the Demefne of *Jeffrey de Mandevil*, who having founded a Priory at *Walden* in *Essex*, settled this Church by the Name of *Ecclesia de Northala*, upon the Abbot and Convent; but in After-times it belonged to the Bishop of London, and the Rectory being appropriated to that See, a Vicarage was instituted and endowed ever since King *Henry III's* Days; but the Endowment was not so clear, but there were anciently divers Controversies between the Bishops of London and Vicars of this Place, till there was a Composition made, Feb. 12. 1518, between *Richard Fitz-James*, Bishop of London, and *John Redman*, Vicar here, to this Effect, viz. (1.) That the present Vicar and his Successors should have all the Tithes, both small and great, with all the Obventions, Oblations, &c. for ever. (2.) That the Vicar and his Successors should pay the Bishop and his Successors 4 *l. per Annum*, for ever, and diligently serve the Cure. (3.) That the Vicar and his Successors should for ever have the Barns belonging to the Rectory, and keep them and the Vicarage in Repair at his own Charge. (4.) That the Bishop should pay all Tenths and Subsidies to the King, and all Procurations, Synodals, &c. to the Archdeacon, &c.

Among the Vicars of this Parish, we find *Gabriel Palmer*, B. D. presented to this Church, Dec. 30. 1637, but falling into the unquiet Times, he was sequestred, March 1642, and Mr. *Robert Malthurst* was put into his Place. Mr. *Palmer* died before the Restoration, and Mr. *Malthurst*, who had held this Vicarage till that Time, was removed from it for his Nonconformity. Mr. *Calamy* in his Description of him, says, He was of great Eloquence, but defective in Elocution, and lost 300 *l. per Annum* by his Nonconformity. If he means in parting with his Living, as he got it unjustly, he parted with it freely, and 'twas no Loss.

Hayes, or as it is called in ancient Records *Healse*, *Heyse*, or *Hese*; the Manor of which, with the Advowson of the Rectory and Vicarage, were anciently Part of the Possessions of the Archbishop of Canterbury, till King *Henry VIII.* obtained for ever of

Archbishop *Cranmer* this Manor, with the Advowsons of the Vicarage and Parsonage, and several others, by way of Exchange for several other Manors, Lands and Parsonages, which his Majesty, in Recompense for them, granted to the said Archbishop and his Successors for ever, being much about the same Value.

The Church is a Vicarage ordained by Archbishop *Warham*, and by him endowed with 20 *l. per Annum*, to be paid by the Rector to the Vicar at the four usual Feasts, and was in the Gift of the Archbishop, till the Manor and Appurtenances came into King *Henry VIII's* Hands, and then the Rectory and Vicarage were granted by that Prince to Sir *Edward North*, Kt. for a certain Sum of Money; but he kept them not long, for we find, that the Earl of *Pembroke* in 1557, had the Advowson of the Rectory in his Possession, and that the Archbishop collated in 1520.

Dr. *Robert Wright* was Rector of this Parish in 1601, being then also Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, and soon after Rector of *Barton upon the Water* in *Glocestershire*, and Canon Residentiary and Treasurer of *Wells*. Being made Chaplain to King *James I.* he was made Bishop of *Bristol* in 1622, translated from thence in 1632, to *Litchfield* and *Conventry*. In 1641, he was one of the nine Bishops committed to the Tower by the House of Commons, for drawing up a Protestation against their unreasonable Actions, tho' he made an eloquent Speech at their Bar in his own Defence. He was kept Prisoner eighteen Months, to his great Charge: but being at length released, he retired to *Eccleshal Castle*, a Seat belonging to his Bishoprick, and then a Garrison for the King, where he died in 1643, leaving a good Estate to his Son *Calvert Wright*, who prodigally spent it.

The famous *Patrick Young* (mentioned in *Essex*) was Rector of this Parish, and *Llaninnye* in *Denbighshire*, but was ejected out of both of them, whether by the Presbyterians or Independents, is not certainly known; because, tho' he sided with the Presbyterians, they could not love him, because he had too much Learning to comply with their Ecclesiastical Model, and too much Honesty to digest their Politicks.

Between both, to be sure, he was stript of his many Preferments; and in Melancholy, retiring into *Essex*, died at *Bromfield*, and lies buried in that Church.

About two Miles from the Parish-Church of *Hayes*, stands the Chapel of *Norwood*, or *Northwood*, which is a Chapel of Ease to that Mother-Church. The Vicar of *Hayes* being instituted to the Chapel with the Vicarage is bound to supply the Chapel of *Norwood*.

Drayton, the Lordship of which was, among several others, given by King *Athelstan* to the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, as appears from *Doomsday-Book*, where it is thus recorded, *Canonici Sancti Pauli tenent Drayton, &c. i. e. The Canons of St. Paul's hold Drayton*. It is rated at ten Hides, and the Arable Lands at six Carucates. To the Demesne belong five Hides and one Carucate, &c. and so in the Inquisition made *Anno 1181* of the Churches and Manors belonging to the Church of *St. Paul's*, it was returned, *Ecclesia de Drayton est in Dominio Canonorum & Manerium se defendebat tempore Henrici I. & Willielmi Decani pro decem Hidis. i. e. The Church of Drayton is in the Demesne of the Canons, and the Manor in the Time of King Henry I. and William the Dean, was rated at ten Hides*. King *Edward II.* granted this Immunity to the Canons of *St. Paul's*, that throughout all their Manors, no Purveyor of the King's should take any Corn within the Precincts of them; and among them this of *Drayton* is named.

Thus stood the State and Condition of this Manor and Church, down to King *Henry VIII's* Reign, when that King having gotten it of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, by Exchange, or otherwise, granted the Manor, Rectory, Parish-Church, and Advowson of the Vicarage, with their Appurtenances, to Sir *William Paget*, Kt. one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in whose Family it has remained till this Time (saving some few Years, when it was in Queen *Elizabeth's* Hands, by reason of the Attainder of *Thomas Lord Paget*) for *William Lord Paget* was 1 *Jac I.* restored to his Honour and Estate by Act of Parliament.

The Church here is a Vicarage, constituted, as we may suppose, soon after it was appropriated to the Church of *St. Paul's*, and

so hath continued ever since. It is in the Patronage of the Earl of *Uxbridge*. The Lords *Paget*, who have a Seat here, have also a Burying-place in this Church, in which are interr'd the first *William Lord Paget*, his eldest Son *Henry*, and two other *Williams* his Successors. The Right Honourable *Charles Earl of Tankerville* hath a Seat at *Danley* within a Mile of this Place.

Cowley, a small Village, of old written *Couley-Peche*, from the Family of the *Peche's*, who were Lords of this Manor. One Branch of them were Barons in the Reign of King *Henry III.* The Church is a Rectory. and dedicated to *St. Lawrence*. and has all along been in the Gift of private Patrons.

Colham, a Manor anciently belonging to the Barons *le Strange*, from whom it has passed long since to the Earls of *Derby*. Here is a Portion of Tithes, which before the Dissolution belonged to the College of *St. Frideswide* in *Oxford*, which King *Henry VIII.* among other Lands and Tithes settled October 1. *Reg. 37.* upon *Christ's Church* in *Oxford*.

Arlington, or *Harlington*, anciently called *Hardington*. The Roman Highway passes thro' this Town, and so over *Houslow-heath* toward *Pontes*, i. e. *Colebrook*. The Manor, which anciently belonged to *William de Harpedon*, from whom it passed to the *Lovels*, hath long been the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Bennets*, of whom Sir *Henry Bennet* was descended. He was bred up in general Learning, but taking Notice how unhappily the Nation was imbroiled in Civil Wars, he laid aside his Books, and betook himself to the Camp in the Service of his Majesty, in which he gave many Proofs of his Valour, as well as Fidelity, and carried the Marks of it to his Grave. At the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he was on that Account in special Favour, and first sent Ambassador to the Catholick King, then made one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and one of his Privy Council; in which high Posts, he behaving himself with the same Dexterity and Fidelity, his Majesty thought fit to set a particular Mark of his Favour on him, by creating him Lord *Arlington* of this Place, and to the Heirs Male of his Body: Which Honour

he

he adorned with so much Prudence and Activity for the Nation's Good, and his Majesty's Interest, that that King, in a few Years after, created him Viscount *Thetford* and Earl of *Arlington*, with Limitation of all these Honours, for lack of lawful Issue, to Sir *John Bennet*, Kt. his Brother, and his Heirs. This Earl left only one Daughter named *Isabella*, who was married to *Henry Fitz-Roy*, Earl of *Ewston* and Duke of *Grafton*, one of that King's Natural Sons: And his Brother dying without Issue, his Honour became extinct.

This Church is a Rectory and hath been all along in the Gift of private Persons, but mostly in the *Lovels*, who held the Manor longest. These are all the Places remarkable in this Hundred of *Elthorn*, and so we shall proceed to

V. The Hundred of *Goare*,

Which is bounded on the South and East with the Liberties of *Finnesbury* and *Wenlaxbarne*, on the North with *Hertfordshire*, and on the West with the Hundred of *Elthorn*. This Hundred hath in it one Market-Town

Edgworth, corruptly by some called, *Edgware*. The Market is here weekly on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on . It is a Town of no Antiquity, and contains one main Street, the west Side of which belongeth to *Little Stanmore*, called also *Whitchurch*, and the other Part hath a Church in it, and is properly called *Edgworth*; the Manor of which did of old belong to *William Longespee*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and was enjoyed by *Henry de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, by Vertue of his Marriage with *Margaret* the sole Heir of that noble Family of the *Longespees*. The Military Roman Way, commonly called *Wailingstreet*, enters this County, towards the north Bounds of it, and coming straight along from *Old Verulam*, through *Hampstead-heath* (from which one hath a curious Prospect of the most beautiful City of *London*, and pleasant Country) passeth, not where the Road now lies, thro' *Highgate*, for that was opened only about thirty Years ago, by the Permission of the Bishop of *London*, but by that more ancient one (as appears by the

old Charter of *Edward the Confessor*) by *Edgworth*.

The Church here is a Donative or Curacy, in the Gift of the Earl of *Conventry*; but the Curate must be licenced by the Bishop of *London*, or his Chancellor. The Rectory did anciently belong to the Priory of *St. John of Jerusalem*, but being seiz'd by King *Henry VIII.* at the Dissolution Reg. 34. was granted by that King to *John Williams* and others. The Villages are,

Harrow on the Hill, so called from its Situation on the highest Part of the County. In old Records it is called *Herghes*, perhaps from the Saxon Word *hepgehe*, *Depege*, or *Depe*, which signifies an Army, which probably was encamped here. In the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Records, it is sometimes called *Harowes*.

This Manor was given to the Church of *Canterbury* of old, by whom we know not; but it being taken away from that Church by *Kenulfe*, King of the *Mercians*, it was in the Year 822 recovered, with several other Lands, by *Wilfred* Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The Church here was both a Rectory and a Vicarage; the Rectory was a Sinecure, to which the Archbishop collated a Rector, who thereupon became Patron of the Vicarage, which was endowed by *St. Edmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with the Bread, Candles, and all other Things, which are wont to be offered at the Altar; as also with the whole Tithes of Lambs, Wool, Cheese, Butrer, Milk, Colts, Calves, Goats, Bees, certain Portions of Hay, Pawnage, Mills, Flax, Hemp, Bark, Eggs, Merchandizes, and other small Tithes, reserving to the said Rector the Tithes of Corn, Pulse, Hay, Pasture, &c. Here were also two Chantries, one founded by *William de Cosco*, and the other by one *Kynton*; the first was endowed with a Messuage and ninety-four Acres of Land, and 4 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ Rent, for a Chaplain to celebrate Mass daily for ever, for the good Estate of himself, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Rectors and Vicars of this Parish, and all the Parishioners.

The Manor and Church of *Harrow* continued in the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, till the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 37. when Archbishop *Cranmer* assured them to his

his Majesty and his Heirs for ever, by way of Exchange for other Manors, Lands, and Parsonages, of about an equal Value; after which his Majesty settled them upon *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, which he was then building and endowing; but it seems this Settlement was not permanent, for King *Edward VI.* Reg. 1. gave the Advowsons of the Rectory and Vicarage to Sir *William Herbert*, Kt. and now the Manor and Advowson of the Vicarage is in Sir *James Rushout*, and the Impropriation of the Rectory in Sir *Charles Gerrard*.

Mr. *Pakeman*, the Minister of this Parish, who was ejected for his Nonconformity in 1662, tho' he exercised his Ministry in private Houses, and educated some Youth for a Time; yet afterwards living with his Children in *London*, he attended on Dr. *Kidder's* Ministry, and sometimes received the Sacrament from him. He died in 1691, in the seventy-eighth Year of his Age. and Dr. *Kidder* preached his Funeral Sermon on Rev. xiv. 13.

In our Histories we meet with a Roman-tick Story concerning this Place, of *William Bolton*, Prior of *Great St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, that being greatly afraid of a Deluge, which was prognosticated from certain Eclipses in watery Signs, and was to happen in 1524, he built him an House upon the highest Ground in this Town, and carried all sorts of Provisions with him into it, to serve him for two Months. His Example was followed, not only by the Vulgar, but the Learned, who were so unreasonably infatuated by this Dream, that they victualled themselves, and got up into the highest Grounds, to secure themselves from drowning. Mr. *Stow* denies this Story to be true, and says, *Bolton* built no House, but only a Dove-coat to serve him with Pigeons, now he had lost his Priory; but this is not probable, because the Dissolution of the Abbeys was not then thought of.

In this Parish was born Dr. *William Page*, School-master of *Reading*, and Rector of *East-Locking* in *Berkshire*. He was sequestered from his School in 1644, but held his Living till his dying Day, which happened Feb. 24. 1663. He was esteemed to be well vers'd in the *Greek* Fathers, a good Preacher, and Disputant. He wrote a Treatise in Ju-

stification of bowing at the Name of *Jesus*, which the Archbishop *Abbot's* Secretary wrote to him not to publish, but Dr. *Laud*, then Bishop of *London*, ordered the contrary, it being in Defence of a Canon of the Church, and at his Majesty's Desire; as also some Animadversions upon Mr. *Hales's* Treatise of Schism, and some other Things.

There were anciently two Chapels of Ease to this Parish-Church, viz. *Primour* and *Thokinton*. *Primour* still remains in the same Condition, and is about two Miles from the Mother-Church, to the North-west, but *Thokinton* is quite dissolved for a Chapel of Ease, and the Name quite abolished, unless we will suppose the Hamlet of *Kinton*, which is a Mile distant from the Church of *Harrow* eastward, was the Place where that Chapel of Ease stood, which has not so much left of the Building, as of the Name. This Hamlet was granted by King *James I.* to Sir *William Herick* and others.

Hendon, or, as the Saxons call it, *Higen-dune*, which, as Mr. *Norden* speaks, signifies, High Woods, from the plenty of Woods thereabouts. This Manor, Dr. *Holland* tells us, was purchased by Archbishop *Dunstan*, who used all his Endeavours to advance the Monks, for some few Gold *Byzantines* (which were Imperial Pieces of Gold, coin'd at *Byzantium*, or *Constantinople*) and given by him to the Monks of *St. Peter* at *Westminster*. What Ground the Doctor had for this Account, we know not; but we find, that there were twenty Hides of Land in *Heandune*, confirmed to that Manor by King *Edward* the Confessor, in his Charter, dated December 26. 1066, among other Donations of the Kings of *England*, his Predecessors. *Dugd. Mon. Ang.* The Manor continued in that Abbey till the Dissolution, when being seized by King *Henry VIII.* it was given by that Prince to Sir *Thomas Herbert*, in whose Family it has continued ever since, viz. in the younger Branch of the Earls of *Powis*.

The Parochial Church here was of old a Rectory and Vicarage; the Rectory was a Sine-cure, in the Gift of the Abbey and Convent of *Westminster*, and so continued for a long Time Rectors, being always admitted to it, with this Clause, *Cum Capella de Hampsted eidem annexa*, i. e. With the Chapel

Chapel of *Hampsted* annexed (which might invite us to treat of *Hampsted* in this Place, but it not being commonly known to be a Chapelry, and being in the Liberty of *Finnesbury*, we shall speak to it there) The Vicarage was in the Gift of the Rectors for a long Time; but in the Year 1478, the Abbot and Convent assumed to themselves the Presentation, and held it till the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown, and passed along with the Manor and Rectory to Sir *Thomas Herbert*, whose Posterity, the Earls of *Powis*, now enjoy it, or lately did.

Stammore Magna, or *Stammere*. *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, upon his founding and endowing the Abbey of *St. Albans*, by his Charter, dated 793, gave this Village or Parish, consisting then of ten Mansions, to the said Abbey; and Pope *Honorius III.* by his Bull, dated Feb. 18. Anno Dom. 1218, confirmed it to the Abbey, together with the Church.

The Advowson of this Church continued in the Abbot of *St. Albans* till the Dissolution of that Abbey by King *Henry VIII.* who having seized it, together with the Manor, gave them, in the very Month he died, to Sir *Peter Gambee*, Kt. a *Spaniard* born, and his Heirs, in Consideration of his good Services done him, to hold them of the Crown by Knights Service. The Church of this Parish being too remote from it, and being very ruinous, was by Licence from the Bishop of *London* pulled down, and a fair one built at the Charge of Sir *John Wolstenholme*, Kt. (who was nursed in this Parish) upon a Piece of Ground of two Acres, given for that End by Sir *Thomas Lake*, Kt. Mrs. *Burnell*, and Mr. *Robinson*, to be inclosed for a Church-yard. Dr. *Laud*, then Bishop of *London*, consecrated it July 16. 1632, dedicating it to God, and *St. John the Evangelist*.

Among the Rectors of this Parish, we find Mr. *John Boyle*, a *Kentish* Man born, and Brother to *Richard Boyle*, the first Earl of *Cork*. He was promoted from this Living to the Bishoprick of *Cork* in *Ireland*, with Liberty allowed him to hold the See of *Rosfe*, in *Commendam*. He died in 1620, and was buried at *Youghal*, of which his Brother was Baron.

Stammore Parva, now called *Whitchurch*, is

an Hamlet or Chapelry to the former, and all Divine Services are performed in their Chapel by a licenced Curate.

Kingsbury, the Manor is not known to whom it anciently belonged, but may be supposed given to one of the abovementioned *Norman Lords*. The Church is a Donative or Curacy in the Gift or Nomination of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*; but the Curate is licenced by the Bishop of *London*. These are all the Villages of Note in this Hundred, that have come to our Knowledge; wherefore we proceed to

VI. The Hundred of *Edmonton*,

Which is bounded on the East by the River *Lee*, on the North with Part of *Hertfordshire*, and on the West and South by the Liberties of *Finnesbury* and *Wenlockbarne*. This Hundred hath but one Market-Town in it, viz.

Enfield, or as it is called (says Mr. *Norden*) in some Records, *Ensen*, or *Insen*, taking its Name from the Fenny Situation of it, some Parts of the Parish being a fenny or morish Ground, tho' of late it is so drained, that it is brought to be good Meadow or profitable Pasture. The Market here is on Saturday weekly, and the Fairs yearly on Good-Friday, on the Feasts of *Philip* and *Jacob*, May 1. Sept. 12. and *St. Andrew*, Nov. 30. Dr. *Fuller* observes of this Town, That as *London* is the Staple Place for the Slaughter of Beasts, so *Enfield* (in his Time) was for tanning their Hides.

The Manor here was the Demesne of *Geffrey de Mandeville*, who gave it, with that of *Edmonton*, to the Abbey of *Walden*, to which the Church being appendant, was appropriated, and a Vicarage ordained; the Parsonage of which continued in the said Abbey and Convent, till the Dissolution of it by King *Henry VIII.* who bestowed the Temporalities of that Monastery upon *Thomas Lord Audley*, with the Parsonage and Vicarage; but it seems that this Donation was but for Life, For we find that the same King, Anno 1545, not only presented to the Vicarage, but assigned the Parsonage of *Enfield*, and Vicarage, late Parcel of the Possessions of the late Lord *Audley*, to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, as Part of the Endow-

Endowment, to his new College in *Cambridge*, now called *Trinity-College*. The Church is a Vicarage in the Gift of the said College,

Here was anciently a Royal Seat, built by *Thomas Lovel*, a Knight of the Garter, and Privy Councillor to King *Henry VII.*, as may be inferred from the Coats of Arms observable in it. Near this House is a Plain clothed with green Trees, and famous formerly for Deer-hunting, called still *Enfield Chase*, formerly the Possessions of the *Magnavils* abovementioned, then of the *Bohuns*, their Successors; but now it belongs to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, ever since. *Henry IV.* King of *England* married a Daughter and Coheir of the last *Humphry de Bohun*. King *Richard III.* gave this Manor and Chase to *Henry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, among many others, (mentioned particularly in *Dugd. Bar. p. 169*) as a Reward of his Services, in raising him to the Crown; but 'tis questionable, whether he took Possession upon that Grant, because that Duke soon changed his Mind, and conspired with the Bishop of *Ely* to dethrone him: which was accordingly done, though the Duke did not live to see it; for being betrayed to King *Richard* by his own Servant, he was carried to *Salisbury*, and there beheaded. In the middle of this Chase almost, are the Ruins and Rubbish of an ancient House, which the common People from Tradition affirm to have belonged to the *Magnavils*, Earls of *Essex*.

In this Town was born *William Wickham*, the Bishop, first of *Lincoln*, and then of *Winchester*, where he may be called *William Wickham* junior, because of his famous Predecessor, *William of Wickham*, who built the College there. He was a Person equal to any of his Order in Piety and Painfulness (tho' nothing, as far as we can find, is extant in Print) and superior in Patience, dying *Anno 1596* of the Strangury, when he had not made Water for fourteen Days, at *Winchester-house* in *St. Mary Overhithes* in *Southwark*, in which Church he was buried, under a Stone, with a large Latin Epitaph inscribed upon it, and contained an Encomium of his Gravity, Eloquence and Piety, set up in 1600. The Right Honourable *William Ferdinand Carey*, Lord *Hunsdon*, hath

a Seat at *Forty-hall* near this Town, The most remarkable Villages of this Hundred are,

Edmonton, *Edelmerton*, and *Edelmeton*, the chief Town probably of this Hundred anciently, because the Hundred is denominated from it. The Manor of this Town was the Demesne of the *Mandevils*, Earls of *Essex*, of whom *Jeffrey de Mandevil*, the Son of that *Jeffrey* who founded the Abbey of *Malden*, in the said County, for the Enlargement of his own Demesnes, did unjustly take away from the Parochial Church here, what his Father had settled upon that Abbey, a large and fruitful Field, which was Part of the Glebe adjoining it, and would not be perswaded to restore it; tho' he confirmed all his Father's Donations besides: The Manor continued in the Family for some Successions, and then passed by the Female Branch to the *Says*, a noble Family.

The Church was given by *Jeffrey de Mandevil* the Elder, to his Monastery of *Walden*, which being appropriated to the Abbot and Convent, a Vicarage was ordained and endowed, and was in the Patronage of the said Abbot and Monks till the Suppression, 30 *Henry VIII.* when that Prince granted this Rectory and Parish-Church to *Thomas Lord Audley* for his Life: After which, they returning into that King's Hands, he granted them to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and their Successors for ever, in pure and perpetual Alms; by Vertue of which Grant, they are still Proprietors of the Rectory, and Patrons of the Vicarage: In this Church was anciently a Charity founded for two Priests, by *Peter Fancourt*, one of the Founders of *Guild-hall*, *London*, to pray for his Soul, and of all the Faithful deceased. It was endowed with twenty Marks *per Annum*, and the Vicar and his Successors were appointed the Patrons. He died about the Year 1368.

John Weld of this Parish, Esq; dwelling at his House called *Arnolds*, distant about two Miles from the Mother-Church, for the Ease of his Family and Neighbours, living in the Hamlet or Wards, called *Southstreet* and *Bows*, in the same Parish, built a Chapel to his House, and had it consecrated by Dr. *King*, then Bishop of *London*, by the Name of *Weld's Chapel*; upon these Conditions,

1. That

1. That the Founder, his Heirs and Assigns, shall, with the Consent of the Minister of the Mother-Church, nominate a Person to officiate therein, being first licensed by the Bishop, to whom Mr. *Weld*, his Heirs and Assigns, and the Inhabitants of the said Wards, shall allow 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum. 2. That the Inhabitants of the said House and Wards, shall receive the Sacraments at their Mother-Church, at *Easter*, every Year, and not in the Chapel, unless by Licence obtained from the Bishop, or his Vicar-General. 3. That none of the Parishioners shall be married or baptized in the said Chapel, without Leave obtained of the Vicar and Patron. 4. That the said Founder, his Heirs and Assigns, shall pay the same Fees to the Vicar for burying any of their Family in the Chapel, as they were to have paid by Custom, for burying in the Chancel of the Mother-Church.

The Manor of *Willough* lies in this Parish, and *Tottenham* was assigned by King *Henry VIII.* in Exchange with Sir *Philip Hobby*, one of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber, for the Manor of *Newington*, and its Appurtenances in *Worcestershire*, granted to the Queen for her Life, without any Incumbrances by the said Sir *Philip*.

A certain Messuage also, with other Tenements and Lands in this Town, which King *Henry VIII.* had before granted to Sir *William Paget*, and the Lady *Anne*, his Wife, for the Term of their Lives, was exchanged with the same King for other Lands, Rents, and Advowsons in the Counties of *Stafford* and *Derby*, Oct. 9. Reg. 38.

King *Edward VIth.* also Reg. 1. granted to his Uncle *Thomas Lord Seymour*, Admiral of *England*, divers Lands and Tenements in the Town of *Edmonton*, Parcel of the Possessions of *St. Helen's* in *London*, and of *Clerkenwell* near that City.

In this Parish also (as appears by the Charter of King *Henry III.*) there were forty-two Acres of Arable Land, one Acre of Meadow, with the Appurtenances, 15 s. 6 d. yearly Rent, and half a Pound of Pepper given by *Ralph Hierun*, *William Thruffe* and *William Berking* to the Priory of the Holy Trinity in *London*.

Of the Vicars of this Parish, Mr. *William Moffet* was for his Loyalty sequestered in the

late Rebellion, in 1642; but living to the Restoration of King *Charles*, he was re-admitted to his Vicarage here, and enjoyed it for nineteen Years before he died, in 1679.

Durance, a Seat of the *Wroths*, a Family of good Repute in this County, of which was *William Wroth*, the Ancestor of Sir *Henry Wroth*, who was living in 1662, in this Town. His great Grandfather, Sir *Thomas Wroth*, fled into *Germany* for his Religion, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*; and 'tis observable, That he that went away for his Conscience, hath alone, of all his Family, his Name remaining in this County. This *William*, was the Son of *William Wroth*, Esq; a Grandson of *John Wroth*, who married *Maud* the sole Daughter of *Thomas Durand*, by whom this Manor of *Durance*, the Estate of the *Durands* was devolved to him.

Hadley, called also *Hadley-Monachorum*, or *Monkton-Hadley*, because it being the Estate of *Jeffrey de Mandeville* Earl of *Essex*, the Founder of *Walden Abbey*, it was given by him to the Abbey and Monks there. The Church, doubtless, passed with the Manor, for we find in the Charter of the Foundation of the Monastery, that the said Earl *Jeffrey* did give, among other Things, to the Monks of that House, the Hermitage of *Hadley*, with its Appurtenances, by which is probably meant the Parish-Church, which was then but a Chapel to the Hermitage, for we find it not Presentative, either as a Rectory or Vicarage; from which we may conclude that it was a Curacy *ab Origine*, and in the Donation of the Abbot and Convent of *Walden*, till the Dissolution in King *Henry VIII's* Reign, but the Curate, so presented by the Abbey, was always licenc'd by the Bishop of *London*.

Since the Suppression of the Abbeyes, the Lords of the Manor of *Hadley* have ever had the Donation of the Chapel, viz. *Thomas Lord Audley*, to whom King *Henry VIII.* gave it, Sir *Thomas Pope*, to whom Queen *Mary*, Reg. 4 & 5. granted it, and *William Kympton*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, who was Lord of the Manor in the 18th of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and presented *Bernard Carrier*, Clerk, to it, under the Name of a free Chapel, upon these Conditions, viz. 1. That he should bear Fealty

F.

to

to him the said *William*. 2. That he should demean himself well in his Life and Conversation. 8. That he should perform Divine Offices, and administer the Sacrament as he ought. 4. That he should keep the Chancel in Repair, and pay him 26 s. 8 d. and his Heirs, according to Custom, out of which the said *William* was to return 6 s. 8 d. for Tithes.

In this Parish was born *Sir William Staundford*, Kt. being the Son of *William Staundford*, a Merchant in *London*, who had an Estate here. He was bred a Common Lawyer, and attained to such an Eminency in it, that he was made one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. He wrote a learned Book of the *Pleas of the Crown*, which will ever render him famous among Men of his own Profession. His Family came out of *Staffordshire*, and as if he had a Spirit of Retraction in him, leading him into his Native Country, he purchased Lands and settled his Son there. He died *Aug. 28. 1558*, and was buried in the Chapel here, in the last Year of *Queen Mary's* Reign.

Tottenham, Totheham, or To'ham; a Manor, which in *Edward the Confessor's* Days, according to the Conqueror's Survey, was possessed by *Waltiof* Earl of *Northumberland*, in whose Family it continued, till by a Female Branch it passed to the Earls of *Chester*, and from thence to *David*, King of *Scotland*, who gave it to the Canons of the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *London* (founded by his Sister *Queen Maud*), in perpetual Alms, for the Health of his Soul, and of the Souls of *Queen Maud* his Sister, and *Queen Maud* his Wife, Earl *Simon*, and all his Ancestors, by his Charter, which was confirmed by *William de Sancta Maria* Bishop of *London*. It continued in the Possession of this Monastery till the Dissolution by *King Henry VIII.* when being come into that Prince's Hands, he granted it to *William Lord Howard of Effingham*, and *Margaret* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, to be held in *capite* for the tenth Part of one Knight's Fee and yearly Rent of twenty-one Pounds; but this *Lord Howard*, and his Lady, being not only convicted at Common Law, but attainted by Act of Parliament; of Misprision of Treason, in concealing what they knew of *Queen Katharine Howard's*

Behaviour, their Niece, were condemned to perpetual Imprisonment, and their Estate confiscated; by which Means this Manor, with the Appurtenances, came again into *King Henry VIII's* Hands, who granted it, *Reg. 36.* to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*, in pure and perpetual Alms, who have ever since been the Possessors of it. The main Road from *Scotland* to *London* lies thro' this Town. The Soil is generally good, either for Corn or Grass. The Air is wholesome and temperate, and has no Bogs, Moors, or Fens to infect or distemper it. The River *Lea*, which runs by the Side of the Parish, furnishes it with many pleasant and fertile Meadows, but is no ways offensive to the Inhabitants, because it lies on the east Side of the Town.

The Parish is divided into four Wards, 1. *Netherward*, where stands the Parsonage and Vicarage, and a Gentleman's Seat, inhabited formerly by *Mr. Gerrard Gore*, with whom *Sir John Cook*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, had often his Abode in Summer-Time. 2. *Middleward*, comprehending *Marsh-street* and *Church end*. 3. *High-cross-ward*, containing the Hall, the Mill, *Page-green* and *High-cross*. 4. *Woodgreen-ward*, comprehending all the rest of the Parish, and containing more Ground than all the three former.

The Church here hath ever been appendant to the Manor, and being appropriated to the Canons of the Church of the *Holy Trinity, London*, abovementioned, a Vicarage was ordained and endowed by *William de S. Maria*, when he confirmed *King David's* Donation, by reserving to the Vicar all the small Tithes, Oblations and Obventions, and 10 s. a-year out of the Treasury of the Canons House. So long as the Canons held the Manor and Rectory, they were the Patrons of the Vicarage, and after the Dissolution, they went all together, and are now in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who are the Patrons of the Vicarage.

The Church, for a Country Village, is a reasonable large and fair one, with a pleasant tunable Ring of five Bells, standing upon an Hill, encompassed on the West, North and East with the little Rivulet, *Masel*. It is dedicated to *All Saints*.

In this Church was anciently a Chantry founded by *John Drayton*, Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*, who gave all his Lands and Tenements in that City, and elsewhere, after his Wife's Death, to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and their Successors, for ever, to find two Priests, the one to say Divine Service in the Chapel of *All-Saints* in that Cathedral, and the other in the Church of *All-Saints* at *Tottenham*, at the Altar of *St. Katharine*, and on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* in the Chapel of *St. Anne*, called the *Hermitage*. in this Parish, for the Souls of King *Richard II.* and his Queen; *Roger Walden*, Bishop of *London*, of himself, and his two Wives, his Parents, Benefactors, and all the Faithful deceased.

The most memorable Things in this Parish, are, 1. The Cross, which was once very high, and gave Name to this Place of *Tottenham alta Crucis*, or *High-Cross*. *Mr. Bedwell* is of Opinion, That it was set up when the Decree was made by the Church, That every Parish, in the Places most frequented, should set up a Cross, and that it was only repaired, adorned, and perhaps raised higher, by King *Edward I.* because his Queen *Eleanor's* Corpse rested there, when it was brought from *Herdby* near *Lincoln*, (where she died, as she was going with the King toward *Scotland*) to *London* to be buried, 2. *St. Loy's* Well, which is always brim full, but never runs over, and *Bishop's* Well, of which the People tell of many strange Cures done upon the Diseased and Impotent, by drinking the Waters of it. 3. A Walnut-Tree, standing in the midst of a circular Tuft of Elms, at the End of *Page-green*, which hath stood there many Years, flourishing, but neither grows bigger nor higher, for which the People give this Reason, That there was a Person burnt there for the Profession of the Gospel; and a great Pollard Elm, not much higher than a tall Man, with not many nor large Boughs, and sheltered by high Trees, which was blown up and laid upon the adjoining House, carrying with it upon the Roots for two Rod together, not much less than twenty Cart-loads of Earth, as *Mr. Bedwell*, who says it, conjectured: The Inhabitants drew it back to the Place where it stood, because it was a Shelter to the Houses, and it grew.

The Town is famous for three Proverbs. viz. 1. *Tottenham Wood is turned French*, *Mr. Bedwell* professes himself not well to understand the Original of this Proverb, except it arose upon the Occasion of many *French* dwelling in it; which *Dr. Fuller* verifies thus, 'About the beginning of the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* *French* Mechanics so swarmed in *England*, to the great Prejudice of the *English* Artists, that they rose in Discontent in *London*, on *May-day* 1517; nor was *London* only filled with them, but all the Villages for four or five Miles round, among which *Tottenham*, which perhaps for some Time had stood out and despised the *French* Fashions, was at length one; and so this Proverb came into Use, as a Reproach to the People of *Tottenham*. *Tottenham is turned French*, i. e. is as foolish as other Places, to leave the good Customs of their Country for foreign Fashions.

2. *When Tottenham Wood is all on Fire, Then Tottenham Street is nothing but Fire.*

This Proverb (says *Mr. Bedwell*) was occasion'd from a great Wood, called *Tottenham Wood*, of many Hundred Acres, lying upon the top of the Hill, on the west Side of the Parish, and so easily seen by all that dwell in the Streets, when a foggy thick Mist, like Smoke (and where there is Smoke, we say there is Fire) ariseth out of the Wood, and hangs over it; the Inhabitants observe, that 'tis generally a Sign of rainy foul Weather, which fills the Street, lying low, with Water, and turns it into Dirt. The Wood is in great Part destroyed, but the Dirt is as much as ever.

3. *You shall as easily remove Tottenham Wood*. This Proverb is used to express Things impossible or not likely to be effected, for if the Wood be removed, which is very great, 400 Acres at least; the Hill, which is very high and large, must be carried with it, and therefore neither of them can be removed out of their Place.

Near this Town was born *Sir Julius Caesar*. Kt. his Father having an House there. His Father was Doctor of Physick to Queen *Elizabeth*, and descended of the ancient Family of the *Dalmaris* in *Italy*. He was bred at *Oxford*, and after other intermediate Preferments, was made Master of the Rolls,

which Place he held more than twenty Years. He was of such prodigious Bounty to all of Worth or Want, that when a Gentleman had borrowed his Coach, he was so surrounded with Beggars, that he was forced to give them all the Money in his Purse to get rid of them. He lies buried in Great St. Helen's Church, London, under a Monument, which hath an Inscription in the Form of a Deed, with a Seal to it, importing, *That he was willing to pay his Debt to Nature whenever God pleased.*

Dr. Edward Simson was also born in this Parish, his Father being Minister here. He was educated at Westminster, under Mr. Camden, and in Trinity College, Cambridge, where having taken his Degrees, he became Chaplain to Sir Moyle Finch, whose Funeral Sermon he preached with great Applause, Rector of *Esfling* in Kent, to which he was preferred by the Viscountess Maidstone, Sir Moyle's Daughter, and Prebendary of *Corringham*. He was a great Proficient in Critical and Historical Learning, of which he gave a sufficient Proof in his *Mosaick and Catholick History*, printed in 1652 at Oxford; and his *Chronicon*, to which Dr. Edward Reynolds, who was then Vice-Chancellor, in his Licence of it to the Press, gives this Character, *Egregium & absolutissimum Opus, summa industria, omnigena Eruditione, magno iudicio, & multorum annorum vigiliis productum.* Notes on *Horace*, *Persius*, &c. He died suddenly in 1652.

Mr. Wilhelm Bedwell was Vicar of this Parish. He was one of those learned Men, who was employed by King James I. in making a new Translation of the Bible, and wrote the Account of this Parish, from which we have been enabled to make so large a Description of it.

Dr. Edward Sparke was his Successor. He was for his Loyalty in the late Rebellion, ejected out of the Church of St. Martin's Ironmonger lane, and plunder'd of his Goods by the Rebels: But out-living the Storm, he was restored to that Benefice, and made a Chaplain to King Charles II. He was instituted to this Vicarage, Jan. 23. 1665, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. He hath written and Printed, 1. *A Sermon*, entitled, *The Christians Map of the World*, preached at the Funeral of Henry Chittings, Esq.

Chester-Herald, Jan. 11. 1636. 2. *Scintilla Altaris*; or, *A pious Reflection on the Primitive Devotion at the Fasts and Feasts of the Christian Church*, 3. *Devotions* on Nov. 5. Jan. 30. May 29, &c.

As these Men for their personal Worth have deserved our honourable Mention of them; so there are others, who may not be omitted for their charitable Deeds to this Parish, viz. 1. Mr. Balthasar Zanches, a Spaniard born, the first Confessor which ever was in this Kingdom, who founded an Alms house with eight Dwellings for eight poor single People, either Men or Women of this Parish in 1596. Upon the midst of the House, right against the Gate, entering into the Yard before it, is this Inscription.

NOT UNTO US, O LORD, NOT
UNTO US, BUT TO THY NAME
GIVE THE GLORY. PSALM CXVIII. 1.

(2.) The Lady Woodhouse, who dying in the Parsonage in the Year 1609, gave thirty Pounds to remain for a perpetual Stock, to be let out for 40 s. a-year, and the Profit to be yearly divided equally between ten poor aged People.

3. Mr. Thomas Wheeler of Woodgreen, a Proctor of the Arches, who by his last Will and Testament, gave to the Poor of this Parish, 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. to be distributed to them at the Discretion of the Vicar and Churchwardens, at the Time of his Burial, and every Sunday after for ever, 12 d. to be bestowed in Bread, to be distributed by the Vicar and Churchwardens to so many of the poorest of the Parish, especially of Woodgreen; and for the due Performance, bound all his Lands in the said Parish, with a Clause of Forfeiture of 3 s. per Week, if neglected, and of Distress, by the Vicar and Churchwardens for the Time being, if denied, as often as any such Default shall happen. Dated June 29. 1611.

4. Mr. Phisant, some Time an Inhabitant of this Parish, Father of the Lady Slany of London, founded an Alms-house for three poor People, upon the Church Land, but not being endowed is like to be utterly forgotten. One Mr. Dalby also, a Fishmonger in London, gave certain Barrels of Herrings

to be distributed at the Beginning of *Lent* to the poorer Sort of this Parish, but there being no Deed nor Record of this Gift to be found, it is come to nothing, as is also a Gift of 40 s. per Annum, given by Mr. *Humphry Westwood* upon the same Account. Mr. *Bedwell* also tells us, That he received it from Report, That an House, with the Land thereunto belonging, being no small Quantity, upon *Pace Green*, was given for the Maintenance of a Free-School, or some other such charitable Use here, but there being no Deeds to assure it, the Charity is lost irrecoverably.

South Mims, a small Village lying in the utmost north Angle of this County, so called, to distinguish it from *North-Mims*, a Village about two Miles distant from it, in *Hertfordshire*. The Manor of this Place was anciently the Demefine of *Jeffrey de Mandeville*, Earl of *Essex*, who having founded the Monastery of *Walden*, gave it, with all the Appurtenances, to that House, to which it belonged, till the Dissolution. It remained in the Crown till the 3 *Edw. VI.* when that King gave it to Mr. *Thomas Fisher*, who exchanged it with Sir *William Cavendish*, from whom it passed to Sir *Thomas Pope*, Kc. and at last was settled in Mr. *William Harrison*, and others, and their Heirs.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. *Giles*, was appropriated to the Abbey of *Walden*, and a Vicarage ordained and endowed, which was in the Abbey and Convent of *Walden* till the Dissolution: and then being seized, with the Manor, was granted along with it to the Persons above-mentioned. In this Church was a Chantry, founded for *Thomas Frowick* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who lie buried in the Belfrey, under a goodly Marble-Stone; he died Feb. 17. 1448, and she in 1400. This Charity was endowed with Lands in this Parish, of the yearly Value of 8 l. which being seized by King *Henry VIII.* was given to his Physician, *Walter Cromer* and *Alice* his Wife, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, in Consideration, not only of his faithful Services, but of 100 l. paid into the Treasury of the Augmentations for the King's Use. *James Hickson*, Esq; who died June 16. 1689, *Æt. 82.* and lies buried in the Church of *All hallows, Barking*, built an Alms-house in this Parish, for six poor Peo-

ple, and endowed the same at his Death with a Rent of 24 l. per Annum, and some other Advantages. He also gave by his Will to fifteen poor People of this Parish, two Shifts, one pair of Hose, and one pair of Shoes, yearly: 20 s. yearly to the Minister for a Sermon to be preached every New-year's Day, and to the Clerk and Sexton 5 s. For the Performance of which, and other Legacies, he gave his Manor of *Walliers*, and other Lands and Tenements in this Parish, in Trust, to the worshipful Company of Brewers, *London*. These are all the Places in this Hundred, which are come to our Knowledge, having any Thing worth our Observation; wherefore we shall pass to

VII. The Liberties of *Finsbury* and *Woolwich*,

Which not being distinguished from each other, we must treat of them together. They are placed almost in the middle of the County, and touch upon all the other Hundreds, yet have some Angles, which border on the *Sea* on the East, *Hertfordshire* on the North, and the River *Thames* on the South, taking in the greatest Part of *London*, and all *Westminster*. They have no Market-Town in them, being on the North-East, near *Enfield*, on the North-West, near *Edgware*, or *Edgworth*, on the South-West near *Bransford*, and on the South-East near *London*; but they have in them many considerable Villages, which we shall describe in their Order, viz.

Fulham, called by the Saxons, *Fullenhamme*, and *Fullen-homme*, which signifies, says Mr. *Camden*, *Volucrum Domus*, i. e. An Habitation of Fowls, because it having been formerly a woody and moorish Ground, near the *Thames* Side, both Water and Land Fowl much harboured thereabout; but because *Hamme*, in the Saxon Tongue, signifies also *Amnis*, a River, others think that *Fulham*, as properly imports, *Volucrum Amnis*, i. e. a River of Fowl; the River of *Thames*, which is joined there by a little Brook, being hereabout well stocked with Fowl. Mr. *Sommer* in his Saxon Dictionary, hath another Derivation of this Place, writing of it thus, *Fullenham*, *villæ nomen, a loci Uliginis, quasi Foulham*

ham, *Cævosa habitatio*, i. e. a dirty Dwelling.

The Manor of *Fulham* is the Demesne of the Bishop of *London*, and was so in the Conqueror's Time, and long before; for it is said to be given to *Erkenwald*, Bishop of *London*, who was consecrated to that See, Anno 675, by one Bishop *Tyrhtilus*, with the Consent of *Sigebert*, King of the *East Saxons*, and *Conred* King of the *Mercians*. Here the Bishops of *London* have all along had a Palace, where they often reside in Summer-Time, being at a convenient Distance from *London*, tho' the Situation is not very healthy.

The Canons of *St. Paul's* held in this Town in the Conqueror's Days, of the King, five Hides for one Manor, and had on it eight Villains, sixteen Cottagers, and two Servants. The People of the Town had a Pasture on five Acres of Meadow, and running for 150 Hogs in the Woods. This Manor was to furnish their Table. *Richard de Beaumis* alias *Rufus* I. Bishop of *London*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* granted to *Henry* Master of *St. Paul's* School, a Meadow at *Fulham*, with the Tithes of *Yling* and *Madeley*; and *Richard Nigel*, who succeeded him Temp. *Rich. I.* gave to the same School all the Tithes arising in his Demesnes of *Fulham* and *Horset*, with an Acre of Land in this last Place, for the Reception of them, when gathered.

The Author of the Additions to *Cambden* in this County, tells us out of the *Saxon Chronicle*, and that of *Mailros*, that an Army of *Danes* winter'd here, Anno 879, and when they decamped from hence, they marched into *Flanders*, then called *Ffranc-land*, and encamp'd themselves at *Gaunt*, where they remained another Year.

The Parish-Church of *Fulham*, is both a Rectory and a Vicarage, the Rectory is a Sine-cure in the Patronage of the Bishop of *London*, and the Vicarage, which is endowed in the Gift of the Rector, at whose Presentation the Bishop institutes and inducts. Among the Rectors of this Parish, we find these Men of Note:

William Sherbourne, a Person of sharp Wit, and great Judgment, very sedulous in his Studies, excellently well versed in Philosophy and Divinity, and a commendable Writer in both kinds. He flourished in 1390-

and *Simon Hynes*, who was Master of *Queen's College*, *Cambridge*, Canon of *Windsor*, and Dean of *Exeter*, and died Rector of this Place in 1552. Of the Vicars, the most noted was Dr. *Thomas Walkington*, who was the Writer and Publisher of a Treatise called *Rabonias*; also of two Sermons, the one entitled, *Mary Magdalen's Tears of Sorrow and Solace* on John xx. 16. and the other on *Eccles. xii. 10.* He was succeeded in this Vicarage by *Richard Clewet*, Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, who falling into the rebellious Times, was sequestred from them both.

In this Church are Monuments for Sir *William Billesby*, Door-keeper of the Treasury, *Anne* his Wife, and *Margaret* his Daughter, who all died in 1607 and 1608. Sir *Thomas Smith*, Kt. who died Nov. 28. 1603. Sir *William Bruce*, Physician to King *Henry VIII.* who died Nov. 17. 1545, and *Thomas Bond* of *Earth* in *Cornwall*, who died in Mar. 1600, *at. 68.*

Hammer-smith is an Hamlet belonging to this Place, full of little Seats.

Chelfey, or, as it is written in old Records, *Chelche-hith*, and *Chelstth*, so called from a Bed of Sands in the River *Thames*, as Mr. *Cambden* tells us; for Mr. *Somner* says, *Chelfey* is, as it were *Shelfey*, from the Shelves of Sands near it; but because it is written in Records *Chelche hyth*, he finds another Derivation for it, from *Cealc*, *Calx*, *Chalk*, and *Hyth*, *Portus*. Mr. *Norden* is pleased with neither of these Derivations, but says, That *Chelfey* is so called from the *Chesel*, which the Sea casts up of Sands and Pebble-Stones, from which being first named *Cheselsay*, it is now shortned to *Chelfey*, as *Chelsey* in *Suffex* is, which stands upon the very Edge of the Sea, as this Town does upon the Brink of the *Thames*. But Mr. *Newcourt* hath a Conjecture upon this Town's Name, which looks as probable as any, viz. That it is derived from *Ceald*, *Cold*, and *Hyth*, a Port, and so signifies a cold Port or Haven, which agrees very well to the Situation of this Place, it standing very bleak, and open to the *Thames*, where it is very wide.

The Manor of *Chelfey* belongs to the Crown, and was in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, Part of it, in the Occupation of *Stephen Claybroke*. King *Edward VI.* Reg. 2. gave a Tenement, with a Pightle or small Close of Land,

Land, Parcel of the Possessions of Sir *Thomas Moor*, attainted, to *William Pawlet*, Lord *St. John*, Great Master of the King's Household, as also certain Lands and Tenements, Part in this Parish, and Part in *Kensington*, Parcel of the same Possessions. Sir *Arthur Gorges* of this Parish was eminent for his steady Loyalty to King *Charles I.* His Estate was sequestered, and he was obliged to pay 512 *l.* to the Parliament to redeem it. The Parish-Church here (which is dedicated to *St. Luke*) is a Rectory, and was formerly in the Gift of the Abbey and Convent of *Westminster*, as it continued till the Suppression, when it was seized by King *Henry VIII.* and remained in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth* disposed of it to the Duke of *Somerset*, whose Family alienated it to the Earl of *Nottingham*, and his Countess, of the Family of the *Howards*: but since the Restoration it has been in the Gift of the *Chenys*, and the Lord *Cheney* is now Patron.

Among the Rectors of this Parish, we find *Robert Richardson*, who was ejected in Queen *Mary's* Reign, 1554. for being a married Priest; but upon the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth*, he was restored, as appears by a Deed, dated 1566, between him, as Rector of this Church, and the Marquis of *Winchester*, for the Exchange of the Patronage, and about seventeen Acres of Land for eighteen Acres, and a new House situate upon a Piece of Ground, eighty Foot wide, and 380 Foot long; which Deed was confirmed by *Edmund Grindal*, then Bishop of *London*.

But the most remarkable Thing in this Town is, *Chelsey College*, projected, and in some Measure endowed, by King *James I.* Reg. 5. out of a zealous Care for upholding the true Religion, and defending it against all Heretical and Schismatical Opposers. The Intention of erecting it was this, That a certain Number of most learned and godly Divines, should therein be liberally maintained and supplied, not only with all necessary Conveniencies of Life, but plentifully furnished with Books, and exempted from all other Secular or Ecclesiastical Employments, that by studying all Controversial Points, especially those in Contest between the Church of *England* and Papists, they might be able not only to convince

the Deceived but establish the Timorous and Doubting in the Doctrines held by the Protestant Churches. To this godly Design King *James* himself gave the first Encouragement, by incorporating the intended Foundation by the Name of KING *JAMES's* COLLEGE, in *Chelsey*, and having appointed the first Provost and Fellows, viz.

Matthew Sutcliff, Dean of *Exeter*, Provost.

John Overal, Dean of *St. Pauls*,

Thomas Norton, Dean of *Winchester*.

Richard Fielt, Dean of *Gloucester*.

Robert Abbot,

John Spencer,

Miles Smith,

William Covitt,

John Howson,

John Layfield,

Benjamin Charri rs

Martin Fotherby,

John Boys,

Richard Bret,

Peter Lilly,

Francis Burley,

William Hellier, Archdeacon of *Barnstable*.

John White, Fellow of *Manchester College*.

William Cambden, Clarenceux,

John Haywood, Doctor of Law,

} Doctors of Divinity.

} Historians.

He endowed the same by his Letters Patents, with the Reversion of certain Lands in *Chelsey* (then under Lease to *Charles Earl of Nottingham*, in which was thirty Years to come) and gave it a Capacity to receive of his loving Subjects any Lands, not exceeding in the whole the yearly Value of 3000 *l.* and because it was thought by many judicious Men, that to bring Water into the City of *London* would produce a great and lasting Revenue, the same King procured an Act of Parliament to enable the Corporation of the Provost and Fellows of *Chelsey College* to bring Water from the River *Lea* thro' any Man's Ground (paying them for Damages) to the City of *London*.

Having thus laid the Ground-work for a College, the next Thing was to expedite the Building; and to that End the Provost and Fellows having agreed with the Earl of *Nottingham* for the Term of his Lease, at 7 *l.* 10 *s.* a Year, King *James* himself laid the first Stone thereof in a Piece of Ground

of

of six Acres, called *Thames-shot*, and gave them a License to take what Timber was requisite to compleat it out of *Windsor Forest*: But for all this, the Building went on slowly, and before an eighth Part of the Model was finished, their Money was spent, viz. full 3000 *l.* and the Building stood still some Years; but at length the same King to advance so good a Work, sent his Letters, *Anno* 1616, to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to stir up all the Clergy in his Province to contribute towards it; which was accordingly done, and some Collections were made in all the Parishes in *England*, but they were but small, and so swallowed up by the Collectors, or else were detained and imbezilled by such as were intrusted to receive them. Certain it is, that little came to the Provost's Hands, and so the Building stood at a Stay, and the Project of the Water-works came to nothing.

But tho' there was at present no great Appearance of accomplishing this pious Undertaking, yet some Men hoped Time might produce such Benefactors as might give enough to compleat it; of which Opinion we may suppose Dr. *Sutcliffe* the first Provost was, who dying about this Time, left four considerable Farms, viz. *Kingston* in *Staverton*, *Hazard* in *Harberton*, *Appleton* in *Churchton*, and *Kramerland* in *Stoke-Rivers*, all in *Devonshire*; besides the Benefit of an Exent on a Statute of 4000 *l.* acknowledged by Sir *Lewis Steukley*, &c. But his Example was not followed by any Person of Note, either in Church or State, and so the Building was not only stopped for the present, but after some Years Expectation laid aside as useless, and the Estate given to it by Dr. *Sutcliffe* all returned to his Heirs, except one Farm named *Kramerland*; yet the Corporation was kept up for a while, another Provost being put into Dr. *Sutcliffe's* Place, after him a third, Dr. *Fently*, and a fourth Dr. *Samuel Wilkinson*, and so of the Fellows; so that when King *James* died, the Corporation still remained full, but afterward fell to utter Decay, for the State being full of Troubles, almost all his Son and Successor's Reign, King *Charles I.* this College was thought needless, because the whole Church was not able to subdue its Enemies.

After the Restoration, King *Charles II.* wanting a convenient Hospital for receiving sick, maim'd and Veteran Soldiers; and observing the Building of the intended College to be of no Use, resolved to erect a Royal Hospital in the same Place, and accordingly began it; but not finishing it, King *James II.* carried it on as far as his short Reign should permit, and left it to King *William* and Queen *Mary* to perfect, who raised it to that Magnificence it now is, which well deserves a short Description.

The main Building is a large Square, whereof one Side is open to the River, which is about 100 Paces distant, and has a commodious landing Place; the other three are the Front, which contains the Chapel and Hall, and the two Sides or Wings, which are four Stories high, are divided into Wards or Galleries, two in each Story, containing each twenty-six distinct Apartments for Foot Souldiers. At each of the four Corners is a fair Pavilion, in which are the Governor's Lodgings, the Council-Chamber, and other fair Lodgings for the several Officers of the House, Civil and Military. In the middle of the great Court is placed upon a Marble-Pedestal, a most curious brazen Statue of King *Charles II.* erected at the Cost and Charge of Mr. *Toby Rust*. The Number of ordinary Pensioners is 476, besides the Officers of the House, Matrons, Landresses, Washer-women, &c. and the Out and Extraordinary Pensioners are more numerous. The Pensioners wear all red Coats, lined with blue; and are provided with Cloaths, and plentiful Diet, and cleanly Lodging, Washing, Fire, and one Day's Pay in every Week for spending-money. The Qualifications for Admission are, That each one prove that he has been disabled in the Service of the Crown, or hath served twenty Years in the Royal Army. To defray the vast Charges of this Hospital, the Army pays Poundage, and every Officer and Soldier gives one Day's Pay once a Year, which in Time of the late War amounted to above 13000 *l.* His Grace the Duke of *Beaufort* hath a noble Seat in this Town, as hath also his Grace *Robert Bertie*, Duke of *Ancafter*, Lord Great Chamberlain.

Hornsey,

Hornsey, or *Harnsey*, called in old Records *Haringay*, or *Heringay*, a Parish whose Manor and Advowson of the Church have been from the most antient Times as they now are, in the Bishop of *London*. In the Parish the said Bishop had heretofore certain Woods, still called *London Woods*; and a Park, long since disparked, but still retains the Name of *Hornsey Park*, a Place memorable in our Histories for the Meeting together of *Thomas*, Duke of *Gloucester*, *Richard*, Earl of *Arundel*, *Thomas*, Earl of *Warwick*, and other Nobles. 10 *Rich. II.* in an hostile Manner, to rid that King of those Traitors he had about him, viz. *Robert de Vere*, Duke of *Ireland*, *Alexander Nevil*, Archbishop of *York*, *Michael de la Pool*, Earl of *Suffolk*, and others; who had conspired together how to murder the Duke of *Gloucester*, and the said Earls of *Arundel*, *Warwick*, *Derby*, and *Nottingham*.

In this Park (says *Mr. Norden*) there is an Hill or Fort, called *Lodge-Hill*; seeming, by the Foundation, to have been rather, in old Time, a Castle; whereon sometime stood a Lodge, when the Park was replenished with Deer. With the Stones which were taken from the Ruins of this Place, the Church of *Hornsey* (saith he) is said to be built.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and is a Rectory in the Collation of the Bishop of *London*. Among the Rectors of this Parish the most famous is

Thomas Westfield, a Native of *Ely*, and educated in *Jesus College* in *Cambridge*, where he was Scholar and Fellow some Time; but appearing in publick, was, first, Assistant to *Dr. Nicholas Felton*, at *St. Mary le Bow*, *London*; and then presented to this Church, and soon after to *St. Bartholomew's*, *London*: made Archdeacon of *St. Albans*, and at length advanced to the See of *Bristol*; as one of those Persons whom his Majesty found best qualified for so great a Place, for Soundness of Judgment and Unblameableness of Conversation, for which he had before preferred *Dr. Prideaux*, to the See of *Worcester*; *Dr. Winniff* to *Lincoln*; *Dr. Brownrig* to *Exeter*; and *Dr. King* to *London*. He was offered the same See in 1616, as a Maintenance, but he then refused it; but having now gotten some Wealth, he accepted it, that he might adorn

it with Hospitality out of his own Estate. He was much revered and respected by the Earl of *Holland*, and other Noblemen, before the Troubles came on; but was as much contemned, when the Bishops grew out of Favour, being disturbed in his Devotion, wronged of his Dues, and look'd upon now a Formalist, tho' he was esteemed not long before one of the most devout and powerful Preachers in the Kingdom; but this we may suppose not to be done by the Parliament's Authority; because we find an Order of theirs, dated *May 13. 1643.* commanding his Tenants, as Bishop of *Bristol*, to pay him the Rents, and suffer him to pass safely with his Family to *Bristol*, being himself of great Age, and a Person of great Learning and Merit. He was afterward ejected, and died *June 25. 1644.* He preached the first *Latin Sermon* at the Erection of *Sion College*, and tho' he printed Nothing in his Life-Time, yet two little Volumes of his Sermons, intitled, *England's Face with Israel's Glass*: containing eight Sermons upon *Psalms cvi. 19, 20, &c.* and *The white Robe or Surplice vindicated, in several Sermons*; the first printed in 1646, the other in 1660. He was buried in *Bristol Cathedral* near *Dr. Paul Bush*, the first Bishop, and has a Stone with an Epitaph over him.

Here was anciently in this Parish a Chapel, bearing the Name of our Lady of *Muswell*, in the Place where *Alderman Roe* erected a fair House. It taketh its Name from a Well (which is now in the Compass of the House) near which there stood an Image of our Lady of *Muswell*, whereunto there was a continual Resort by way of Pilgrimage, because a King of *Scots*, who was strangely diseased, was warned in a Dream to resort to this Well, by drinking of which he found a Cure. The Manor and Chapel were sold, 19 *Eliz.* to *William Roe*, in whose Family it continued till *Sir Thomas Roe* sold them in the later End of the last Century. In this Village also, and partly in the Parish of *St. Pancras*, stands the Hamlet or Village of

Highgate, so called from an high Gate on the Hill there, erected upon the Change of the Highway, (the former publick Road from *Gray's-Inn* to *High-Barnet*, being so deep and miry, that Carts, Carriers, and Packmen could not pass) thro' the Bishop's Lands,

for the more Conveniency of paying Toll to the Bishop of London for it, which is now farmed at 40 l. per Ann. that passing through this Gate none might escape Payment.

On the Top of this Hill stands a Chapel for the Ease of the adjoining Inhabitants, called the Chapel of St. Michael, from its Dedication to that Arch-Angel, where was antiently an Hermitage. One of the Hermits of which caused the Causeway between Highgate and Islington to be made, taking the Gravel from the Top of the Hill, where is now a Pond. A two-handed Charity (says Dr. Fuller) providing Water on the Hill, where it was wanting, and cleanness in the Valley, which before, especially in Winter, was passed with great Difficulty. This Hermitage was in the Disposal of the Bishop of London; for we find

William Litchfield, a poor old Hermit, presented to it by *Robert de Braybroke*, Bishop of London, Feb. 20. 1386, in meritum anime sue, i. e. for the Merit of his Soul. And

William Forte, by Bishop *Stokesley*, April 20. 1531. in Consideration of his Services in praying for his Soul, and the Souls of his Predecessors, and Successors, and all the Faithful deceased. This Man was the last Hermit of Highgate.

Near adjoining to the Chapel is a Free-School, built by Sir *Roger Cholmondeley*, or *Chomley*, then Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, but afterward Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Anno 1562. at his own Charge: He procured it to be established and confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth's* Letters Patents, and endowed the same with a yearly Maintenance; yet Mr. *Norden* says, the Master's Pension is precarious. *Edwyn Sandys*, Bishop of London, enlarged the School in 1570. and added a Chapel for Divine Service, which has also been enlarged by the Piety and Bounty of divers honourable and worthy Persons, as appears by an Inscription over the Gate.

Mr. *Carter*, Master of the Free-School in this Place, and Reader of the Chapel, was turned out of both, while his Wife was in Labour, and that with so much Cruelty, that they would not wait her Delivery; but having thrust her Husband and her out of the House, she was delivered of a Child in the Chapel-Porch.

Islington, of old called *Issedon*. *Skinner* in his *Lexicon* says, That it is derived from the Saxon Words, *Gigel*, *obses*, and *Dune*, or *Tun*, *tumulus*, or *oppidum*; because of old Hostages perhaps were kept here. This Parish, as to the Head Manor, belong'd antiently to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; but it seems the Nuns of *Straisford le Bow* had some Claim to the Church, which having begot a Controversie between that House and the Canons of St. Paul's, it was referred to *Gilbert*, then Bishop of London, who thus determined it: That the said Nuns should hold the Church of *Issedon* of the said Canons, by the Payment of one Mark yearly on Nov. 7. and the Octaves of Pentecost, and thereupon might present freely to the Church; but after this the Rectory was appropriated to the House, and a Vicarage ordained and endowed, of which the Nuns continued Patrons to the Suppression.

In this Parish there is also another Manor, called *Canonbury*, (and now in short *Canbury*) because it belonged to the Canons of the Priory of St. Bartholomew in West-Smithfield, being given to them by *Ralph de Berners*, or *Berners*, and confirmed to that Monastery by King Henry III. by his Letters Patents, dated June 15. 1253. The Mansion-House upon this Manor was built (as some conjecture) by Prior *Bolton*, who lived in the Reign of King Henry VIII. as appears to this Day by his Device, which is the Bolt and Tun cut in Free-Stone, and fixt in several Places of the Garden-Walls. This Manor, after the Dissolution, was settled upon the Lord *Cromwell*, charged with an annual Rent of 20 l. a-year to the Lady *Anne of Cleve*, during her Life; and being forfeited to the Crown by the Attainder of the said Lord, was given to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, by King *Edward VI.* He also was attainted, and from the Crown it came to Sir *John Spencer*, Knight; from whom by his sole Daughter and Heir, it passed to *William*, Earl of *Northampton*, in which honourable Family it now remains. The famous Mr. *Sutton*, Founder of the *Charter-House*, among other Gifts of the like Nature, bequeathed in his last Will 40 Marks, or 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. towards the mending of the Highways between this Town and *Newington*.

The

The Church here is a Vicarage, dedicated to St. Mary, and was in the Patronage of the Nuns of *Stratford le Bow*, till the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.* since which Time it has had divers private Patrons. In this Church are also divers Monuments: As 1. for *Henry Grimston*, third Son of Sir *Harbottle Grimston*, Knight and Baronet; who died July 12. 1627. 2. For *Nicholas Kemp*, Knight, a Justice of the Peace and a Member of the High Commission Court, who died Sept. 3. 1624. 3. For *William Rieffhorn*, of *Canonbury* in this Parish, Esq; who died Nov. 18. 1562. atatis 54. 4. For *Anne*, the late Wife of *Henry Chitting*, Esq; *Chester-Herald* at Arms, who died May 8. 1632. 5. *Richard Claussey*, a good Benefactor to the Parish, who died in 1517. Among the Vicars of this Parish we find,

Meridith Hanmer, born in *Shropshire*, but descended of the *Hammers* of *Hanmer* in *Flintshire*, who was admitted Parson of this Church in 1582. He was Minister of *Shoreditch*, but left both in 1592 and went into *Ireland*, where he at length became Treasurer of *Christ's-Church*, *Dublin*, which he held to his Death, which happened in 1604. of the Plague. He was esteemed an exact Disputant, a good Preacher, an expert Grecian, and an excellent Historian, both as to Ecclesiastical and Civil Affairs. While he was in *England*, he engaged zealously against the Papists, and wrote

A Confutation and Answer of the great Brags, and Challenge of Campian the Jesuit, &c.

The Jesuit's Banner, displaying their Original, Success, Vow, and other Hypocrisie and Superstition, their Doctrines and Positions. Both printed in 1581. These Books were written against a Treatise, intituled, *The Censure of two Books, &c. which Dr. Hanmer confuted, &c.* While he was in *Ireland* he also wrote

The Chronicle of Ireland, in two Parts.

An Ephemeris of the Saints of Ireland. He also wrote

A Chronography from the Beginning of the World to the 595th Year of Christ; collected out of Eusebius, Socrates, and Evagrius. Printed at *London*, 1585. Others of Note are,

Alice Wilkes, the Daughter of *Thomas Wilkes*, who was born in this Parish, of poor Parentage; but seems to have a special Providence attending her in her maiden State; for her Cap was casually shot thro' with an Arrow, without any Hurt to her Head; and in her Marriages afterward; for she married three Times. 1. To *Henry Robinson*, by whom she had six Sons and five Daughters. 2. To *William Elkin*, Esq; Alderman of the City of *London*. And, 3. To *Thomas Owen*, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. She built at *Islington*, near the Place of her Deliverance abovementioned, an Alms-House, and endowed it well. She is said to have expended in charitable Uses there and elsewhere the Sum of 2300*l.* and upwards. She lieth buried in *Islington Church* by the Name of *Alice Owen*, with a large Inscription upon her, shewing her Marriages and Children, but not the Time of her Death.

Mr. Peter Vowel, a *Bedfordshire* Man, and School-Master in this Parish, who having been betrayed by a blind Minister, whom he had relieved at his House, for disowning the pretended High Court of Justice, whom he cited to appear before the great Tribunal, was murdered at *Charing-Cross*, where at his Death he warned the Soldiery of the dangerous Principles they went on in, professed openly his Adherence to the King, (*i. e.* *Charles II.* in Exile) and the Church, commended his Soul to God's Mercy, and his numerous Family to God's Providence, saying, *He was sure the King should be restored, &c.*

Richard Gallard, of this Town, Esq; who had been a Citizen and Painter-Stainer of *London*, founded in *Golden-Lane* in *Cripplegate-Ward*, 13 Alms Houses for so many People to live in them Rent-free, with an Allowance of 2*d.* apiece weekly, and a Load of Charcoals among them yearly for ever. He also left some Lands in this Town to maintain his Foundation.

Colonel *Okey*, a famous Commander in *Cromwell's Army*, was first a Drayman, and then a Stroaker in the Brew-house in this Town. He was a Person of more Bulk than Brains, and more Strength than Wit. Being entred into the *Parliament-Army*, he

passed through the several military Degrees till he became a Colonel of Dragoons, and much in *Cromwell's* Favour, who, unknowing to him, inserted his Name among the King's Judges, in which he was forced to act for Fear of displeasing *Cromwell*, whom yet he left, when he saw him aiming at the Government alone, and was thereupon deprived of his Regiment, and imprisoned for a Time. At length, upon a Foresight of the Return of King *Charles II.* he fled into *Holland*, and with *Miles Corbet* and *John Banksteap* settled at *Delft*, where they were all three seized by *Sir George Downing*, his Majesty's Resident at the *Hague*, and being sent to *London*, were sentenced to Death, and hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd, *April 19. 1662.* yet his Quarters were interred by his Relations, and not hanged on several Gates, as the other Mens were, because in his last Speech he had spoken dutifully of his Majesty.

St. Mary la Bone, or *Marybone*, in antient Records called *Tyburne*, of which the Manor, so far as we can find, was in the Bishop of *London*; for *Robert Braybroke*, not only allowed the Inhabitants to build a Chapel, but pulled down their Church which stood so inconveniently upon the Road, that it was often robbed; and built another in the Place, he had before assigned them for erecting a Chapel; and *William de Sancta Maria*, Bishop of *London*, appropriated the Church of *Marybone* to the Prior of *St. Lawrence de Blackmore* in *Essex*, with a Reservation of a competent Maintenance for a Vicar, who was to be presented by the Prior of *Blackmore* and Convent. The Manor with the Appurtenances was afterwards granted by *Queen Elizabeth*, *Reg. 33.* to *John Dixon* for 31 Years, and afterwards by *King James I.* to *Edward Forcet*, whose Heir general carried it into the Family of *Austins*, who now enjoy it. The Rectory, after the Dissolution of the Priory of *Blackmore*, was granted by *King Edward VI.* *Reg. 6.* to *William Reeve* and *John Cotton*, Gent. to hold of the Manor of *East Greenwich*, in Socage.

The Church is now a Donative, or Curacy; how it came to be so, we know not. Among the Curates we observe one Man of Eminency, viz.

Dr. Thomas Stradlin, who was also Minister of *St. Botolph's Aldgate*. He for his fluent way of Preaching was much followed by the orthodox Party; but in the Beginning of the grand Rebellion being esteemed one of *Archbishop Laud's* Favourites, was sequestered, plundered, and his Wife and Children turned out of Doors, himself being carried Prisoner first to *Gresham College*, and then to *Newgate*, where he lay from *Decemb. 26. 1642.* till 1646. when having by some means got loose, he retired to *Oxford*, and was there created Doctor, after which he taught School in divers Places to support himself and Family. At *King Charles's* Restoration he was reinvested in his Church of *Aldgate*, but being wearied out with the Contentiousness of his Parishioners, he removed to *Dover*, and besides had the Church of *All-Hallows* in *Stamford* given him by the *Earl of Clarendon*, which he held to his Death, and is buried in the Chancel of that Church. He has divers Sermons in Print, a Manual of Devotions, and was the Author of *Mercurius Academicus*, &c.

Hampsted, called by *Sir William Dugdale* *Hampsted-Marshal*, which standeth under an Hill in a very healthful Air, yet hath a very pleasant Prospect of the City of *London*, from which it is distant about 4 Miles. It is a large and pleasant Village with mineral Waters like *Tunbridge*; but the Company on the Walks is not near so good, unless it be much amended of late: Its Nearness to *London* brings down so many loose Women in vamped-up old Cloaths to catch the Apprentices, that modest Company are ashamed to appear here even with their Relations. Here is a great deal of playing during the Season; but it is all Diamonds cutting Diamonds. *King Ethelred*, Father to *King Edward the Confessor* gave the Demesne of this Parish to the Church of *Westminster*, which *King Edward* confirmed by his Charter dated *Decemb. 27. 1066.* to the said Church, in whom we suppose it still continues.

The Church of *Hampsted* was antiently a Chapel belonging to the Church of *Hendon*, whose Rectors were instituted with this Clause, *Cum Capellâ de Hampsted eodem annexâ*, and so continued from the Year 1461, to about the Year 1478. when the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster* being Patrons of the

the Rectory of *Hendon*, became Proprietors of this Chapel, and separating it from it, made a Curacy, or Donative of it in their Gift, as it remained till the Suppression, at which Time King *Henry VIII.* settled it on his new made Bishoprick of *Westminster*; but that See being dissolved by King *Edward VI.* that Prince Reg. 4 granted the Manor and Chapel of *Hampsted* to Sir *Thomas Wroth*, pro servitio, as it is in the Record, i. e. for his good Services done to the Crown. There are abundance of pretty pleasant Lodgings in this Village, with a fine Heath to ride out and take the Air on, but the Company is too much mixed, and there is little Choice. Adjoining to this Village the Duke of *Argyle* hath a fine Seat, called *Caen-wood*.

Kelbourn, or *Keelbourn*, is an Hamlet or Village in this Parish of *Hampsted*. It seems to take its Name (saith Mr. *Norden*) from *Keel* and *Bourn*, which signifies cold Water. In old Records it is called *Cuneburna*, and *Kullebourne*. The Manor of this Hamlet was in the Nuns of this Place, of whom we shall give a full Account in our Ecclesiastical History; but after the Dissolution the Scite of the Monastery was given by King *Edward VI* Reg. 1. to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*.

Chiswick, or *Chiswick*, a small but pleasant Village, scituate on the River *Thames*, South-West of *Hammer-smith*. Here are two Manors, the one belongs to the Prebendary of *Chiswick* in the Cathedral-Church of *St. Paul's*, which together with the Mansion House, and all the Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reversions, Services, Leases, &c. Courts, Profits of Courts, &c. is let to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, and hath been so ever since Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and was renewed to them for three Lives March 2. 1684. by the then Prebendary of *Chiswick*. Upon it there is a fair House, whereunto in the Time of any common Plague or Sickness, as also to take the Air in Summer-Time, the Scholars of *Westminster* School do usually withdraw.

Here also is another Manor, called the *Dean's Manor*, belonging to the Church of *St. Paul*, so called, because the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral are Lords of that Manor, and Rectors of the Church; and tho' they let out the great Tithes and Manor by

Lease, yet they collate to the Vicarage, and are Ordinaries of the Place.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*. The Church-Yard being too small for the Parish, *John de Bray* obtained the King's Licence to give half an Acre of Ground to enlarge it, Anno 1349. It seems this Church had no Steeple for some Time, till *William Bordale*, (or as *Weaver* calls him, *Boydale*) Vicar of this Church, built one at his own Charge. He died on Octob. 4. 1435. and lies buried in this Church; as were Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, and his Lady, the Parents of

Mr. *Edward Chaloner*. He was educated at *Oxford*, where he became Fellow of *All-Souls* in 1611; and entering into Orders, was made Chaplain to King *James I.* and Doctor of Divinity, and Principal of *Alban-Hall*. He was reputed a very learned Man for his Time, an able Preacher, and good Disputant. His Compositions were much valued by the greatest Men then in the Church, and the Sermons which he published in his Life-Time, as also those published after his Death, in all thirteen, were then looked upon as choice Pieces, very serviceable to the Church and Commonwealth. He died of the Plague at *Oxford*, July 25. 1625. being but 34 Years of Age, much lamented by many. He was buried in *St. Mary's Church-Yard*, and an Altar-Monument laid over him with an Epiraph.

The Earl of *Burlington*, Sir *Stephen Fox*, and several other Gentlemen of Distinction have very agreeable Seats here.

Finchley, or *Finchley*, a Parish seven Miles North-West of *London*. We find no Account of the Manor, and suppose it to be given by the Conqueror to one of his Followers abovementioned. The Church is a Rectory, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and hath been all along in the Collation of the Bishop of *London*. In it was antiently a perpetual Charity founded for the Souls of *William de Haibock* and his Ancestors, about 350 Years since.

In the North Wall of this Church hangs, in a Table, the last Will and Testament of one *Thomas Sanny*, in and by which he gives (*inter alia*) his House and Lands, called *Tordis* and *Stockwoodfield*, to pay 40*l.* yearly so long as the World lasts, to certain Priests to sing

sing for his Soul, and the Souls of his Wife, Children, &c. and a Noble for the Reparation of the said House, and to be disposed to the Highways, Poor, and other charitable Deeds; and the Churchwardens shou'd see it done. These Lands are now called *Fore-riders* and *Stokesfield*, and are, or lately were in the Possession of *Richard Sanny*, Yeoman.

John Hine, alias *Haynes*, of this Parish did, in and by his last Will, give 4 Crofts of Land lying in this Parish, called *Poyntells*, containing 8 Acres, late in the Tenure of *Edmund Cooke*, for the performing of divers charitable Deeds, and 4 small Houses with divers Gardens thereunto belonging for the Habitation of certain poor Folks. *Robert Warren*, Esq; also gave a Messuage, with a Barn, Garden, Orchard, and Field of 11 Acres, called *Ryfield*, lying in *Nether-Street* in *Finchly*, now in the Possession of *John Nichols*, but divided into three Parts, for the Performance of divers charitable Deeds. These Charities were not long since much abused by the Feoffees in Trust, for which Complaint being made to the Keeper of the Great Seal in 1684. he ordered and appointed, That the Charities abovesaid should be rightly employed, and laid out for the Uses expressed in the Feoffments, viz. For Reparations of the said Houses, for Payment of 40 l. yearly to the Poor in *Finchly* Church, and the Residue of the Rents to be employed for repairing or adorning *Finchly* Church, or mending the Highways.

Among the Rectors of this Church we find *Dr. Richard Latewar*, a *Londoner* born, and educated in *St. John's College* in *Oxford*. From whence being chosen Chaplain to *Charles Blount*, Lord *Montjoy*, when he was made Lieutenant of *Ireland*, he went over with his Lord into that Nation. He attended this martial Hero to the Battel of *Carlingford*, which, tho' the Victory fell to the *English*, who utterly defeated *Ter-Oen* and his *Irish* Rebels, yet it was with some Loss on the *English* Side; and among others that were slain, was *Dr. Latewar*, the Lord Deputy's Chaplain, and *Cranmer* his Secretary, both of them learned Men, and much beloved. His Death happened *July 16. 1681. ætatis 41.* and soon after an honorary Monument was set up for him in *St.*

John's College, Oxford, with a handsome Inscription thereon. He was a most ingenious *Latin* Poet, as several Poems, Epigrams, &c. occasionally printed, and particularly his Carmen 'Απομνημονεύτικον, *Coll. S. Joan. Bapt. shew.*

Barnet Friarne, so called from the Manor of *Friarne* in this Parish, to distinguish it from *High Barnet*, a Market-Town in *Hertfordshire*, and *East-Barnet*, a Village upon the Edge of the said County, to which this Village is joined. We have given some Account of the great and decisive Battel which was fought upon *Gladmore Common* near *Barnet*, between *King Edward IV.* and *Richard Nevil*, the great Earl of *Warwick*, at *High-Barnet* in *Hertfordshire*, being induced to it by *Holinshed*, and *Sir H. Chauncy*; but *Sir William Dugdale*, in his Baronage, asserts, That it was at *Barnet* in *Middlesex*, where this Battle was fought. *Bar. 197. Vol. 1.* which we are the more inclined to follow, because we find no such Common near *High-Barnet*, and there is a large Common near this *Barnet*, which tho' it generally bears the Name of *Finchly Common*, might so long ago have the Name of *Gladmore*. In this Battle the Earl of *Warwick* had so much the better at first, that many of the King's Men run away, and carried News to *London*, that the King was routed, and the Earl, who then was for restoring *King Henry VI.* was victorious; but Fortune soon changed Hands, the Earl's Men being confused by a Mist, mistook their Enemies, and fell upon one another, which the Earl of *Warwick* observing, cried out, Treason, Treason, and fled with 800 Men, leaving the Field to *King Edward*. In the Flight the Earl of *Warwick* was slain, and his Adherents being forced to fly into other Countries for Safety, *King Edward* established himself on his Throne, and held it peaceably to his Death. The Honour and Estate of this great Earl passed by his Daughter *Anne* to *George Duke of Clarence*, *King Edward's* Brother, to whom she was after some Time married.

The Church or Chapel of this Place hath long been and still is in the Collation of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who have the peculiar Jurisdiction of it, as Ordinaries of the Place.

Ken-

Kensington, a Village a little distant from some Parts of *Westminster*, which was given by the Conqueror, as appears by his Survey, to *Alben de Vere*, in whose Family, made by Queen *Maud* in King *Stephen's* Reign, Earls of *Oxford*, it remained many Generations; and it is found among the Manors (which were many in *Essex*, and elsewhere) which *Thomas* Earl of *Oxford*, died possessed of Anno 1371 so it is one of those Manors, which in the Will of *John* III. Earl of *Oxford*, is said to be the old Inheritance belonging to the Earldom, and that according to the old Entail, and which as he inherited from his Ancestors, so he desired it might descend to his Heirs male of his own Body, lawfully begotten, and for want of such to his Nephew *John de Vere*, and his Heirs, and in Default of them to *John de Vere* his Cousin, as next male Heir.

The Church of this Place was in the Reign of King *Henry I.* given by *Alberic de Vere*, called *Senior*, with the Consent of his Wife *Beatrix*, to the Monks of *Abingdon*, with two Hides, 120 Acres, and one Yard-Land, as also his House in *Westminster* next *London*, for the Health of the Soul of his second Son *Jeffery*, who died in his Lifetime. His Son *Alberic*, who succeeded him, confirmed all these Grants to the Monks of *Abingdon*, in whose Monastery his Brother was buried. This Abbey after this was in great Esteem with this Family, but because their Residence, (*viz* at *Coln* in *Essex*) was at too great a Distance to enrich it much with special Gifts, *Alberic Senior* built a Monastery at *Coln St. Andrew*, near his House, and made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Abingdon*, endowing it with several Manors, Lands, and Churches, which he confirmed to the Abbot and Convent, and their Successors, giving *Tarichus*, then Abbot of *Abingdon*, who had cured him of a former Sickness, present Possession of it.

But long after this the Prior and Convent of *Coln*, pretending a Right to this Church of *Kensington*, it was agreed, among other Things, by way of Composition, Mar. 31. 1311. at the earnest Request of *Robert de Vere*, then Earl of *Oxford*, and Patron of the said Priory, between *Richard* then Abbot of *Abingdon*, and the Convent there, and *John de Campeden*, then Prior,

and the Convent of *Coln*, That the Prior and Convent of *Coln* should for ever quit-claim all their Right to the Church of *Kensington*, to the Abbot and Convent of *Abingdon*, under the Seals of the Convent and Patron. This Church was, by Licence from Pope *Alexander*, appropriated to the Abbot and Convent of *Abingdon*, and a Vicarage ordained and endowed, with the Agreement of *Roger de Bestorp*, Vicar of *Kensington*, by *Faleo de Basset*, Bishop of *London*, on these Conditions: 1. That the Abbot and Convent should share the great Tithes equally with the Vicar, and his Successors, dividing them in the Field. 2. That the said Religious shall have all the other Revenues, Homages, and Customs, as Patrons of the Church, for a yearly Pension of 30 s. except one Cross, abutting upon the King's Highway on the South. 3. That the said Vicar, and his Successors, shall take all the Tithe-Hay, Tithe of Mills, all small Tithes, and the Altarage, except the great and small Tithes of the Demesne of the Abbot and Convent. 4. That the Vicar shall bear the ordinary Incumbrances of the Living, and the extraordinary shall be born between them. 5. That the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, shall collate to the Vicarage for ever, because the Appropriation was made without his Licence.

This Church has suffered divers Alterations at sundry Times, *viz* in 1683. the Parishioners, for the Enlargement of it, and increasing of the Number of Seats therein, built a new Isle on the South Side, by the Bishop of *London's* Licence, and in 1695. they obtained a Licence to pull down the North Isle of the same Church and Chancel, and build another instead of it, which was accordingly done; but not pleasing the Parishioners, or not answering their Design, the whole Church and Chancel were pulled down in 1696. and a more stately and convenient Fabrick built in its Room.

This Place was but a small Village till the Court came there; but now it is become a large Town, and in some of the Squares are Houses fit for the Entertainment of Persons of the greatest Quality. The Court settled there upon this Occasion. His Majesty King *William III.* being much incommoded by the Smoke of the Coal-Fires of this City,

City, by Reason of the Asthma, with which he was always troubled, purchased the Earl of Nottingham's Seat here, because it stood in a free Air, and at a small Distance from London. Its Scituation was always commodious for the Court, but King William made it much more so, by making a Royal Way through *Hide-Park* and *St. James's*, which joining to each other, extend as far as *Kensington*, wide enough for two Coaches to go a-breast, with Lanterns on each Side, at convenient Distances, for passing at all Hours in the Night.

This Seat being thus converted into a Palace, had soon several Additions made to it by that Prince, which could not be done without an irregular Appearance outwardly, but within, its Apartments are very fine, and well disposed. King William's Gallery and Closet, (as they are called) are very curiously contrived, and contain a curious Collection of original Paintings, much the best (as some think) of any of the Royal Palaces. Her Majesty Queen ANNE often resided here, and in the Apartment of her Majesty's Consort, *George*, late Prince of Denmark, are some very good Pictures, and a Gallery with the Pictures of all such as were Admirals of the Fleet, while he was Lord High Admiral. The Gardens of this Palace are very fine and charmingly kept, and the Front of the Palace on that Side is very noble. Near this Town is *Holland House*, the Seat of the right honourable *Edward-Henry*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*.

Highbury, or *Hire-Park*, which borders upon this Town is larger than the little Park at *Windsor*, but not so large as the great one. It is inclosed with a Brick-Wall six Miles in Circumference. It is well stocked with Deer, and has an Abundance of fine Ponds and Reservoirs of Water for the Benefit of the Court. In it is a grand Tour, or Ring, for the Ladies to take the Air in their Coaches; and in fine Weather there has been above 300 at a Time. The Keeper's Lodge is extremely pretty, and belongs to a Gentleman of the *Seymour* Family.

Eling; or *Great Yealing*, in some Records it is written *Zealing*, or *Zelling*, of the Manor of which Place we have nothing to write. The Church, together with that of *Bretham*

in *Essex* is the Corps of the Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*, antiently called *Magister Scholarum*; but this Office being afterwards turned into a Chancellor, the Tithes of this Place returned to the Bishop of London, of whom Bishop *Ralph de Baldock*, considering that the Revenues belonging to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral Church were not sufficient to enable a Person to undergo that Office (and the Duty of reading a Divinity-Lecture which *Richard de Gravesend*, his Predecessor had ordained) did by his Grant, in Augmentation of the Revenues belonging to the Chancellorship, give and appropriate thereunto this Church of *Eling*, excepting 10 *l* per Ann. to be paid for the Maintenance of a Vicar, who is to be collated by the Bishop of London, and his Successors, and is further, to have a Mansion House, and the Glebe thereunto belonging, all the small Tithes and Oblations of the Altar; but then he must buy Books and Ornaments for the Church, and bear the usual Incumbrances. The Collation hath ever since continued in the Bishop of London, of whom Dr. *Hinchman* gave a Piece of Ground of 10 or 12 Rod to augment the Church-Yard, and the last Bishop Dr. *Crompton* consecrated it.

Famous Men of this Parish in antient Times were,

Thomas Trowick, Owner of *Gunners-Bury* in this Parish, Esq; who lies buried in the Church here; he was the Father of the famous Judge,

Sir *Thomas Trowick*, Knight; who was born in this Place. He was bred up in the Study of our municipal Laws, wherein he arrived at such an Eminency, that he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sept. 19 18 Hen. 7. 1503. He sat four Years in that Place, and was accounted the Oracle of the Law in his Time, tho' one of the youngest Men that ever enjoyed that Office. He is said to have died young, viz. before he was 40 Years old, and lieth buried with *Joan* his Wife in *Finchley Church* in this County. His Monument is much defaced, but we understand from the Circumscription, that he died Octob. 17. 1506. He left a great Estate to his two Daughters, of which *Elah*, the eldest, was married to Sir *John Spelman*, (one of the Justices of the

he King's Bench) and Father of the renowned Antiquary, Sir Henry Spelman, Knt. the Writer of many excellent Books of Antiquities.

One Mr. Thomas Gilbert, upon the Deprivation of Mr. Robert Cooper, was put into this Church by the Parliament-Commissioners, and upon the Restoration of King Charles II. happened to be the first Man that was put out of his Benefice, whereupon he fled into New-England, and dying there, had an Inscription put upon his Tombstone, shewing, That he was the Protomartyr in the Cause of Non-conformity, i. e. for being ejected out of a Living to which he was presented by an usurped Power, with the Injury of the Incumbent and Patron, and of which he was deprived for not conforming to the Government; which Cause, whether it give him a just Title to St. Stephen's Appellation of PROTOMARTYR, let the Reader judge.

Aston, so called, as we may believe from *Ac* an Oak, and *Ton* a Town, or Village; because, 'tis probable, 'twas well stocked with those Trees. As to the Manor, we find nothing more of it but that in the Reign of King Henry III. Jeffry de Lucy, then Dean of St. Paul's, founded a Chantry in that Cathedral, to which he gave his Manor-House and Lands in this Parish, reserving 100 l. per Ann. to be paid to a Priest for celebrating Divine Service in the said Chantry, for the Health of his own Soul and those of Eustace de Falconberg, Bishop of London, and his Successors, and Philip de Falconberg, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and paying 20 l. a-year on the Day of his Obit, and a Mark on the Obit of the said Philip Falconberg. Witnesses to this Charter were Roger, Bishop of London, William de Raleigh, Treasurer of the Cathedral of Exeter, Roger de la Dun, Henry de Buccoms, &c.

We further read also, That Peter Fitz-Aluff, gave to Eustace, Bishop of London, forty Acres of Land in *Aston*, in the Field called *Pulla*, he paying yearly to the said Peter one Pound of Cumin-Seed, which, after the said Bishop, was yearly paid by the Dean of St. Paul's; but afterwards the said Peter, for the Health of his Soul, remitted and quit-claimed to God and the Church of St. Paul's, the yearly Rent of

Cumin-Seed, and such Homages and Relics as the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral were accustomed to pay him.

Gregory Fitz Walter, also Rector of this Church, much about the same Time, gave three Messuages in this Parish, and two Shillings yearly Rent to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, for the further Maintenance of a Chaplain to celebrate in the said Chantry, which was confirmed to the said Dean and Chapter by Peter Fitz Aluff, May 13. 1244 21 Hen. 3. Adam de Haminton, Clerk also, 1 Edw. 3. in Consideration of a Sum of Money paid, granted to the Prior and Convent of Bartholomew in West-Smithfield, certain Lands and Tenements in this Parish, which he held of the Bishop of London, which Grant Stephen de Gravesend, the then Bishop, confirmed to the said Prior and Convent, and their Successors, doing all usual Services, and paying 2 s. a-year, and a Relief to the said Bishop, and his Successors, according to Custom, &c.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, and hath been all along in the Collation of the Bishop of London for the Time being, as often as any Vacancy has happened.

Men of Note, who were Natives of this Town, Ministers, or Inhabitants of it, were Ralph de Aston, so surnamed from his dwelling here, and was bred in Oxford, where Bale says he attained *Magisterium Theologicum*, i. e. to be a Doctor of Divinity; and another adds, to his eternal Commendation, that *Evangelium regni Dei*, &c. i. e. he preached the Gospel of the Kingdom of God, with an earnest Zeal in the midst of the Darkness of Roman Superstitions. And tho' sometimes his Tongue lisped with the Sibboleth of that superstitious Age he lived in, yet he generally uttered much precious Truth in those dangerous Days; for he flourished under King Edward II. Anno 1320.

Dr. Daniel Featley, (so commonly called, tho' his true Name was Fairclough) was Rector of this Parish. His Birth was at Charlton in Oxfordshire, and his Education in that University. He was a Person of so great Learning, and Acuteness in Controversie, as well as Eloquence in Preaching, that the Sorbonists, while he was in France, gave him

the Character of *Featleus acutissimus & acerrimus*, and owned, that his three Disputations with them had done their Cause more Harm than thirty-three before. And by his Sermons, in the *Fauxburg* of *St. Germans*, where *Sir Thomas Edmonds*, King *James I.* Leiger Ambassador into *France*, whom he attended, resided, he confirmed thirty-two Persons in the Protestant Religion, and converted eighteen from Popish Corruptions. After his Return from *France*, he was made Rector of *Northill* in *Cornwall*, Archbishop *Abbot's* Chaplain, Rector of *Lambeth*, a Brother of the *Savoy Hospital*, Minister of *Allhallows, Broadstreet*, which he exchanged for this Rectory in 1627. and was the third Master of *Chelsey College*. In this Preferment he continued quietly, performing all the Offices of a godly and learned Divine, admired and loved by all that knew his worth, tho' not his Person, till the fatal Year for good Men, 1642. when the Rebels, after the Fight at *Brentford*, took up their Quarters at *Aldon*, where they fell foul on *Dr. Featley*, whom they reputed a Papist, drank and eat up his Provision, burnt down a Barn full of Corn, and two Stables, pulled up the Rails about his Communion-Table, and burnt them, demolished the Font, and broke the Windows of the Church. The Doctor was fled at the same Time, or as they said, they shoud have squeezed the Pope out of his Belly; but they did not give over their Design; for not long after they went to *Lambeth*, his other Living, where they hoped to have met with him upon the Lord's-Day, with a full Purpose to murder him; but upon Notice, he withdrew, and so escaped their Hands. He still enjoyed both his Livings, and was in great Repute for his Learning, upon which Account he was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines, and being a Man of moderate and peaceable Principles, sat and voted among them till the Covenant came to be urged and imposed, which he opposed with great Zeal; but desiring *Dr. Usher's* Opinion about it, he wrote a Letter to him who was then at *Oxford* with the King, containing the Reasons of his Disagreement. This Letter was intercepted, and a Copy of it carried to the House of Commons, who thereupon voted the

Doctor a Spy, a Betrayer of the Parliament's Cause, and false to his Trust, sequestred his Livings for the very Crimes which they had voted before frivolous; seized his Person, and committed him Prisoner to the Lord *Peter's* House in *Aldersgate-street*, Sept. 30. 1642. where they kept him till March 1644. when being drawn very low by a Dropsie, he obtained Leave of the Parliament to remove to *Chelsey College* for his Health's Sake, but died within a few Weeks after, on April 17, 1645. and was buried in the Chancel of *Lambeth Church*. He was a great and good Writer, and published many Books, of which you may see a large Catalogue in *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* Vol. 2. p. 38, 39.

His Grace *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Duke of *Kingston*, hath a pleasant Seat in this Place.

Paddington, a very small Parish, about three Miles from *London*. The Manor and Rectory of old belonged to the Abbey of *Westminster*, and upon the erecting of that Abbey into a Bishoprick by King *Henry VIII.* was settled upon that See; but King *Edward VI.* having dissolved that Bishoprick, gave them both to *Dr. Nicholas Ridley*, then Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever, who have leased them out from Time to Time. When *Dr. Gilbert Sheldon* was Bishop of *London*, the Lease of this Manor and Parsonage expired, and falling into the Hands of the said Bishop, he gave the Lease to his two Nephews *Sir Joseph Sheldon* and *Mr. Daniel Sheldon*; but at the same Time augmented the Curate's Pension to 80 *l. per Annum*, to be paid quarterly at the usual Feasts.

The Church here, which is thought to be dedicated to *St. Katharine*, was but very small, and being very ruinous was pulled down to the Ground by *Sir Joseph Sheldon* and his Brother, and a new one built at their own Costs and Charges. It is a Donative, or Curacy in the Gift of the Bishop of *London*, who by his Licence commits to the Curate the *Cura animarum*. His Pension was but small, viz. 28 *l. per Ann.* till the Bishop abovementioned made that Augmentation to it, which, with several of the like Nature, was confirmed by Act of Parliament, 29 *Car. II.* and so the Lessee is now bound to pay the Curate 80 *l. per Ann. ut supra.*

St.

St. Pancras, alias Kentish-Town, the Manor whereof is the Corps of the Prebend of *St. Pancras*, which hath the sixth Stall in the Cathedral-Church of *St. Paul's*. The Church is dedicated to *St. Pancras*, and stands in the Highway leading from *Holbourn* to *Kentish-Town*. It is an old weather-beaten Building, perhaps as antient as *St. Paul's*, having had many Houses about it, but all decayed and gone, till of late some new ones have been erected near it, *Kentish-Town* and *Highgate* are Members of this Parish, but seldom come to the Church, because they have Chapels of their own, unless it be to bury their Dead, and on the first Sunday of every Month, when they are obliged to pay their Devotion at the Mother-Church of *St. Pancras*.

This Church, with all its Appurtenances, was, with the Consent of *Gilbert Foliot*, Bishop of *London*, given by *William de Belmeis*, Canon of *St. Paul's*, Nephew of *Richard de Belmeis*, or *Beaumis*, Bishop of *London*, to the Canons of *St. Paul's*, for the Health of his Uncle's Soul, and the Soul of his Father *Robert de Belmeis*, and was confirmed and appropriated to the said Canons by the said *Gilbert*, who made at the same Time one *Pulcherius*, the perpetual Vicar under the annual Pension of 2 s. After this the Dean and Chapter gave this Church of *St. Pancras*, with the Lands and Tithes thereunto belonging, to an Hospital founded within the Liberties of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul* by *Henry de Northampton*, a Canon thereof, for the better Maintenance of the Poor thereof: Provided, That *Alexander* the Vicar and the Tenant of the Tithes should hold them of the Hospital, as they had done of the Dean and Chapter, reserving to themselves a Noble, to be paid to them by the Hospital. The Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* are Patrons of the Vicarage.

Newington, alias Newton, Stoke-Newington, or *Neweton Canonorum*. The Manor of this Place is the Corps of the Prebend of *Newington*. The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and whoever is Prebendary of *Newington*, is the Patron of this Rectory, in the Right of his Prebend; and the Clerk, to whom it is given, is instituted and admitted by the Dean and Chapter. Mr. *Sutton*, the Founder of the *Charter-House* beforementioned,

gave Mr. *Flaud*, Parson of this Parish, by his last Will, 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. One *William Heath*, Rector of this Parish, was sequestered for his Loyalty in 1642. but lived to come to his Church again upon King *Charles II's* Restoration.

Wilsdon, or Willefdon, Willefdons. This was one of the several Lordships with which King *Athelstan* endowed the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, and had the same Immunities from the King's Purveyor in the Reign of King *Edward II.* as the other Lordships belonging to the said Dean and Chapter had. There are no less than the Corps of eight Prebends belonging to the Dean and Canon of *St. Paul's* in this Parish, viz. *Brownswood*, which hath the sixteenth Stall on the right Side of the Quire in the Cathedral. 2. *Chamberlainwood*, which hath the fifth Stall on the same Side. 3. *Harleston*, which hath the seventh Stall, *ibid.* 4. *Mapesbury*, which hath the twelfth Stall, *ibid.* 5. *Measdon, or Neasdon*, which hath the fifteenth Stall on the Side of the Quire. Upon this Manor we suppose *John Elrington* had an House, the last of whose Family named *John Elrington*, Filacer of the City of *London*, and Keeper of the Records of the Court of Common Pleas, died in 1504. and lies buried in *Hackney Church*. 6. *Oxgate*, which hath the thirteenth Stall on the right Side of the Quire. 7. *East-Twyford*, which hath the eleventh Stall, *ibid.* 8. *Wilsdon-Green, alias Bowlnefs and Bowns*, hath the twelfth Stall on the left Side of the Quire.

The Vicarage here is in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who are both Ordinaries of the Place and Rectors. The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary the Virgin*, *Thomas de Blie*, by his Deed, without Date, granted to this Church half an Acre of Land lying in *Hurland* near *Kalewestick* in sure and perpetual Alms.

East-Twyford, before-mentioned, so called to distinguish it from *West-Twyford*, (said by Mr. *Norden* to be a Parish with but one House in it, then inhabited by one Mr. *John Lyons*) is a Hamlet in this Parish, which of old had a Chapel belonging to it, to which the Tenant to the Dean and Chapter presented, and they instituted. The Clerk so presented, is obliged to swear Fealty to the

Tenant, as the Tenant was to the Dean and Chapter.

London, as to the greatest Part of it, and all *Westminster*, two Cities antiently, but now so enlarged, that they seem but one continued Heap of Buildings, yet still differing in Privileges and Government, being in these Liberties, yet so ordered as to be as it were different Counties, exempt from the ordinary Jurisdiction of the County-Officers, and by their Charters being compleat Bodies by themselves, we

have thought fit to allot them a several Part by themselves in this Work, and shall give an Account of them in our next Month's *Britannia*. As to

Southwark, which seems joined to *London* by the Bridge, as its Suburbs; it being in the County of *Surrey*, we shall refer the Description of it to that County, unless we find such a Dependency of that Borough upon *London*, that we can't make our History perfect without admitting it into it, as a Limb and Member of it.

The Natural History.

THIS County, tho' the Sea almost daily visits it by the Tides of the River *Thames*, yet can't be esteemed a Maritime County, no Part of it touching upon the Sea, or being so much as touch'd by Salt-Water, and therefore must be reckoned an inland County, which we esteem much the more healthful and pleasant, as our short Account of this County will make it appear to be. For

The Air, as Mr. *Cambden* says, is exceeding sweet and good, if we get fully out of the Stinks and Smokes of *London*, which notwithstanding its clean Scituation on the Side of an Hill, produces so much Filth, and occasions so many nasty Vapours from Trademens Furnaces, that it is impossible the Air should retain its necessary Fitness for breathing, which is the Reason that many Asthmatick People can't stay in it a Day; and others, who have Colds, or are troubled with Phlegm, bear the Winter but uneasily, because then the Air is thickest, by Reason of the Multitude of Coal-Fires; but at the Distance of four or five Miles from *London*, the Air is so good, that the Physicians think it sufficient to send their sick Patients to *Kensington-Gravel Pits*, *Greenwich-Park*, *Hampstead-Heath*, and such like Places not far from *London*. Not that this City is not as wholesomely

seared as any, but such Multitudes of People would make that or any other Place as unwholesome as *London* is. The Air it self is as good there as any where perhaps in *England*, but is more corrupted only, which makes it unwholesome.

As to the Waters, the River *Thames*, which is a large Stream of most excellent Water, without considering the Benefit and Conveniency of Navigation, renders this County not to be paralleled, except by the opposite County on the other Side of it, *Surrey*. From this River great Part of the populous City of *London* is supplied with Water, and our Sailors esteem its Water the best in the Nation for their Use, especially for long Voyages. This River affords great Plenty of Fish, and the *Thames-Salmon* is of no mean Esteem; but this great River running on the Southside of the County only, other Parts might want Water had they not other good Rivers, Brooks, and Currents of Water, as the River *Coln*, which washes all the West-Side of the County; as the River *Lee* doth the East, and the *New-River*, and the River *Brent* do the midland Parts, all of them falling into the River *Thames*; besides many other nameless Rivulets, especially in the Hundred of *Edmonton*.

Mineral Waters are not wanting in this County, as at *Hampstead* beforementioned; tho' not so plentiful as in some other Counties.

The most fertile Ground in the Kingdom is in this County; for four or five Miles distant from *London* it being continually improving with the rich Compost of that City, to which if we add the warm Temperature of the Air arising from the Fires of *London*, we may believe, that there is hardly any rare exotic Plants, but will grow here, as if they were almost in their own Climes, as the Herb-Markets in *London* do sufficiently testify. But we will not insist upon these Things, but proceed to such Fruits of the Earth, as are most necessary for humane Life, and they are Pasture, Corn, and Gardening; of which we may say, that no County exceeds it, if any come near it; for, as for Pasture, with which this County abounds most, especially near *London*, they are all very rich and verdant, and in the *Iste of Dogs*, which lies between *Blackwall* and the *Thames*, over against *Deptford*, there is thought to be the most fattening Pasture in England for Horses and black Cattel. The Corn that it produces is good, but it growing generally at too great a Distance for *London* Dung, is not much better than of other Counties; but such Improvements are made for some Miles about both Cities in Gardening, that we are informed that the Land that was formerly let at 3*l* per Acre, and thought high-rented too, is now commonly rented at 10 or 12*l* per Acre yearly; some say much more, but we do not care to relate what we are afraid to believe.

Dr. Fuller tells us, That this County is much infected with Mildew, which, he says, he knows to his own Cost; but could never find out a Way to prevent or cure it. It falls in a kind of Mist when the Corn is near ripe for the Sickle, and withers it before 'tis fully ripe. Wheat is not subject to it, and 'tis most common in maritime Counties, which insinuates, that the Sea is some Cause of it. It is to be wished, that as the smutting of Wheat is in a great Measure prevented by liming the Seed, so this Malady may in Time find a Remedy.

As to Cattle this County is too rich for breeding them; but as the Stables in *London* contain the finest Horses both for Coach and Saddle in *England*, so perhaps here are the greatest Herds of Cows, both as to the Number and Largeness, kept by single Men, of any Place in the World; some keeping several Hundreds of Cows to supply the City with Milk, and thereby have raised considerable Estates for their Families. Few Sheep are kept here, unless it be for some small Time for killing; because the *London* Butchers are so plentifully stocked with fat Sheep, brought out of the Counties at a Distance by the neighbouring Markets; as *Rumford* in *Essex*, *Brentford* and *Stanes* in this County, &c.

This County produces many Herbs and Plants, which are either not found at all, or not so commonly and plentifully in any other County, viz.

Viscum quercus, & *alium arborum*, Mistletoe, on some Trees at *Clarendon House*.

Conserua reticulata, Netted Crow-silk, in the Ditches about *Hounslow Heath*.

Nasturtium aquaticum amarum, Bitter Cresses, on the *Thames* Bank between *Peterborough House* and *Chelsey*.

Bardana Rosea, Rose Burdock, near the *Thames*, between *Westminster* and *Chelsey*.

Juncus caule triangulari, Three corner'd Bulrush, in the *Thames* near the Horse-Ferry.

Sagitta aquatica minuta, The least Arrow-Head, growing near the former.

Gramen Panicum spica aspera, Rough-eared Panick-Grass, on the *Thames*-Bank near the *Neat-Houses*.

Argemone hispida & *glabra*, Rough and smooth-headed Bastard-Poppy, about *Chelsey*, in the Corn-Fields; and elsewhere.

Gramen Avnaceum cum spicis strigosis, Oar-grass with hairy Awns, about the Moat which encompasses the Bishop's Palace at *Fulham*; as do also *Nymphaea lutea*, the great Water-Lilly with white Flowers, and *Cardamine impatiens*, The impatient Ladies Smock, near the Garden Gate there.

Turritis, Tower-Mustard, in a Lane near *Thistleworth*.

Armeria flore singulari, The single flowering Pink, in *Hampton Court-Park*.

Mil-grana minima, The least Rupturewort, or All-Seed, on *Hounslow-Heath*.

Cicuta aquatica angustifolia, Long leaved water Hemlock, in the Pools at *Thistleworth*.
Sium Minimum, The least Water-Parinip, in the Ponds on *Hounslow Heath*.

Potamogeton, Pond-Weed, of several sorts, in the *Thames* between *Fulham* and *Hampton-Court*, and in the *New-River Head*.

Moschatella, or *Ranunculus nemorosus*, Tuberos Moschatels, on the Moat-Side near *Jack Straw's Castle*.

Alnus nigra Baccifera, The Alder, that bears Blackberries by the *Boarded-River*, in a Wood where the *Gramina Arundinacea*, & *Cyperoides*, Reed and Cypress-Grass, grow.

Sambucus Palustris, Water-Elder, in a Wood near the *Boarded River*.

Muscus muralis Platyphyllos, Broad leaved Moss on a Brick-Wall near *Hornsey*.

Muscus trichoides, of several Sorts, Goldilocks with round, long and small Heads, found on a Ditch-Bank between *Mother Huffs* and *Hampsted*.

Muscus trichoides, Botro similis, Clusterheaded Goldilocks, a singular Moss found in a Lane going from *Mother Huffs* to *Highgate*.

Filix mas ramosa, & *non ramosa*, Three Sorts of Male-Fern, found in the Woods about *Highgate* and *Hampsted*; as is *Alfina*, Chickweed, of two kinds.

Cyperus Gramineus, Miller, *Cyperus-Grass*, and *Equisetum Sylvaticum*, Wood Hotsfe-tail, both found in the same Woods.

Aparine minima, The least Clivers, on a Wall near *Hackney*.

Carduus Stellatus, Star-Thistle, in some barren Fields near *White Chapel*.

Chondrilla Viscosa humilis, The least Wild-Lettuce, in a Lane over-against *Pancras-Church*.

Eruca aquatica, Water-Rocket, in a Ditch in the Road between *White-Chapel* and *Mile-End*.

Lapathum Sinuatum, Addle-Dock, in *Burhill* and *Moor-Fields*.

Mercurialis mas & famina, French Mercury, which scarcely grows wild in any Part of England, yet grows spontaneously in the Gardens about London.

Ulmus folio latiore, The Wych-Hazel, or broad leaved Elm, at *Hoxton* near London.

Coronepus, Bucks-horn Plantane, in *Turtle-Fields* near *Westminster*.

Oculus Christi, Wild Clary, in the Fields near *Greys Inn* and *Chelfey*.

Crucialis, Cross-wort, in *Hampsted Church-Yard*, and many Meadows about London.

Papley Piert, or Break-bone, *Selinum Legetale*, about *Hampsted-Heath*, *Hide-Park*, and *Tuttle-Fields*.

The BARONETS of this County are,

Gilbert Gerrard, of Harrow on the Hill, Esq; created April 13. 1620. Bar. 127.

Sir Francis Ashby, of Harfield, Knt. created June 18. 1622. Bar. 182.

Sir Thomas Fisher, of the Parish of St. Giles's, Knt. created July 19. 1627. Extinct. Bar. 245.

Sir Thomas Foulcr, of Iftington, Knt. created May 21. 1628. Extinct. Bar. 254.

John Jaques, Esq; one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, created September 2. Ditto. Bar. 266.

Thomas Trevor, of Ensfeld, Esq; created Aug. 11. 1641. Extinct. Bar. 340.

Sir Henry Bard, of Stanes, Knt. created Octob. 8. 1644. Bar. 448. Made after-

ward Viscount Bellamont, in Ireland, but extinct.

Joseph Ashe, of Twittonham, Esq; created Sept. 19. 1660. Bar. 561.

John Cropley, of Clerkenwell, Esq; created May, 7. 1691. Bar. 639.

William Roberts, of Willsdon, Esq; created Nov. 8. 1661. Bar. 681.

Sir Nicholas Crisp, of Hammersmith, Knt. created April 14. 1665. Bar. 758.

Henry Seymour, Esq; one of his Majesty's Grooms of his Bed-Chamber, created July 4. 1681. with Remainder to his Father Henry Seymour, Esq; Bar. 862.

Joseph Alston, Sen. of Chelfey, Esq; created Jan. 20. 1681. Bar. 865.

Sir

Sir *William Humble*, of *Kensington*, Knt. created *March 17, 1686.* Bar. 893.
James Smith, of *Isleworth*, Esq; created
April 20, 1694. Bar. 912.

William Hodges, of Esq; created
March 31, 1697. Bar. 918.

GENTLEMEN of Note, who were of this County, but of what Place is not known.

George Blackwell, educated at *Oxford*, but being inclined to the *Roman Catholic* Religion, went beyond Sea, and having spent some Time in the *English* Seminaries there, was constituted by Cardinal *Cajetan*, Protector of the *English* Nation at *Rome*; Superior of the *English* Clergy, by the Name of Arch-Priest of *England*, and Notary of the Apostolick See. He wrote several Books upon the Occasion of the Quarrel between the *Jesuits* and *Seculars* in *England*, *An Approbation of the Oath of Allegiance*, and he died suddenly in 1612.

Thomas Brown, D. D. of *Oxford*, Canon of *Windfor*, &c. In the Rebellion he left his Preferments and retired to his Majesty King *Charles I.* at *Oxford*, to whom he was Chaplain. Afterward being forced to fly out of the Nation for his Loyalty, he officiated

as Chaplain to the Princess of *Orange*. He lived to the Restoration, recovered all his Preferments, and died at *Windfor* in 1673. He hath some Sermons in Print, as also *A Key to the King's Cabinet, Dissertatio de Therapeutis Philonis*, &c.

Sir *George Whitmore*, a great Support to, and Sufferer for his Majesty King *Charles I.*'s Government, at his Habitation in this County, his Conscience having cost him (for his great Age would not permit him to serve his Majesty otherwise) 15000 *l.* besides Plunders, Decimations, and many other Troubles; he supported many orthodox Ministers and dutiful Gentlemen, to whom he is said to have given 5000 *l.* living, and much more at his Death. He was a great Benefactor to the Repairs of *St. Paul's* in 1631. when he was Mayor. He died

The Ecclesiastical History.

THE Ecclesiastical Government of this County is chiefly in the Bishop of *London*; of which City, when we come to treat we shall give a large Account of the Original of that See, and the Succession of the Bishops to our Times. And in the mean time it may not be improper to speak of the subordinate Authority of the Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, who has the immediate Jurisdiction of this whole County, except

some few Peculiars which are subject to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, viz. *Chiswick*, *Barnet*, *St. Pancras*, *Stoke-Newington*, *West-Drayton*, and *Willesdon*; and to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, viz. *Harrow on the Hill*, and *Hayes*; the Commissary and Archdeacon of *London*, viz. *Clerkenwell*, *Islington*, and *Shoreditch*; but to make up this Defect in this County the Archdeacon of *Middlesex* hath a spirital Power over near eighty Parishes.

rithes in *Essex*, and thirty in *Hertfordshire*, viz. the Deaneries of *Dunmow*, *Harlow*, and *Heddingham* in the former, and the Deacery of *Braughing* in the latter. We have a pretty perfect Catalogue of the Archdeacons of this County, which it may be imputed to us as a Fault to omit.

Roger, who died in 1138.

Richard Fitz-Walter, who was present at the making the Constitution *de Pace & Concordia*, in 1150, by *Ralph de Langford*, Dean of *St. Paul's*.

Radulph de Diceto, afterwards Dean of *St. Paul's*.

Gilbert, who gave his Assent to the Statute of Residence, made by *Ralph de Diceto* when he was Dean.

Wilhelmus, who was Witness to the Confirmation of the Church of *Ardleigh* in *Essex*, to the Abbot and Monks of *St. John* at *Colchester*, by *William de Sancta Maria* Bishop of *London*.

Reginald, who was Official to *Eustace de Fauconberg*, the Bishop of *London*, when the Abbot and Convent of *Walden* resigned the Church of *Sawbridgworth* to the Bishop.

Robert de Bonewell, who was Witness to the Endowment of the Vicarage of *Thaxted* in *Essex*.

Fulco de Stanford.

Henry de Wingham, who was Executor to the Bishop of *London* of the same Name.

Thomas de Ingoldsthorp, who was afterward Dean of *St. Paul's*.

Ralph de Baldock, who was also Bishop of *London*.

Ralph de Malling.

Richard de Newport, who was first Dean and then Bishop of *London*.

Robert de Baldock, who being much in Favour with King *Edward II.* was made by that Prince Lord Chancellor of *England*, Prebend of *Aylesbury*, in the Church of *Lincoln*, and of *Flepton*, in the Church of *Litchfield*, and was elected Bishop of *Norwich*, but never enjoyed that See, because the Pope put in *William de Ayermyyn*; the Mob threw him into *Newgate*, where he died.

Roger de Hales, in 1326.

Thomas Trussil, in 1330.

Thomas Ashley, in 1333. He was a Prebendary in the Church of *Exeter*, and of *Holywell* in *St. Paul's*.

Robert de Reddeswell, who was Treasure in this Church.

Thomas Durant, who was also Chancellor of this Church.

Andrew Offard, or *Ufford*, afterward made Bishop of *St. Davids*. He was much in King *Edward III.* Favour, was one of the Council to *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, who was made *Custos regni*, when the King went to Sea, and a Commissioner to treat with the King of *Portugal* for a Marriage of one of his Daughters with Prince *Edward*, &c.

Matthew Crump, in 1361.

William de Palmogua, or *Palmerus*, the King's Chaplain.

Adam Thebaud, or *Tybold*, of the same Family of *Simon Sudbury*, Bishop of *London*.

Bartholomew Siday, in 1364.

William Stortford, who met at a Convocation at *Oxford*.

Richard Bruton, in 1416.

Richard Clifford, in 1418.

Simon Northew, in 1422.

William Bothe, in 1429. He was afterward made Bishop of *Litchfield*.

Stephen Welton, D. D. afterward made Archdeacon of *Salum*.

Robert Wyott, in 1443.

Thomas Kemp, afterwards made Bishop of *London*.

John Wodde, Rector of *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, in 1456.

William Dudley, Dean of King *Edward IV's* Chapel, and of *Windsor*, in 1476. and afterwards Bishop of *Durham*. He was the third Son of *John Lord Dudley*.

Richard Litchfield, in 1476. He was also Canon Residentiary of *St. Paul's*.

John Aleym, alias *Kerver*, in 1496.

Richard Eden, in 1516.

Henry Hervey, in 1551. afterward Precentor of *St. Paul's*.

John Wymundsfley, before Archdeacon of *London*, in 1554.

William Gbedsey, Chaplain to Bishop *Bonner*, a learned Man, and so moderate a Papist, that after his Dispute with *Peter Martyr*, in 1549, the Protestants took him to be one of them; yet in Queen *Mary's* Days he was zealous against them, and obtain'd many Preferments, as Canon of *Windsor*, President of *Corpus Christi* College in *Oxford*, and Minister of *Albhallows*, *Breadstreet*.
He

He disputed with *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer* at Oxford. He lived to Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and was imprison'd.

Alexander Nowell, in 1558, afterwards Dean of *St. Paul's*.

Thomas Watts, in 1560, afterwards Dean of *Berking* in *Essex*. He was a great Benefactor to *Pembroke-Hall*, *Cambridge*, (being there educated) giving certain Farms in *Ashwell* and *Fausson*, for the Maintenance of seven Greek Scholars.

Adam Squire, Master of *Baliol-College* at Oxford, a learned Man in 1577.

Richard Vaughan, in 1588, afterwards consecrated Bishop of *London*.

Robert Tighe, in 1610, one of the Translators of the Bible.

William Goodwin, in 1616, he was Sub-Almoner to Queen *Elizabeth*.

Richard Gnet, D. D. in 1620, he was sequestred for his Loyalty in 1642.

Robert Porey, in 1660, being a Kinsman of *Dr. Fuxon*, then Bishop of *London*.

Thomas Cooke, in 1669.

William Jane, in 1679, being the Bishop of *London's* Chaplain.

John Goodman, Rector of *Much-Hadham*, *Hertfordshire*, in 1686.

Robert Grove, in 1690, afterwards Bishop of *Chichester*.

Robert Corey, in 1691.

Dr. Lancaster, Rector of *St. Martins*.

Dr. Altham, Rector of *St. Botolph*, *Bishopsgate*.

The Monasteries of this County.

Kilburn, an Hermitage, built by one *Godwyn* an Hermit; but being enlarged and improved in his Time into a Nunnery of *Benedictines*, by *Herbert* Abbot of *Westminster*, it was made a Cell to that Abbey, and dedicated to *John* the Baptist, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* *Gilbert Unversalis*, then Bishop of *London*, granted by his Charter to the said Abbot, and his Successors for ever, the supreme Jurisdiction over that Cell in Things spiritual; so that it should be free from the Power and Subjection of the Church of *London* for ever, which he corroborated with his own and the Chapter's Seal. The Abbot having thus made it a Cell, the Prior *Osbert de Clare*, and the whole Convent gave it to three young Maidens, *Emma*, *Gumilda*, and *Christina*; and to all those that would live there for Religion, yet by the Grant *Godwyn* the Hermit was appointed their first Master or *Custos*, during his Life, yet under the Conditions and Liberties that *Hampsted*, and other Places, had been settled on the Church of *Westminster*, by *Edward* the Confessor, viz. That it should be free from all Customs and Taxes required by the King, or Bishop, and their Servants; and

shall contribute nothing towards making War, or supporting Bridges and Castles. Upon these Terms the Abbot *Herbert*, with the Consent of his whole Chapter, endowed the same with Lands and Rents in *Knightbrigg*, and other Places.

But notwithstanding *Gilbert*, Bishop of *London*, had granted the whole Subjection and Jurisdiction of this Cell of *Kilburn* to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, which Power they had enjoyed, as in their own Right, without any Contradiction or Molestation from the See of *London*, some other Contests arising about this House in the Year 1231. the Bishop of *London* and Abbot of *Westminster* came to this Agreement, viz. That the Bishop of *London*, for the Time being, shall visit this Cell, when, and as often as he pleases; That he shall preach, confess, and enjoin Penance to the Nuns here that are willing so to be confessed, but he shall exact no Procurations. The *Custos* of this House shall be presented by the Abbot, and his Successors, to the Bishop, who shall admit him without Difficulty or Delay, and he shall pay Obedience to the Bishop in all Things touching this Agreement; and That the whole Go-

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vern-

vernment of this House, as to the Correction, or Reformation of Persons, the placing or displacing the Abbess and Nuns, shall belong to the Abbot, who shall reform any Abuses arising in this House, which if he refuse to do, upon Notice given, in a Month's Time, the Priorefs shall then interpose, and do as is most expedient; but not to derogate at all from the Rights of the Priorefs or Nuns.

Valued at the Suppression a 74 l. 7 s. 11 d. per Ann. Dugd. 86 l. 7 s. 7 d. Speed.

Clerkenwell, a Priory of *Benedictines*, founded by *Jordanus Briset*, Son of *Radulphus*, Son of *Bryan*, who gave to God, *St. Mary and All-Saints*, and to *Robert* the Chaplain fourteen Acres of Land, lying near the Well, call'd, *Clerk's-Well*, quietly to be enjoyed, and free from all Challenge or Claim of the Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, to the End that the said *Robert* should build there a religious House, and Oratory for the Service of God, such as he thought most fit; and for the erecting of a Mill. Which House being built, and dedicated to God and the Assumption of our Lady, and made a Nunnery, for Black Nuns of the Order of *St. Benedict*, *Matilda de Ros*, *Gerard de Camvill*, Earl *Albric*, *Henry de Essex*, *Richard Beauvais*, Bishop of London, *Hugo de Newill*, *William St. George*, *Alured de Lincoln*, *Malcom*, King of Scots, *William de Manderville*, Earl of *Essex*, *Margaret de Ridevers*, and divers others, were Benefactors in Lands, Rents, and Churches, which were confirmed to God and *St. Mary de Clerkenwell*, and the Nuns serving God there, by the Charter of the Bishop of London, dated A. D. 1194. by the Heirs of the Founder, and by King *Henry II.*

Jordan de Briset, the Founder of this Priory, who died Nov. 15. 1110. was buried in the Chapter-House of this Priory; as was also *Muriel* his Wife, who died April 30. 1112.

Valued at the Suppression at 262 l. 19 s. per Annum.

Holywell, a Priory of *Benedictines*, dedicated to *St. John Baptist*. It was founded by *Richard de Belmeis*, Bishop of London, for Black Nuns. Divers Lands and Possessions were given them by *Galsfrid Camerarius*, *Galsfrid* and *William de Melichas*, *Gennora de Valoniis*, and divers others, which were confirmed

by King *Richard I.* April 11 Anno regni 6. The said King by Charter dated at *Westminster* Anno regni 1. confirmed to the Church of *St. John Baptist of Holywell*, and to the Nuns serving God there, the Place on which the Church now stands, with the Moor or Meadow in which the Fountain, call'd *Holywell*, rises; with the Lands given by *Richard*, late Bishop of London, *Walter Præcentor* of *St. Paul's*, *John Hilewit*, and others.

Robert, Earl of Gloucester, gave to *Robert de Rothomagus*, an hundred Acres of Land in *Camberwell*, which the said *Robert* gave to the Nuns of *Holywell*, in perpetual Alms, paying the Lord's Rent, which was half a Mark per Annum. Other Lands in *Peckam*, *Newersfield*, &c were given by *Solomon de Basing*, *Reginald Pointz*, and other Benefactors.

Stephen de Gravesend, Bishop of London, Anno 1318. was a great Benefactor to this House. It was rebuilt by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, Knight of the Garter, who also endowed it with Lands, and was buried here in a large Chapel built for that Purpose. He died Anno 1524. In most of the Glass Windows of the House these Verses were painted curiously, and not long since legible.

All the Nuns of Holywell
Pray for the Soul of Sir Thomas Lovel.

This Monastery was valued at the Suppression at 293 l. 10 s. 3 d. per Ann. *Weavie*. 293 l. *Stow*. 347 l. 1. 3. Speed

Sion, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Austin*, founded by King *Henry V.* Anno 1394. to the Honour of the ever blessed Trinity, the glorious Virgin *Mary*, and all the Apostles, Disciples, and Saints of Christ, and especially of *St. Bridget*, (who having founded a religious Order, bearing her Name, by divine Inspiration obtained, that in whatever Nation her Order was founded, continual Peace should be preserved by her Mediation) to be called by the Name of *St. Saviour* and *St. Bridget's Monastery of Sion*, of the Order of *St. Austin*, and to consist of sixty Nuns or Sisters, one of which was to be the Abbess, and twenty-five religious Men, of which thirteen were to be Priests, 4 Deacons, and eight Laymen; making up the just Number of Christ's 13 Apostle, (*St.*

Paul

Paul being reckon'd for one) and seventy-two Disciples: One of the twenty-five to be Confessor to the rest, who should assist in Spiritual Cases, in preaching, instructing, explaining to them Matters of Faith and Salvation. To live separately in their proper Habitations; the Abbess and Nuns in one Cloister by themselves, the Confessor and Brethren in a separate Apartment, or Court, by themselves, to serve God with sincere Minds, and chaste Bodies, in their regular Habits distinguishing their Sex, according to the Rules instituted by *St. Bridget*, and there to pray for the Soul of the King, and his Wife *Mary*, and for the Soul of *John Duke of Lancaster*, and *Blanche* his Wife, their Ancestors, and other departed Saints:

This House was founded upon a Piece of Ground in the said King's Demesne, belonging a little before to the Monks Aliens, in the Manor of *Isleworth*, in the Parish of *Twickenham* in the County of *Middlesex*, near the River of *Thames*, in Length 1938 Foot, in Breadth 925 Foot, as appears by the Abuttings and Boundings.

It is further provided, That the said Abbess and Nuns, Confessor and Monks shall be one Body corporate, to enjoy the same Common Seal, to sue and be sued by the Name of *St. Saviour's and St. Bridget's of Sion*. And that these our Desires may be more effectually executed, *Matilda Newton* was constituted first Abbess by the King himself, and *William Alnewick* the first Confessor, giving Power to the Convent, upon the Death of either of these, to elect another.

The said King also did grant them a Rent of a thousand Marks *per Annum*, payable out of the Exchequer at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*, till he or his Heirs should settle the said yearly Value of a thousand Marks upon them for ever, with a Provision annex'd for the good Payment of the same; which when his Majesty had done out of the Lands of the Priories Aliens (which he totally suppressed,) he provided by a Law, That they should take no more of any Man; but what remained of their Revenue Overplus, they should bestow it on the Poor. Their Income at the Suppression was given in, 1944 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per*

Ann. Speed. 1731 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Dugdale.* Not far from this House, at a Place called *Brentford-End*, stood a religious Foundation, called,

Ecclesia omnium Angelorum, i. e. the Church of *All the Angels*, a Fraternity founded by *John Somerset* Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the King's Chaplain: It was by him made Parcel of the Honour of *Hampton-Court*, and of the Possessions of the Monastery of *Sion* King *Edward VI. Reg.* gave it to *Edward Duke of Somerset*; but upon his Attainder it came to the Crown, and was again restored by Queen *Mary* to the Monastery of *Sion*, which the erected a-new; but Queen *Elizabeth* dissolved it again, and it remained in the Crown till King *James I.* granted it to *George Whitemore, Esq;* and others, and their Heirs, to be held of the Manor of *East-Greenwich*, from whom it was alienated by a Licence from King *Charles I.* to *Mr. Dickfield*, and others, and their Heirs. Valued at the Dissolution at 1782 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Annum.*

Stratford at Bow, (so commonly called, tho' it is situate in *Bromley* Parish, upon the utmost Confines touching upon *Stratford le Bow*.) a Priory of Nuns of the Order of *St. Benedict*, dedicated to *St. Leonard*, and (as some assert) by *Christiana de Sumers*, and her Sons, and by them endowed with Lands in *Hastingsfield*, which were confirm'd by King *Stephen*. But *Mr. Tanner*, in his *Notitia Monastica* tells us, That this House was founded by *William the Norman*, then Bishop of *London* in the Conqueror's Reign; and that in King *Henry the II'd's* Time, *Sir Ralph Josselm, Kt.* gave to these Nuns the Manor of *Bromley*. *Christiana de Sumers*, and her Sons, were early Benefactors to this Nunnery, as appears by King *Stephen's* Confirmation of their Endowment; but we can't judge them the Founders of it. *Richard the Ist*, King of *England*, and Duke of *Normandy*, confirm'd to God, and the Church of *St. Leonard of Stratford*, and the Nuns serving God there, the Church of *Northim*, (no where now to be found) given them by *Galiens*, and her Son *Bartholomew de Daumartin*, the Patron of the said Church. Dated at *Westminster*, October 9. *An. Reg. 1.* *Robert de Burgate* also, and *Galiens* his Wife, gave them the Tithes of their Farm called *Alwood* in *Norton*, and confirmed

confirmed to them the Church of *Northim*, (here called *Norton*, which Mr. *Newcourt* conjectures to be *Norton Mauderil* in *Essex*, because that Church has all along belong'd to this Nunnery) In the Abbey Church here sometime lay entomb'd the Body of *John de Bobun*, Son and Heir of *Humphry de Bokun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*. This Monastery at the Dissolution, was valued at 108 l. 1 s. 11 d. per Annum, *Dugdale*. 1211. 16 l. 0 d. Speed. We find also there was at

Hounslow, an House for Captive Brethren, of the Order of the Holy Trinity, which Order was instituted by Pope *Innocent III.* at the earnest Solicitation of *Joannes Matthes*, or *Matka*, a Doctor of *Paris*, and one *Felix* an Anchorer, for the Reception of Travellers or Pilgrims, and Redemption of Captives.

Anno 1196. The first House of this Order was at *Rome*, erected by the said Pope, and named *St. Thomas de Formis*, and in *France* in the Monastery of *Cercus Frigidus*. *Baile* tells us, That the first House of this Order in *England* was at *Ingham* in *Norfolk*, founded by *William Staffert. n.* in 1357. and from hence the Monks were called the Order of *Ingham*. They professed the Rule of *St. Austin*, but had several other Constitutions of their own, of which some among many other were, 1st, Whatever was given

them, a third Part was reserved for the Redeeming of Captives; and if the Giver would not consent to it, they would not take it. 2^{dly}. Their Governour was Minister. 3^{dly}. All their Churches were to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity. 4^{thly}. Their Garments were made of white Wool. 5^{thly}. They lay on Wool, and never on Feathers, unless in Sickness. 6^{thly}. They never rode on Horses, but Asses. 7^{thly}. They fasted three Days a-Week from the Beginning of *September* till *Easter*. 8^{thly}. All, both Clergy and Laity, must work. 9^{thly}. They were allowed to go up and down to beg Alms to redeem Captives, &c.

By whom this Fraternity was founded is not known, unless it were by some of the Family of the *Windsors*, who had their Habitation at *Stanwell*, not far off, and had this Friars-Chapel for their Burial-Place; which together with the House was, by way of Exchange, given to the Lord *Windsor* by *Henry* the VIIIth.

This Order mightily increased, so that many Monasteries were erected in different Countries under it. Six are said to be built in *England*, of which this at *Hounslow* was doubtless one, tho' the *Monasticon* mentions it not. It was valued at the Suppression at 78 l. 8 s. 6 d. per Annum, *Dugdale*. 80 l. 15 s. 6 d. Speed.

The MARTYRS in MIDDLESEX, viz.

JOHAN DENLEY, a *Kentish* Gentleman, taken up as he was going to visit some of his Friends in *Essex*, by *Edward Tyrrell*, Esq; an active Justice of the Peace there, who apprehended him upon Suspicion, and upon Searching him found a Confession of his Faith about him, and forthwith sent him to be examin'd by the Queen's Commissioners, *Nicholas Hare*, *William Roper*, *Richard Read*, and *William Cook*, who sat in *London*, with Power to examine such Persons as should be sent up to them by the Country Justices, according to the Queen's Letter, enjoining them to apprehend all Persons suspected of Heresy, &c. Here

he remain'd Prisoner some Time; but when the Commissioners saw, that by all their Arts and Perswasions they could not prevail, they sent the said *John Denley*, with one *Patrick Packinham*, to Bishop *Bonner* to be handled after his fatherly and charitable Manner. Upon *June* 28. they were brought into the Bishop's Palace, who examined them upon their own Articles, and some of his; but they courageously stood to their own Opinions, and answered generally the same Thing. Upon the 1st of *July* they were brought into the Bishop's Consistory in *St. Paul's*, where he proceeded against them after his usual Manner.

viz. He read their Confessions, and Answers to the Articles objected against them; sometimes encouraged them with Promises, sometimes threatned them with Fire and Faggot, those powerful Arguments of Perswasion. When these would not move them from the Constancy in their Faith, he proceeded to Condemnation, which happen'd upon July 5. The Substance of which was; That they deny'd the Church of *England*, as then establish'd, to be a Part of the Catholick Church of Christ, but rather was of Antichrist, the Bishop of *Rome* being its Head: That the Mass as now used was naught, abominable Idolatry, and Blasphemy against God's Word: That Auricular Confession is not good, as used then by the Church of *England*: That the Ceremonies of using Cream, and Oil, and Spittle, conjur'd Water and Wax, or Chrysome, or Salt in Baptism, were superstitions: That, as to the bodily Presence in the Sacrament of the Altar, Christ's Body is in Heaven, and will not be contain'd in so small a Piece of Bread, &c.

After Condemnation they were deliver'd to the Sheriffs of *Middlesex*, who kept them in safe Custody till they were commanded by Writ to send them to the Place of Suffering: Accordingly Mr. *Denley* was carried to *Uxbridge* on August 8. 1555. where was every Thing prepared for his Burning. In the Time of the Flames being about him he sung Psalms, till Dr. *Story* order'd a Faggot to be thrown into his Face, at which he desisted for a while, to the Rejoycing of that good Man, who protested that he had marr'd a good Old Song by it: But he soon recover'd himself and sung again, tho' hurt; and so singng expired.

Much Pains were taken after his Death with *Patrick Packingham* to make him recant, but he resolutely asserted, That the Church they would have him turn to, was the Church of *Satan*, and no Part of the Church of Christ; and that he could not join with it. Upon which he also was burnt at *Uxbridge* on August 28, 1555.

Elizabeth Warne, Widow, the Wife of *John Warne* an Upholster, (who had before suffered for his Religion) was apprehended in a House near *Bow Church*; on January 1. where divers were met to pray, and was

carried to the Compter, where she lay Prisoner till the 11th Day of June, at which Time she was brought to *Newgate*, and remain'd to the End of July. Then she was sent by the Commissioners abovemention'd to *Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, whose chief Objection was concerning the real and corporal Presence of Christ in the Sacrament of the Altar. She appeared before him several Times, but no Arts, Perswasions, or Arguments could prevail with her to alter her Faith. She bad them do what they would with her, for she was convinced, That if Christ was not in an Error, she was not in an Error. Upon which Answer, she was conven'd into the Consistory, adjudg'd and condemn'd as an Heretick on July 12. and was burnt as such at *Stratford-le-Bow* in the said Month. Anno. Dom. 1555. Dr. *Story*, her Kinsman, being lately made a Commissioner, was the chief Instrument in her Death.

Robert Smith, Servant to Sir *Thomas Smith*, Provost of *Eaton*, from whence he was prefer'd to a Clerkship in the College of *Windsor* of 10 l. per Ann. was brought to *Newgate* Nov. 5. 1555. being a Man fervent in Religion, as it was taught in the Days of *Edward VI.* He was several Times examin'd by Bishop *Bonner*, concerning Auricular Confession, the Sacrament of the Altar, the Church-Baptism, Orders, Holy Water, Anointing, &c. in which he shew'd his Dissent from the Church of *Rome*, and accordingly was condemn'd July 12. and suffer'd at *Uxbridge*, August 8. Where it is remarkable, That when his Body half-burnt was fallen down in the Fire, black and seemingly dead, he rose up and lifted up the Stumps of his Arms in a rejoycing Manner, and then fell down dead.

William Hale, a constant Martyr of Christ, was examin'd the same Time with the two former, and with them received Sentence of Condemnation; as also did *Stephen Harwood*, and were burnt; *William Hale* at *Barnet*, and *Stephen Harwood* at *Stratford-le-Bow*, about the latter End of August, 1555. At which Time also *George King*, *Thomas Lyes*, and *John Wade*, being sick, died in their Prison, and were buried in the Night by their Friends, who durst not appear *propter metum Judaeorum*.

Willelmus

When he was condemned by the Bishop of London, he gave the Standers-by this Exhortation, [pointing to the Bishop,] *Ab! Good People, beware of this Idolater, and this Antichrist*: And then was delivered to the Sheriff

Hugh Laverock, of the Parish of Barking, Painter, of the Age of 68, a lame Cripple; and *John Aprice*, a blind Man, being accus'd by some of their Neighbours to Bishop Bonner, were sent for by the Officer, and examin'd in his Palace at London, on May 1. where he propounded to them nine Articles, usually objected to others on the like Occasions. To which *Hugh Laverock* said, He could not find them in the Scriptures. *John Aprice*, That their Doctrine was so agreeable to the World, that he thought it could not be agreeable to God and the Scriptures: That they were not the Holy Catholick Church, for they had Laws to kill Men, and made the Queen their Hangman. At which the Bishop being incensed, order'd them to Fulham that Day, and pronounced Sentence of Condemnation against them in the Parish-Church of Fulham, and deliver'd them to the Secular Power. Here they were not suffer'd long to remain, but on May 15. being convey'd to *Stratford-le-Bow*, were burnt in the same Fire. *Hugh Laverock* being chain'd, and casting away his Crutches, because they had done no Harm, said to his Brother Sufferer, Be of good Cheer, the Lord of London is our good Physician: He will heal us both shortly, you of your Blindness, and me of my Lameness: And so patiently they suffer'd together May 15. 1556.

Henry Wye Brewer, *William Halywell* Smith, *Ralph Jackson* Servant, of about twenty-four Years Old, *Laurence Pernham* Smith, *John Derisfall* Labourer, *Thomas Bowyer* Weaver, *George Searles* Taylor, *Lyon Cawch* Broker, *Henry Adlington* Sawyer, *John Rowth* Labourer, *Elizabeth Pepper* a Weaver's Wife, *Agnes George*, Wife of *Richard George* Husbandman, were summond, and had the Articles administred to them by *Darbyshire*, Bishop Bonner's Chancellour; to which they gave their Answers, viz. That the true Religion of Christ was, wheresoever the Word of God was truly preached: That they denied seven Sacraments, and asserted

only two: That the Mass was such a Thing that could nor, nor should not enter their Consciences: That they did hold it to be Idolatrous, though they confess'd that through Infirmary they had been present at it. These thirteen Persons, after their Condemnation, were carried from *Newgate* to *Stratford-le-Bow*, the Place appointed for their Martyrdom, and were divided into 2 Parts. The Sheriff came to one Part of them and told them, That the rest had recanted and saved their Lives, and advised them like wise Men to do the same; but they refused, since their Faith was built on Christ, not on Man. From thence he went to the other Part with the same Lie and Perswasions, who gave him the same Answer. When he found his Endeavours of perverting them in vain, he brought them to the Stake, to which the Men were tied, and the Women permitted to be loose, where they sung Praises to God, and suffered Death for his Sake on June 27. *An. Dom.* 1556.

Ralph Allerton, being apprehended and brought before the Lord Darcy of Chick, was accused of absenting from the Church, and teaching others to do so too: For this he was carried before the Council, who refer'd the Determination of his Case to Bishop Bonner; who by Threatnings, and other subtle Means, made him recant his former Profession at St. Paul's Cross openly; but his Conscience would not suffer him to continue in his Errors, but teaching his former Doctrines, he was apprehended again, and examined by him several Times, and accused by one *Tye* a Priest, as a seditious Fellow, that perswaded other Men to do as he did: At last he proceeded to the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, and to exhibit Articles against him; in which it was alledged, that *Allerton* asserted, That in the Sacrament after Consecration there still remain'd material Bread and material Wine, That he would not come to Mass, &c. That he spoke against the Bishop of Rome, Church and See of the same: That he approved the Opinions of *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer*, lately condemned and burnt; That he approved the Book of Common-Prayer as put out in the Time of *Edward VI* as good and godly, &c. After many Endeavours to bring

bring him to Recantation in vain, Bonner asked him if he had any Thing to say, why he should not pronounce the Sentence of Condemnation against him: But he objected only the Truth of his Faith, and that there was no Heresy in what he held. So he was condemned, and delivered over to the Temporal Officers.

James Austoo and *Margery* his Wife, were apprehended at the same Time; but neither the Reason, Time, or Manner is certainly known. Bonner examin'd them concerning the Opinion they had of the Church, and Religion then used, which they asserted to be corrupted, and that those who went to it went rather for Fear than Love to it: That they did not believe the Body and Blood of Christ to be present in the Sacrament of the Altar; and that they could not, and would not join with an Idolatrous Church, or in a Temple of Idols. Upon which he pronounced Sentence against them at *Fulham*, on September 10. and deliver'd them to the Sheriff to be kept in safe Custody till call'd for.

Richard Roth was among those also that were now apprehended; he was examin'd by Bonner, who took a great deal of Pains to make him believe seven Sacraments, and Transubstantiation; to which he at first answer'd, That if the Scriptures did so teach, he would so believe: But upon a second Examination, and upon better Thoughts, he declared the contrary, and held their Sacraments a dead God, and the Mass detestable Idolatry, from which Opinion he could not, and would not recede. On Sept. 10. the Bishop objected to him, That he was a Comforter and Boldner of Hereticks: And after some Discourse had farther with him, he condemn'd and deliver'd him to the Sheriff. Divers then present would have had him recanted, and have ask'd of the Bishop Mercy; but he told them, He would not ask Mercy of him that could not give it. So *Ralph Allerton*, *James Austoo*, and *Margery* his Wife, and *Richard Roth* ended their Lives in one Fire at *Islington*, Sept. 17. 1557.

Robert Mills, *Stephen Cotton*, *Robert Dines*, *Stephen Wright*, *John Slade*, *William Pikes* or *Pikers* a Tanner, being apprehended and taken by the Constable in a Close by the Town of *Islington*, were carried before Sir *Roger Cholmley*, and from thence were sent to *Newgate*; where remaining seven Weeks, they were at last examin'd, and had several Articles exhibited to them by *Thomas Darbyshire*, Bonner's Chancellor, on June the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d. To which they gave their Answers, viz. That their Rites, Customs, and Ceremonies were against the Word of God, and that they would observe no Part of the same: That they would not come to Church so long as the Cross was crept to, and Images worshipped; That they were not seven but only two Sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper; That they could not allow their Service, because in a strange Language not understood by them; That if they might receive the Sacrament as they did in *Edward* the VIth's Time, they would with all their Hearts.

They were order'd again to appear upon July 11. where a Recantation, and Return to the Mother Church was required of them, which when they refused, the next Day Sentence of Condemnation was pronounced against them, and they were delivered over to the Secular Power, who remanded them to Prison, where they staid to the Day of their Death, which happen'd at *Brentford*, seven Miles from London, on July 14. 1558.

Among these that were taken at *Islington* some made their Escape, and some of them were scourged by the Hands of Bonner himself, as *Thomas Hinshaw* and *John Willis*, who were kept in *Newgate* some Time without seeing any of their Friends; then sent down to *Fulham*, where they were whip'd, and set in the Stocks for eight or ten Days, and handled with great Severity and Infelice.

A DIVINE of Eminency born or living in this County, but the Place not known.

Richard Northall, a Carmelite, Chaplain to King Richard II. who for his good Preaching was made Bishop of *Offory*, by that Prince, then Chancellour of Ireland, and at length Archbishop of Dublin. He

wrote a Set of Sermons for the whole Year, lived beloved for his Learning and Virtues, and died lamented July 20, 1397.

The CHARITY SCHOOLS of this County are,

Bedfont, where is a School for eighteen Children, Part out of *Hatton*, an Hamlet in this Parish, being all that are fit to be taught, at the Charge of the Minister.

Brentford, where are two Schools for twenty-eight Boys, and eight Girls, supported by Subscriptions of about 60*l.* per Ann. They are part cloathed, and twelve Boys and ten Girls have been put out, since the Schools were opened.

Cheshwick, where is a School for twenty Boys and ten Gils, all cloathed as well as taught.

Cranford, where are twenty poor Children taught to read, write, and cast Accounts, all provided with Books, and many of them cloathed at the Charge of a Person of Quality.

Eling, where are two Schools for twenty-five Boys and twenty Girls, their Instruction being paid for out of the Subscriptions to *Brentford* Schools.

Finchley, where is a School for fifteen Boys, erected in 1714, all cloathed.

Hammersmith, where are two Schools for twenty-seven Boys and twelve Girls, all cloathed and taught.

Harefield, where is a School for ten Boys, and as many Girls, all taught and cloathed.

Hendon, where are two Schools for twenty Boys and ten Girls, all taught and cloathed.

Hounslow, where are twelve Boys taught and cloathed, chiefly out of the Offertory at the Sacrament. A two-penny Loaf of good Bread is also given to every Child that comes to Church on *Sundays*, Morning and Afternoon.

Shepperton, where is a School forming, but not quite settled.

Stanes, where is 4*l.* per Ann. given by a Gentleman, for teaching five Boys; and 20*l.* a-Year given by another for teaching twenty poor Children, and providing them Books.

Stanwell, where is a School for nine Boys and thirty-six Girls, taught by two Mistresses, paid out of the Offertory, and some private Charities.

Teddington, near *Hampton Court*, where is a School for twenty-six Children, who are taught for 22*l.* a-Year, and a Legacy of 40*s.* per Ann. left by a Lady.

Thistleworth, where are two Schools founded in 1715, for forty Boys and twenty Girls, all cloathed.

Tottenham, where is a School for twenty-two Girls, all cloathed and taught.

Twickenham, where is a School for fifty Boys, all cloathed and taught.

Whitchurch, alias *Stanmore parva*, where is a School, which from a small Beginning, is come to a considerable Bigness, as the following Account will shew. A private Gentleman in *Westminster* having Occasion to visit his Relations here, and observing a great want of a Charity School, upon his Return solicited his Acquaintance in *London* and *Westminster* to subscribe to it; in which he was so successful, That he obtained sufficient to open a School for twelve Girls on *Michaelmas-Day*, 1710. to be taught to read, and say the Church Catechism. In 1711, the Subscriptions, and casual Benefactions at *London* so increased, that eighteen Girls were taught in the Summer, without any Help of the Neighbourhood. In 1712, a Subscription was promoted in the Town of *Whitchurch*, and there was raised 10*l.* a-year, half of which was given by a Lady that then lived in the

Parish; who still continues her Bounty, tho' she is since removed. Upon this Augmentation of Maintenance, six Girls more were added, which made the Number 24. In 1713, there was a Collection made for this School at *Great-Stanmore Church*, and so much Money was gathered, with some Contributions from *London*, where an unknown Gentleman gave 5*l.* as to enable the Trustees to cloath all the Children the first Time. This Year also one Mrs. *Cardonell* left at her Death 5*l.* a-year, for four Years, which raised the Number of the Children six Boys; which Increase so pleased an Honourable Person, and his Lady, that they subscribed 20*l.* a-year to it; by which, and some Collections at *Whitchurch* and *Edgeworth Churches*, the Girls were compleatly cloathed a second Time, and so continue.

A C T.	Hundred.	Donnery.	Valuation.
A Acton East	Finsbury		
A Acton West	Finsbury	R. Middlesex	14 0 0 0
Ashford	Spelthorn		
Barnet Friarn	Finsbury		
Bedfont East	Spelthorn	V. Middlesex	6 13 4 0
Bedfont West	Spelthorn		
Bow	Osulston		
Brentford Old	Elthorn		
Brentford New	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	20 0 0 0
Bromley	Osulston		
Chelfey	Finsbury	R. Middlesex	13 6 8 0
Cheswick	Finsbury	V. Middlesex	9 18 1 0
Clarkenwell	Osulston		
Cony-Hatch	Finsbury		
Copham			
Carnix			11 0 0 0
Couley	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	
Cranford	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	16 0 0 0
Drayton West	Elthorn	V. Middlesex	13 6 8 0
Edgware	Gore		
Edmonton	Edmonton	V. Middlesex	18 0 0 0
Enfield	Edmonton	V. Middlesex	26 0 0 0
Feltham	Spelthorn	V. Middlesex	8 0 0 0
Finchley	Finsbury	R. Middlesex	20 0 0 0
Friarn Barnet	Finsbury		
Fulham	Finsbury	R. Middlesex	16 0 0 0
Fulham	Finsbury	V. Middlesex	10 0 0 0
St. Giles in the Fields	Osulston	R. Middlesex	
Greenford Magna	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	20 0 0 0
Greenford Parva	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	6 13 4 0
Hackney	Osulston	R. Middlesex	26 0 0 0
Hackney	Osulston	V. Middlesex	20 0 0 0
Hadley	Edmonton		
Hammersmith	Finsbury		
Hampstead	Finsbury		
Hampton	Spelthorn	V. Middlesex	10 0 0 0
Hanwell	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	20 0 0 0
Hanworth	Spelthorn	R. Middlesex	11 13 4 0
Harefield	Elthorn		
Haringay	Finsbury	R. Middlesex	11 13 4 0
Harlington	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	24 0 0 0
Harmondsworth	Elthorn	V. Middlesex	12 0 0 0
Harrow on the Hill	Gore	R. Middlesex	88 4 4 0
Harrow on the Hill	Gore	V. Middlesex	33 4 4 0
Hays	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	40 0 0 0
Hays	Elthorn	V. Middlesex	20 0 0 0
Hendon	Gore	V. Middlesex	45 0 0 0
Helsdon	Isleworth	V. Middlesex	11 0 0 0
Highgate	Finsbury		
Hillingdon Magna	Elthorn	V. Middlesex	16 0 0 0
Hillingdon Parva	Elthorn		

H O. R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Hornsey	Finsbury	R. Middlesex	22	0	0	0
Hounslow	Isleworth	R. Middlesex	13	6	8	0
Ickenham	Elthorn	V. Middlesex	30	0	0	0
Ilkington	Finsbury	V. Middlesex	18	0	0	0
Isleworth	Isleworth	Col. Middlesex	315	14	2	0
St. Katherine's	London	V. Middlesex	18	8	4	0
Kensington	Finsbury	V. Middlesex	9	5	0	0
Kentish-Town	Finsbury					
Kingsbury	Gore					
Knightbridge	Finsbury	V. Middlesex				
Laleham	Spelthorn	R. Middlesex	14	0	0	0
Litlington	Spelthorn					
Maribone	Finsbury	R. Middlesex	10	0	0	0
Newington Stoke	Finsbury	V. Middlesex	15	0	0	0
Northhall	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	40	0	0	0
Norwood	Elthorn					
Paddington	Finsbury	V. Middlesex	9	5	0	0
Pancras	Finsbury					
Pinner	Gore					
Poplar	Gore					
Rislip	Elthorn	V. Middlesex	12	0	0	0
Savoy	Westminster					
Shadwell	Osulston	R. Middlesex				
Shepertown	Spelthorn	R. Middlesex	26	0	0	0
Shoreditch	Osulston	V. Middlesex	17	0	0	0
South-Minus	Edmonton	V. Middlesex	12	3	4	0
Southgate	Edmonton					
Stanes	Spelthorn	V. Middlesex	12	3	4	0
Stanmore Magna	Gore	R. Middlesex	10	0	0	0
Stanmore Parva	Gore					
Stanwell	Spelthorn	R. Middlesex	9	0	0	0
Stepney	Osulston	R. Middlesex	40	0	0	0
Stepney	Osulston	V. Middlesex	33	6	8	0
Stratford at Bow	Osulston					
Stroud	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	13	8	3	0
Sunbury	Spelthorn	V. Middlesex	13	6	8	0
Tottenham	Edmonton	V. Middlesex	14	0	0	0
Tuddington	Spelthorn					
Twickenham	Isleworth	V. Middlesex	11	0	0	0
Tuiford East	Finsbury	V. Middlesex	2	0	0	0
Tuiford West	Gore					
Uxbridge	Elthorn					
Wapping	Osulston					
White Chappel	Osulston	R. Middlesex	31	17	5	1
Willefdon	Finsbury	V. Middlesex	14	0	0	0
Yelling	Finsbury	V. Middlesex	13	6	8	0
St. Ann's Westminster		R.				
St. Clement Danes	Westminster	R.	52	7	1	0
St. James Westminster		R.				
S. Paul Covent-Garden		R.				
St. Margaret Westminster	Westminster	R.				

MIDDLESEX With some confining Town's	London	Brentford	Uxbridge	Edgeworth	Hendon	Finchley	High gate	Hamsted	Hackney	Acton	Stratford Bowe	Stanes	Hapton Court	Kingsbury	Hounslow	Gernesford	Harrow	Cannons	Watford Hert	Barnet Hert	Theobald Hert	Colbrook Buck	Edmonton	St. Marys	Rislip	Harlington
Lalam SW	14	7	8	12	12	14	14	12	18	0	18	2	5	11	5	8	9	11	12	17	22	5	18	17	10	4
Harlington SW	12	5	5	8	9	10	12	10	15	7	18	4	7	8	4	4	11	7	8	14	19	3	16	14	6	
Rislip NW	13	9	4	5	8	9	11	10	16	8	16	8	12	6	7	4	11	4	3	10	15	6	14	10		
S. Marys NW	12	13	13	6	6	5	7	7	12	10	13	17	17	7	13	9	8	7	8	3	6	15	6			
Edmonton N	7	12	16	9	7	5	4	5	5	9	7	18	16	8	13	11	11	10	12	4	5	17				
Colbrook Buck	15	6	3	9	11	12	15	13	17	9	18	3	11	9	5	6	7	8	9	15	21					
Theobald Hert N	12	10	18	11	0	8	8	9	10	13	11	21	20	11	17	15	14	12	14	6						
Barnet Hert NW	10	10	13	6	4	24	6	5	8	8	10	16	15	5	11	9	8	6								
Watford Hert NW	15	9	5	5	7	8	10	9	15	9	16	10	13	5	9	5	4	3								
Cannons NW	10	7	6	4	24	4	7	6	12	6	13	10	12	24	7	3	2									
Harrow NW	10	6	5	24	5	6	8	7	14	5	14	8	10	3	6	1										
Gernesford NW	9	5	5	34	5	6	8	7	12	5	14	7	9	34	4											
Hounslow SW	10	2	7	7	8	9	9	8	12	4	13	5	4	6												
Kingsbury NW	7	6	8	2	2	3	5	4	9	4	11	10	10													
Hapton Court	10	4	10	12	11	12	12	11	12	7	14	7														
Stanes SW	15	7	6	10	13	15	14	13	17	9	18															
Stratford Bowe	3	11	18	12	8	9	6	7	14	0																
Acton W	5	2	9	5	4	5	5	4	8																	
Hackney NE	24	10	17	11	8	7	4	5																		
Hamsted SW	4	6	12	6	3	3	14																			
High gate N	4	8	13	7	3	3																				
Finchley NW	7	7	11	4	14																					
Hendon NW	7	6	10	3																						
Edgeworth M	10	7	7																							
Uxbridge W	14	8																								
Brentford SW	7																									

MIDDLESEX

sends
VIII Members
to Parliament:
has

IV Market Towns:
and

73 Parishes:

is divided into

Hundreds;

containing about

247000 Acres;

and above

100000 Houses;

and about

600000 Inhabitants:

in compab

81 Miles.

London





London described.

LONDON, the chief City of the British Empire, is one of the biggest and richest Cities of the World, the Residence of their Kings and Queens, and the Source of all Trade and Commerce; *Tacitus*, *Ptolomy*, and *Antoninus* call it *Londinium*, and *Longidinium*. *Ammianus*, *Lundinum*, and *Augusta*, *Stephanus* in his Book of Cities, *Aiv-Sovicy*; the *Britains*, *Lundayn*, the old Saxons, *London-ceartep*, *London-byrig* and *London-puc*; Foreigners, *Londra*, and *Londres*; our own Nation *London*; the fabulous Writers, *Troja nova*, or *Troinovant*, *Dinas Belin*, or the City of *Beilin*, and *Caer-Lud*, the City of *Lud*, who, they tell us, was a British King, who built it and gave it his Name; but this not being credited by the learned *Erasmus*, he will have this City to take its Name from the *Lindum*, a City of *Rhodes*; but Mr. *Cambden* chuses rather to derive its Name from the *Britains*, in whose Language *Llwyn* signifies a Wood, and *Dinas* a City or Town; and so *London* implies a City in a Wood, which exactly agrees to the Manner of the *Britains* making of Cities or Towns, by fencing in Woods or Groves, with Trees cut down, plashed within, and trenched about, as *Cæsar* and *Strabo* assure us; but if this Derivation please not, the same learned Writer gives us another, viz. From the British Word *Lhong*, which signifies a Ship, and *Dinas* a City. and then *London* will import a City, or Harbour of Ships, which Conjecture, he conceives, is much favoured by the forementioned Name *Longidinium*, a British Bard's Song, wherein 'tis termed *Longporth*, i. e. a Port or Harbour of

Ships, and the usual Custom of giving Names to Cities from Shipping, as *Naupai-tus*, *Naustathmos*, *Navalis Augusti*, *Gessoriacum*, *Navale*, &c. none of which can lay a better Claim to the Name of an Harbour or Port than *London*; for the River *Thames*, by its Depth and frequent Tides, affords so easie an Access for Shipping to it, that as Multitudes of Ships are continually lying there, so hardly any Thing appears so like a Wood as their Masts and Sails.

The Original of most Cities being almost impossible to be exactly fixed we shall not attempt it here, but passing over *Jeffrey* of *Monmouth*'s fabulous Account, that *Brutus* the second Nephew to the famous *Aeneas* was the Founder of *London*, upon which Supposition our Historians ground the Computation of its Antiquity thus, viz. That this City is about 1107 Years older than the Birth of our Saviour, 350 than the Building of *Rome*, and 600 Years before the Fall of the *Assyrian* Empire by the Death of *Belshazzar*, we shall confine our selves to the most certain Accounts of the State and Condition of this City under the *Britains*, *Romans*, *Saxons*, and *Normans*, which we can find, and then shall proceed to describe it in its present flourishing State, which Time and Misfortunes have augmented rather than diminished.

In the Times of the *Britains* it was the chief City of the *Trinobantes*, and the royal Seat of their Kings, of whom we have no other Account but this: *Cassibelan*, King of the *Catteuchani*, a valiant and ambitious Prince, whose Residence was at *Verulam*, not contented with his own Dominions, made an Invasion upon several of his Neighbours

hours, and among the rest entered the Country of the *Trinobantes*, and having slain *Immanuentius* their King, sought to slay *Mandubratius* his Son, and the Heir of his Kingdom, that he might possess himself of his Territories, and add them to his own. *Mandubratius* was sensible of his Designs, and not being able to oppose *Cassibelan's* Power, fled to *Caesar*, who then lay in *Gaul* with the Roman Army, and putting himself under his Protection, conducted him and his Army into *Britain*, in order to be restored to his Kingdom. *Caesar* was greedy of an Opportunity of invading *Britain*, and accordingly soon began his Expedition thither. Upon his Arrival the *Trinobantes* desired of *Caesar*, by their Ambassadors, to espouse *Mandubratius's* Cause against *Cassibelan*; and having submitted themselves to the Romans, petitioned him that *Mandubratius* might be made the Deputy-Governour of their City, and gave him forty Hostages for their future Obedience.

The Romans having thus gained Footing in *Britain*, proceeded as fast as they could to conquer the rest, and soon reducing it into the Form of a Province, began (after their usual Manner) to build Towns, improve Arts and Trade, and civilize the People, in which Work they made so great a Progress, that *A. C. 26.* this City, which *Tacitus* calls *Londinum*, was become a Place (as he speaks) *Copia negotiatorum & commentu valde celebris*, i. e. very famous for a Multitude of Merchants, and for Traffick; but this its Prosperity lasted not long; for in the Reign of the Emperor *Nero* the *Iceni* and *Trinobantes* having solicited the rest of the *Britains* to a general Revolt, resolved to recover their old Liberty by the Conduct of that magnanimous Heroine Queen *Boadicia*. *Suetonius Paulinus* was the Roman Lieutenant at that Time, and lay then in this City with a Roman Legion, but not judging the City (which was then unwall'd, and therefore called *Oppidum* only) to be tenable against so great a Force as *Boadicia* was bringing against him, he took along with him the choicest of the Citizens to assist him against the Enemy, and departed. The Inhabitants that remained, besought him, with Tears, not to leave them; but they could not prevail, whereupon this City be-

ing almost defenceless, the *Britains* came upon it, and sacked it, destroying all the People that were left without any Regard to Sex or Age, which Success being accounted a good Omen, *Boadicia* went in Pursuit of *Suetonius*, with whom she engaged, slew seventy thousand Romans, and their Confederates, and plundered *Verulam* in *Hertfordshire*, and *Maldon* in *Essex*, where the Romans had settled their Colonies.

Suetonius nevertheless was not altogether discouraged, but with prodigious Constancy and Resolution determined not to give over the War, and having reinforced his Army with near ten thousand fighting Men out of the fourteenth and twentieth Legions, to which *Caesar* added two thousand Legionaries from *Germany*, eight auxiliary Cohorts, and a thousand Horse, he took the Field again, and engaging with the *Britains*, slew above fourscore thousand of them, and utterly defeated their whole Army. *Boadicia* poisoned herself for this Loss, and the Romans, in their Fury and Triumph, wasted not only the Enemy's but the neutral Countries. After this the *Britains* were quiet for a Time, and *Agriкола* being made Lieutenant, persuaded them publickly, and assisted them privately to build Houses for themselves, Temples for their Gods, and Courts of Justice; to bring up their Noblemens Children in good Letters, and apparel themselves like the Romans, whereas they were naked before, only painting their Bodies for an Ornament.

London now began to recover its self, and in a few Years increased so much in People, Trading and Buildings, that *Herodian* in the Life of the Emperor *Severus*, calls it *Urbs magna & opulenta*, i. e. a great and wealthy City. 'Tis probable that it was about this Time that *London* had the Name of *Augusta* given it, to shew its Dignity and Greatness, and was made a Prefecture by the Romans, who could not think it their Interest to make it a Colony or free Borough; because they saw it drive such a vast Trade, and therefore made it subject to a Prefect, in Imitation of *Rome* itself, who was sent yearly to do Justice, and act in all publick Matters, as Taxes, Tributes, Imposts, military Affairs, and according to the Instructions of the Roman Senate; but it

it had not long flourished before it had like to have become a Prey to certain *Franks*. who being brought over to assist *Caius Aulenus* in maintaining his usurped Government of this Isle, (which he had held three Years) when they saw their Master conquered and deposed by *M. Aurelius Asclepiadatus*, posted to this City, with a Design to ravage and plunder it; but Providence wrought a great Deliverance for it by certain *Roman* Soldiers, who being parted from the main Fleet by a Fog, came up the *Thames*, and arrived there: These fell upon the Barbarians in all Parts of the City, and not only preserved the Citizens from imminent Ruin, but gave them the Satisfaction of seeing their Enemies destroyed. About this Time it was (as our Annals tell us) that *L. Gallus* was slain near a little River in the City called from him, *Nantgal* by the *Britains*, and *Walbrooke* in English, a Name which still remains in a Street there, tho' the Current of Water is so ordered, as to pass under Ground through a long Vault into the *Thames*. These things happened about the Year of Christ 296, when it is the Opinion of *Mr. Camden*, that this City was not walled round.

But this great Escape of so eminent a City from so great a Danger to which it was chiefly exposed for Want of Walls and Bulwarks, awakened the Thoughts of the Empress *Helena* to do something for the Security of it, and accordingly persuaded her Son *Constantine the Great* to wall it in with hewn Stone and *British* Bricks, which he soon after performed, and erected a Wall round about this City, containing in Compass about three Miles, in a square Form, but not equilateral; being longer from East to West than from North to South, Anno Christi 306. From this Time London for above four hundred Years continued very prosperous and safe, notwithstanding the Invasion of the *Scots* and *Picts*, who laid waste the Northern Parts of the Isle, and the Conquest which the *Saxons* made of the whole, who divided it into seven Kingdoms.

London in this Division became the Metropolis of the *East-Saxon* Kingdom, and was then, as *Bede* tells us, a princely Mart-Town, governed by a Magistrate, called a *Portreeve*, i. e. a Governour or Guardian of a

Port. In the Reign of *Sebert*, the Nephew of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, the first Christian King among the *Saxons*, 'tis probable this City, for the most Part, followed the Example of their King, who being converted to Christianity by his Uncle's Perswasions, permitted it to be made an Episcopal See under Bishop *Melitus*, and the Temple of *Diana* to be turned into a Cathedral, and dedicated to the Apostle *St. Paul*. The *Saxons*, after their Settlement, were not quiet long, but by continual Wars and Encroachments vexed one another, till at length they fell under the Power of King *Egbert*, who, by Conquest, became the first absolute Monarch of the *Englishmen*. The *Danes*, a cruel Nation, made three Attempts of invading his Kingdom, landing the first Time at *Lindesfern* in the North of England; the next Time in *West-Wales*, where the *Britains* joined and assisted them, and the last Time in the Isle of *Shepy* in *Kent*, but were every Time driven back by that valiant Prince without any great Loss to his Army or People, which so much discouraged them, that they made no further Attempts during King *Egbert's* Reign.

Ethelwulf his Son succeeded him, and was scarcely warm in his Throne, when the *Danes*, as if they had been preparing for the utter Subversion of his Kingdom, began their Hostilities with greater Force and Fury; for in the first Year of his Reign they landed at several Places at once, as at *Hampton*, *Portsmouth*, *Casham*, &c. making merciless Depopulations, and destroying all things before them. In some of these Places they were overthrown and defeated, but still recruiting their Forces in the Winter, returned in the Spring with fresh Supplies, and at length in the sixteenth Year of this King's Reign entered the *Thames* with two hundred and fifty Ships, and having set on Shore a great Army of these Northern Pirates, sacked, plundered, and burnt this great and opulent City by Surprise, and that they might complet its Destruction, within twelve Years returned again, and destroyed or took away what they had before left, and that it might never recover its former Wealth, within little more than 20 Years quartered their whole Army there all the Winter A. C. 872, the Kings,

King, his Successors, not being able to oppose them, till

Alfred or *Elfred*, the fourth Son of *Ethelwulf*, came to the Throne. He was a Prince of invincible Courage, and tho' at his Entrance upon his Kingdom he was forced to fight the *Danes* with very unequal Forces, yet happening to be victorious, the *English* flocked in so fast to his Assistance, that he had gotten soon a considerable Army, with which having attacked the *Danes*, who were led by their three Kings *Guthrum*, *Ethel*, and *Amund*, in seven several Battels, he reduced them to such low Circumstances, that they sent to him to beg a Peace, and offered him Hostages to give him an Assurance that they meant as they spake. These Proposals were accepted upon these Conditions, That their King should be baptized, and that the whole Army of the *Danes* should forthwith depart quietly out of the Kingdom. King *Alfred* having thus rid his Dominions of his Enemies returned to *London*, his Capital City and Residence, and from thence driving all the *Danes*, repaired and restored it to its former Liberties and Beauty, committing the Custody of it to his Son-in-law *Ethelred*, Duke of *Mercia*, who had married his Daughter *Ethelfreda*; but its Beauty lasted not long, for as *Ralph Higden* tells us, it was much wasted by Fire, Anno 981. This City was at that Time compassed with strong Walls.

The *Danes*, notwithstanding this Agreement, were not quiet, but very often disturbed the Nation, till at length, after many bloody Battels and much Slaughter on both Sides, the *English* were so broken and subdued, that they were forced to accept *Canute*, the *Dane*, for their King. In these Wars *London* was a great Sufferer; for in the Year 1013, *Swain* King of *Denmark*, having subdued all the Northern Parts, in the Heat of his Courage hastened through *Mercia*, by *Winchester* and *Oxford*, which all submitted to his Command, to *London*, which he immediately besieged, not doubting but that the Citizens would have yielded to him without Opposition, but he found himself mistaken; for the Presence of their King *Ethelred* so raised and supported their Courage, that they beat the *Danes* from their Walls at first with a great Slaughter, but

being overpowered with Numbers, and straitned for Provision, they were forced at length to admit him and his Army to winter in their City, and pay him such Contributions as he demanded of them; but tho' they were oppressed by the Enemy awhile, yet their Hearts went along with their injured Prince, to whom they afforded all the Assistance they were able, as long as he lived, which was almost three Years; and after his Decease, tho' the greatest Part of the Nation (considering the Power of the *Danes*) both feared and favoured *Canute*, who by his Father *Swaine's* Death was now become King of *Denmark*, and reached at the *English* Crown, yet the *Londoners* stood firm for Prince *Edmund*, surnamed for his Valour *Ironside*, and so far prevailed, by their Interest and Activity, that *Levingus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, crowned him at *Kingslon* upon *Thames*, almost at the same Time that the Clergy ordained *Canute* their King at *Northampton*.

King *Canute* being greatly incensed against the *Londoners* for this Fact, resolved to besiege that City again, and to that End caused his Ships to sail up the *Thames* as far as the West Side of the Bridge, and from the River with a deep and large Trench encompassed the City, shutting it up so close, that none could get out or come in; but the Citizens, encouraged by the Presence of their new King, made such a brave Resistance, that *Canute* thought fit to withdraw his Army, leaving only his Ships to continue a kind of Blockade, that when he found a fair Opportunity he might return upon them with better Success; for he owed them a Grudge, and above all things desired to conquer them. King *Canute* leaving the City thus blocked up, marched with his Army into the West, to reduce *Dorset* and *Hampshire*, and being followed by King *Edmund*, was worsted in several Battels, and so pursued from Place to Place, that he was obliged to raise the Siege of *London*, into which *Edmund* entered in a triumphant Manner. The *Danes* being thus routed, King *Edmund* was in great Hopes that he should be able to drive them out of the Nation, and with that Design followed them to *Brentford*, where he again vanquished them, as he did soon after at

Off.

Oxford in Kent; but here *Edrik*, King *Edmund's* Brother-in-law, began his Treachery, by perswading him not to pursue the Advantage he had gotten, for Fear of an Ambush, and that his wearied Soldiers might rest and recover themselves; by which Means King *Canute* had Time given him to pass safely into *Essex*, where he much increased his Army, by spoiling all that would not assist him. *Edmund* was no sooner made sensible of King *Canute's* Proceedings, but he marched towards him with his Army, and engaging him at *Ashton* near *Walden*, had given the *Danes* a total Overthrow, had not traitorous *Edrik* revolted to the *Danes* with all his Men, and carried the Victory with him. *Edmund* being thus betrayed, retired to *Gloucester*, and *Canute*, swell'd with this Conquest, marched to *London*, which not daring to oppose the Current, opened its Gates to him, and was forced not only to afford Winter-Quarters to his Army, but buy their Peace with a large Sum of Money. *Canute* being got thus into the Possession of this potent City, kept it till King *Edmund's* Death, and was then crowned in it by *Levingus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. A. C. 1019.

London hitherto struggled with Prosperity and Adversity; but the *Norman* brought her such a prosperous Fortune, that she has enjoy'd almost ever since *Halcyon* Days, and so may date all her Greatness from thence. For to begin at the highest Pin, she was *William* the Conqueror's Favourite: He bestowed upon her the first Charter of Liberties in these Words:

WILLIAM Kinge, Grete *William* Bishop, and *Godfrey Portreeve*, and all the Burgees within *London*, French and English. AND I grant you, that I will that ye be all your Lawes worth, that ye were in *Edward's* Days the King. And I will that ich Child be his Fathers Eyre, and I nyll suffer, that any Man you any Wrong doo. God keep you.

In this Charter the chief Magistrate is called a *Portreeve*, i. e. the Governour of a Port or Town; but this Name did not continue long before it was changed into a *Norman* Title of *Bailiff*, i. e. one that has a subordinate Commission to govern others, by King *Richard I.* in Return for a large Sum of Mo-

ney presented him by the Citizens, and *Provost*, i. e. the chief Governour of a Town. This Charter was confirmed by divers Kings of the *Norman* Race, the Successors of the Conqueror, who added divers Privileges to it, viz.

King *Henry I.* granted to the Citizens of *London* that their Sheriffs should have Power and Authority, as well over all *Middlesex* as *London*. King *Henry II.* granted to this City an Acquittal of Murder committed within its Precincts, which was confirmed by King *John*, who also gave an Acquittal of all such Duties upon the *Thames* as are claimed at the Tower. And King *John* not only confirmed this Grant, but ordered that the two Bailiffs of this City should be changed into one chief Magistrate, who should be called MAYOR, or *Maire*, from the *Hebrew* Word *Mar*, a Lord, as *Holinshed* tells us, and accordingly Reg. 10 *Henry Fitz-Alwin* was chosen the first Mayor of *London*, and *Peter Duke* and *Thomas Neal* were sworn Sheriffs, (which Constitution is observed to this Time) allowing the Citizens a Liberty of chusing or depriving their Sheriffs at Pleasure, and electing thirty-five of the most substantial Inhabitants and wisest Citizens to be called the Council of the City of *London*. *Henry III.* added, as Assistants to the Mayor, Aldermen, (a Term of great Dignity, signifying a national Magistrate; for the chief Justice was called Alderman of *England*) to be elected yearly as the Mayor and Sheriffs were; but they some time afterward became perpetual, i. e. to hold that Office for Life. This King also Anno 1224. granted a Power to the Commonalty of the City of *London* to have a Common Seal, and in 1226. confirmed to the Citizens Free-Warren, or Liberty to hunt within a certain Circuit about the City, and in the Warren of *Stanes*, and that the Citizens might pass Toll-free throughout all *England*; which Privileges when the same King had ratified, he required Anno 1210. that the Mayors, upon their Admission yearly, should be sworn before the Barons of the *Exchequer*. and accordingly Sir *John Norman* was the first Mayor who went by Water to *Westminster* for that End, as the Custom is to this Day. King *Edward I.* also appointed that the Mayor should be

apparelled as the Aldermen, and *Jeffrey Het-tel*, Mayor, began it as it has continued ever since.

King *Edward III.* much enlarged these Privileges *Anno 1326. Reg. 1.* granting to the City, 1. That the Mayor of it shall always be a Justice for the Gaol-Delivery of *Newgate*. 2. That the Citizens of *London* shall not be obliged to go out of their City to any War. And 3. That the Liberties and Franchises of the City shall not hereafter be taken on any Pretence whatsoever, into the King's Hands; and in 1338. the same King granted (4) That the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Sergeants may carry Maces of Silver gilt, with the King's Arms engraven thereon. And (5) He confirmed to the City all the Liberties and Immunities granted by the *Magna Charta*, or Great Charter. Further, King *Edward IV.* made some other large Additions by his Charter, granting 1. That no Citizen shall be amerced but according to the City-Law. (2) That the Aldermen shall remain so for Term of Life. (3) That such as have born the Office of Mayor shall not be put in any Assize, Juries, or Attaints, Recognizances, nor Inquisitions, nor be Triers of the same, nor be made Collectors of Taxes out of the City, nor suffer for refusing such Offices. 4. That Aldermen, past the Chair, shall be Justices of the Peace. 5. That the Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder shall be Justices of *Oyer and Terminer*, and the Mayor to be of the *Quorum*. 6. That the Debts due to the Citizens of *London* shall be paid, or the Debtors discharge themselves in the City. 7. That the Packing of all Manner of Woollen-Cloaths, Sheep, Calf, and Goat-Skins be in the Power of the Mayor, in Consideration of 7000 *l.* paid that Prince, which last Particular was confirmed by King *Charles I.* who added in the same Charter, That all forfeited Recognizances about Alehouses, Inmates, Bastard-Children, Appearances at the Sessions of Gaol-Delivery, Fines, and Issues of Juries, (except Royal) shall belong to the City; and by an Act of the 2d and 3d of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* the Mayor, &c. may name Watermen yearly to be Overseers of rowing on the River *Thames*, from *Gravesend* to *Windsor*.

But all these and many more Charters and Privileges the *Londoners* were deprived of by a *Quo Warranto* brought against their Charter in 1683, 35 *Car. 2.* Judgment being given against them at the King's-Bench, by the Judges *Jones*, *Raymond*, and *Wytchens*; and their Charter was, according to that Sentence, taken from them. From henceforth this City remained without Franchises or Immunities above five Years, viz. till *Christmas 1688.* when the Lord Chancellor *Jeffrey* brought their Charter again with great Forwardness; but the Citizens did not think this Restitution sufficient, and therefore to free themselves from all Disabilities which might accrue to them by the former Judgment, they procured an Act of Parliament 2 *Will. & Mar. c. 8.* to reverse the said Judgment, and reinstate them in all their former Rights, Charters, &c. and because the Citizens had in some things acted as tho' they still remained a Body-Corporate, letting Leases, passing Judgments in their Courts, and making Men free, this Act not only rendered such Actions valid, but restored every Person and Thing to the Estate in which it was before the Sentence of Deprivation was passed.

By Virtue of this Act, and the foregoing Charters established by it, the Order and good Government of this great City is regularly carried on thus: The Mayor, who is the supreme Magistrate, hath, Time out of Mind, had the Title of Lord given him; probably because anciently the chief Citizens were called Barons, sits every Morning in the Place where he keeps his Mayoralty (according to a Custom which has been observed two hundred Years) to determine any Differences that happen among the Citizens, and once a-month, or six Weeks, as chief Judge of *Oyer and Terminer*, or Gaol-Delivery of *Newgate*, for this City and the County of *Middlesex*. His ordinary Authority extends all over the City, and to Part of the Suburbs; as also on the River *Thames* Eastward as far as *Tendale*, or *Tenletts*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and Westward, as far as *Colney-Ditch* above *Stanes*-Bridge; and he hath Power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks or Fish; for which End he keeps

keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent for the Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; but the Security of our Merchandize, and against Enemies coming up it, is the immediate Care of the King. To the Lord-Mayor also belongs the ancient Court of Hustings, which preserves the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City, and the Court of Request and Conscience, which meddles with no Controversies above the Value of forty Shillings. 'Tis sufficient Proof in this Court that the Creditor maketh Oath, that the said Sum is a just Debt. This Court sits near the East-End of *Guild-Hall* every *Wednesday* and *Friday*; as also the Courts of Coroner or Escheator, and Wardmote, which is usually held on *St. Thomas's Day* for chusing Officers.

The Aldermen who are in Number twenty-six, have every one their several Ward, to the Government of which they are more especially to attend. Such of them as have been Lord Mayors, (who are said to be above the Chair) and three of the eldest, that are next it, are Justices of the Peace by their Charter. They every one of them keep their Wardmote for chusing Ward Officers, and settling the Affairs of the Ward, to redress Grievances, and present all Defaults found in the Ward. The Aldermen, with the Mayor, have the Custody of the City-Orphans. Every Alderman hath a Deputy to transact such things under him as are for the Good of the Ward, or any particular Precinct of it; and some large Wards, (as *Faringdon* without the Walls) have two Deputy Aldermen. The Lord-Mayor is chosen on *Michaelmas-Day*, sworn on *St. Simon and Jude* at *Guild-Hall*, and the Day after before the Barons of the *Exchequer*. If the Person elected Lord-Mayor, (who is usually the Alderman next the Chair) refuseth to act, he may be fined at the Will of the Corporation, unless he can plead some reasonable Impediment. When an Alderman is to be chosen, the Wardmote return two to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, who chuse one of them, and if the Person so chosen refuseth to hold the Office, he is liable to be fined five hundred Pounds, which some voluntarily chuse to pay.

The Sheriffs of this City are chosen by such Citizens as are of the Livery, out of their own Number, in *Guild-Hall* upon *Midsummer-Day*, but are not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, when each Sheriff gives Bond to the Corporation to serve it faithfully. If any Person who is chosen Sheriff, refuseth to hold that Office, he is fined four hundred and twenty Pounds, of which four hundred Pounds is to be paid to the City, and the other twenty Pounds distributed among the Officers of the Prisons, unless he wears himself not to be worth ten thousand Pounds. These Officers, by a Grant of King *Edward IV.* bearing Date 1473, are appointed to have each sixteen Serjeants, and every Serjeant his Yeoman; also a Secondary, six Clerks, a Clerk of the Papers, four Under-Clerks, and two Under-Sheriffs. They have two Courts held in *Guild-Hall* weekly, both of them Courts of Record, viz. on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* for Actions entered at *Woodstreet-Counter*, and on *Thursdays* and *Saturdays* for Actions entered at the *Poultry-Counter*, which are for Debt, Trespases, Accounts, Covenant-breaking, Attachments and Sequestrations. The Sheriffs may sit with the Judges of these Courts, upon Trials, if they please.

Under these Governours are a very numerous Commons inhabiting within the Freedom of the City, partly free, which we may call Citizens, and partly not free, computed from the Bills of Mortality, Number of Houses within the said Bills, which are reckoned to be one hundred five thousand three hundred fifteen, which having Families in them of six Persons, (which considering Lodgers, Inmates, &c. is thought to be the least Number) will make the Total of the Inhabitants to be no less than six hundred ninety three-thousand fifty-five. These, for the Conveniency of Government, are divided into twenty-six Wards, and for the more regular carrying on of Trade, into seventy-two Companies, of which twelve are the chief, who have this Pre-eminence, that the Lord-Mayor must always be free of one of them; for if it happens that a Mayor be elected out of any other Company, he must remove to one of those twelve, before he can be sworn, and act. These Companies are,

1. *Mercers.*
2. *Grocers.*
3. *Drapers.*
4. *Fishmongers.*
5. *Goldsmiths.*
6. *Skinner's.*

7. *Merchant Taylors.*
8. *Haberdashers.*
9. *Saliers*
10. *Ironmongers.*
11. *Vintners.*
12. *Clothworkers.*

The other Companies are equal to these in other Privileges, all of them enjoying large Immunities and Benefits by their Royal Charters granted to them severally, and most of them have fair Halls to meet in for the regular Government of their Members

This whole City consisting of Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Commons, are governed by the Court of Common Council, which is a City-Parliament, (much resembling the great Council of the Nation) consisting of two Houses, one for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, which is the upper House, and another for the Commoners, (commonly called Common Councilmen.) In this Court are made all By-Laws which bind all the Citizens of London, because every Man either by himself, or his Representative, the Common-Councilmen chosen by his Ward, gives his Assent to it. The Affairs of every Ward are transacted at certain Meetings, or Courts held at their several Halls, called *Halmotes*.

In describing this populous and illustrious City, that we may take in every thing remarkable, we shall first treat of the several Wards, and therein observe such Persons, Buildings, Customs, and Things as deserve our Notice, which will not only comprehend the whole City included within the Walls, but some Part of the Suburbs, as far as the Freedom goes, and then proceed to the Suburbs which are without the Freedom; but contain many things very remarkable; and both of them in as short a Space as the Copiousness of the Subject allows.

I. The Wards of this magnificent City are twenty-six, viz.

1. *Portoken Ward.*
2. *Tower-street Ward.*

3. *Aldgate Ward.*
4. *Lime-street Ward.*
5. *Bishopsgate Ward.*
6. *Broad-street Ward.*
7. *Cornhill Ward.*
8. *Langbourn Ward.*
9. *Billinggate Ward.*
10. *Bridge Ward within.*
11. *Bridge Ward without.*
12. *Candlewick-street Ward.*
13. *Walbrook Ward.*
14. *Dowgate Ward.*
15. *Ventry Ward.*
16. *Cordwainer street Ward.*
17. *Cheap Ward.*
18. *Coleman-street Ward.*
19. *Basinghall Ward.*
20. *Cripplegate Ward within and without.*
21. *Alaerfgate Ward within and without.*
22. *Faringdon Ward within.*
23. *Faringdon Ward without.*
24. *Bread street Ward.*
25. *Queen-Hythe Ward.*
26. *Castle-Baynard Ward.*

2. *Portoken Ward.*

The Word *Portoken* signifies a Franchise at the Gate, and so this Ward has that Name, because it begins at *Aldgate*, and was established after this Manner: Thirteen Knights, or Soldiers, who by their good Services done in the Wars, had well deserved of King *Edgar* and his Kingdom, requested of that Prince to give them a Portion of Land, on the East part of the City, which had been deserted by the Inhabitants, and grant them the Liberty of a Guild for ever: The King consented to their Petition upon these Conditions, viz. That each of them should perform three Combates, viz. One above Ground, another under Ground, and a third upon the Water; which being gloriously accomplished in *East-Smithfield*, the King called them the Knights-Guild, and set out the Bounds of their Lands from *Aldgate*, Eastward, as far as the Bars on both Sides the Street; Northward, as far as *Bishopsgate*; and Southward, to the *Thames* Bank; and from thence as far into the Water as an Horseman could ride at low Tide, and throw his Spear; so that *East-Smithfield*, the Hospital of *St. Katharine*, the out-

outward Stone-Wall and Ditch of the Tower were in their Fee and Liberty. These Knights had no Charter for this Grant all the Reigns of the Kings from *Edgar* to King *Edward* the Confessor's Time, when the Heirs of those Knights besought that King to confirm their Liberties, which he accordingly did, and his pious and good Example was followed by the Kings *William Rufus* and *Henry I.* the' they did not enjoy them long; for

Matilda, or *Maud*, the Queen of this last Prince, having built a Church and Monastery within *Aldgate*, *London*, which she dedicated to the Holy Trinity, Multitudes of Monks flocked to it, and spent their Time with such Devotion in praising God, and praying to him, that the whole City was much delighted with them, and particularly the Knights of this Guild, the Progeny of the Founders, who going into the Chapter-House, after they had taken upon them the same Profession, gave to the Canons serving God in that Church, all the Lands and Soke called *Knigh'en-Guild*, by the Hands of their Prior *Norman*; and to confirm their Grant, offered King *Edward's* Charter, and the several Confirmations of it upon the Altar, and put the said Prior into the Possession of them, by admitting him into the Church of *St. Botolph*, which was built upon the Head of the Land; and to make all things sure, the Monks obtained a Confirmation of this Gift from King *Henry I.* who sent his Sheriffs *Aubery de Vere*, and *Roger*, the Nephew of *Hubert*, to invest the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* with the said Soke and Lands.

The Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* being thus seized of the *Knigh'en Guild*, the same Prior was, for himself and Successors, admitted as one of the Aldermen of *London*, to govern the said Land and Soke, and according to the Custom of the City did ride with the Mayor and his Brethren the Aldermen as one of them, and was so apparelled, till the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.* when the Priory was given by that Prince to Sir *Thomas Audley*, Kt. then Lord Chancellor of *England*, who pulled down the Church, and turned the whole Liberty into a Lay-Fee; since which Time it has been governed by a temporal Person,

who is reckoned one of the Aldermen of *London*, and elected by the Citizens as the Aldermen of the Wards are. The Alderman for this Ward at present is *Humphry Parsons*, Esq; and his Deputy Mr.

; and there belong to it also four Common-Councilmen, four Constables, and as many Scavengers, i. e. for the Wardmote, Inquest, and a Beadle;

Things remarkable in this Ward are,

1. *Tower-Hill*, anciently a spacious Plot of Ground, many Years since much contracted by Tenements built upon it, and Gardens taken out of it. There is at present nothing observable but the King's Store-House for getting and keeping Provisions for the Navy Royal, commonly called the King's Slaughter-House, and the Merchant-Taylor's Alms-House, a neat and strong Building of Brick and Timber, and covered with Slate. The Ground whereon it stands was given that Company by *Richard Hill*, some time Master of it. It had then on it some small Cottages, which were pulled down to make Room for its Buildings, and *Aubony Ratcliffe*, Alderman of the same Company, gave one hundred Load of Timber towards it: Fourteen Brethren of the Merchant-Tailors, with these Materials, compleated the Building, and caused fourteen poor Widows, or single Women, to be placed in it, endowing it with an Allowance of sixteen Pence weekly for each of them, besides 18 *l.* 15 *s.* which is paid them yearly by the said Company for Fuel.

In the Reign of King *Edward IV.* there was a Scaffold and Gallows set up here by the Officers of the *Tower*, for the Execution of such Malefactors as should be condemned to suffer from thence; but most of them having been for many Years last past either Persons of Quality, or otherwise of great Note, the Gallows is long since pulled down, but the Scaffold remains.

2. Several religious Houses, tho' long since demolished, as the new Abbey near *East-Smithfield*, in the Place of which is the forementioned King's Slaughter-House; the Abbey of *St. Clare*, for the Order of Nuns, called *Minorites*, where King *Henry* built certain Store-Houses for Armour and other Habilliments for War, with divers Work-Houses

Houses for the same Purpose, of which we shall give a more full Account in our Ecclesiastical History.

3. The Hospital anciently, but now the Collegiate Church of *St. Katharine*, so called from *St. Katharine* the Virgin and Martyr. This Hospital was founded by *Matilda*, or *Maud*, King *Stephen's* Queen, by Licence from the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, and for the Ground and Site, whereon she built it, granted to them six Yard-Lands in the Manor of *Braceking*, in the County of *Hertford*. Queen *Eleanor*, Relict of King *Henry III.* gave by her Charter, bearing Date *July 5. 1273.* to this Hospital, the Master and Brethren serving God there, and their Successors for ever, certain Lands in the Villages of *Renham* and *Herclope* in *Kent*, and others in the Villages of *Reed*, or *Roed* in *Hertfordshire*, and some in *East Smithfield*, for the sustaining of three Brother-Priests, and a Master to celebrate Mass for the Soul of King *Henry*, her Lord, her own Soul, and the Souls of the Kings and Queens her Predecessors and Successors, and that every Day in the Year 12 d. be given to twenty-four poor People; and on *Nov. 16.* the Feast of *St. Edmund*, the Archbishop, an Half-penny apiece to a thousand more.

Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward I.* refounded this Hospital, and having given to it the Manors of *Clarton* in *Wiltshire*, and *Upchurch* in *Kent*, appointed one Master, three Brethren, a Chaplain, and three Sisters, ten poor Women, and six poor Clerks. Queen *Philippa*, Wife to the famous King *Edward III.* founded a Chantry in this Church, and gave to the Hospital 10 l. per Ann. It is now a Collegiate-Church consisting of a Master and three Brothers, with as many Sisters. The King has the Appointment of the Men, and *William Farrer*, Esq; is the present Master. The Precincts of this Church are large, containing Part of *Thames-Street*, and many Courts and Lanes which have in them eight hundred and fifty Houses. The Church is an ancient but pleasant Building, sixty-nine Foot long, and sixty broad. The Monuments in it are, for the Right honourable *George Montague*, Earl of *Manchester*, who died *July 19. 1684.* in the Time he was repairing

this Church; for *George Montague*, Master of the Hospital, who died *July 23. 1681.* as also for *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*; *Anne* his first, and *Anne* his second Wife, and *Constance* his Sister, who founded a Chantry for four Priests, who were to have twelve Marks each out of his Manor of *Much-Gaddesden* in *Hertfordshire*, to pray for his own and their Souls. He died *August 5. 1447.* For *Frederick Becker*, a Dutchman, who was drowned in the *Thames*, *May 30. 1663.* For *Joanna*, the Wife of *John Rampayn*, who died in Child-bed *December 15. 1694.* For *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Robert Garret*, a Brother of this College, who died *Nov. 25. 1683.* For *Mr. John Gibbon*, a Fellow of the College of *Heralds*, who is the Author of the *Latin Introduction to Heraldry*; For *William Cuttings*, a Benefactor to this Hospital; Dr. *Lake*, Chaplain to Queen *Mary* and Queen *Anne*, to whom in their Minority he was Tutor, and Prebendary and Archdeacon of *Exeter*; and for *Mr. Stamford*, his Wife, and sixteen Children, who died *June 24. 1688.*

4. *St. Trinity* in the *Minories*, a small Church built in or near the Place where formerly the dissolved Abbey of the Nuns of *St. Clare* stood, for such Inhabitants chiefly as dwell within the Precincts of the late Monastery, and dedicated to the Holy and ever Blessed Trinity. The old Church, built soon after the Reformation, being much decayed and ruined, was taken down in 1706. and rebuilt from the Ground, near half by the Gifts of *Mr. King* and the Lady *Pritchard*, and the rest by a Parish-Rate. It is a neat Church well pewed and ornamented, the Dimensions being in Length sixty-three Foot, and Breadth twenty-four. It hath no Tower, but a handsome Turret. It is a Curacy in the Gift of the Crown.

The Monuments in this Church are. 1. For Colonel *William Legge*, Groom of the Bed-Chamber, and Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance to King *Charles I.* and in the late Civil Wars Governour of *Chester* and *Oxford*, and upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* restored to his former Places. He died *October 13. 1672. Aet. 83.* For his Son *George Legg*, created for his own and Father's Services. Lord *Dartmouth*. He died in the Tower, *October 25. 1691.* For Sir *John*

Pelham, and Colonel *Legg's* Wife, who died in 1688.

5. *St. Botolphs Aldgate*, so called, because it is dedicated to *St. Botolph a Briton*, [born in *Cornwall*, and buried in *Lincolnshire*. Tradition anciently gave so full an Account of the many Miracles he wrought, that our religious Ancestors sainted him, and dedicated many Churches to him in this City and elsewhere] but being situate a little without *Aldgate*, is of this Ward, tho' all the Parish is not in the Freedom of the City. We find not by whom this Church was built, but that it was in being in 1115. we are sure; because when this Ward was surrendered to the Use of the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity*, Possession was given them by putting the Prior into this Church, which then stood at the Head of the Manor or Fee. The Rectory of this Parish being appropriated to the said Monastery, the Cure was supplied by two of the Canons till the Dissolution, when it was seized by the Crown, in which it remained till it was given by Queen *Elizabeth* for a Term of Years, first, to *Robert Halliwell*, and then to *George Puttenham*, which being expired, King *James I.* granted it to *Francis Morrice*, and others, from whom it is since passed to *Charles Umfreville*, Esq; the late, if not the present Owner. The Living is a Donative or Curacy. The Impropriator pays 8 *l.* a-year to the Curate, and there is about 12 *l.* per Ann. given to him for Sermons. The Donations to the Poor are about 130 *l.* per Annum.

The Monuments of this Church are. 1. For Mr. *Robert Tayler*. 2. For Captain *Robert Silk*. 3. *Sir Edward Darcy*, of *Dartford-Place* in *Kent*; he was third Son of *Sir Arthur Darcy*, Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to Queen *Elizabeth*. He died October 28. 1712. *Etat.* 69. 4. For *Thomas Lord Darcy*, a Knight of the Garter; *Sir Nicholas Carew*, and his Lady, and *Sir Arthur Darcy*, younger Son of the Lord *Darcy* and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Nicholas Carew*, all in one Vault and under one Tomb. 5. For *Robert Dow*, who gave the Nomination of two Alms-Women to *Merchant-Taylors* Alms-houses to this Parish, and 20 *l.* a Year to be distributed every *St. Thomas's* Day equally among sixty poor, aged and impotent Men and Women. He died May 2. 1612. 6.

For *George Clerke*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, who, by his last Will gave to the Use of the Poor of this Parish 293 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for Mr. *John Watkinson*, who died October 18. 1694. *Etat.* 38. Near the Gate in this Ward stood anciently a Conduit of good Water, brought in Pipes from *Hackney*, built in 1535. by the Contributions of the Citizens in the Mayoralty of *Sir John Allen*; but being situated on the South Side of the Street, it was found incommodious to Passengers as well as for the poor People that fetched Water from it; whereupon when the Gate, being very much decayed, was taken down in 1607. to be rebuilt, the Conduit was removed, and placed in a Court adjoining, and made very convenient for the Water-Bearers, and no Annoyance to the Street. This is all we find observable in this Ward, and so we pass to

2. Tower-Street Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the *Tower of London*, the chief Fortress of the City both by Sea and Land, the Armory and Archive of the whole Island, &c. and is the first Ward Eastward within the Walls of the City. It is governed by one Alderman, who is at present *Sir Charles Peers*, Kr. and his Deputy Mr. *Stephen King*, and chuseth eleven Common-Councilmen, thirteen Constables, twelve Scavengers, thirteen Wardmote-Men, and one Beadle.

Things of most Note in it are,

1. The *Tower of London*, anciently a Royal Palace, where our Kings, with their Courts, have sometimes lodged; but now made Use of by the Government for divers Purposes, viz. 1. As a Royal Arsenal, for keeping the Arms and Ammunition for sixty-thousand Men. 2. As a Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown. 3. As a great Mint for coining of Silver and Gold. 4. A great Archive to preserve all the ancient Records of the Courts of *Westminster*, &c. And 5. The chief Prison for the Safety of great Persons, charged with high Crimes against the King or State, for which divers Parts of it are allotted as Offices convenient for them, of which we think it not improper to give a particular but brief Account. As,

1. The

1. The Ordnance-Office, which is kept in *Cold-Harbour*. Here strict Accounts are taken of, and Orders giving for providing and disposing of all warlike Materials necessary for the Defence of the Kingdom, in Times both of War and Peace. The chief Officer here is the Master-General, who is always a Person of great Merit, and skilled in Martial Affairs. He has the Inspection and Care of all the Magazines and Stores, not only of this but all other Places in the Nation, and is to supply our Armies at home and abroad with all kind of Instruments necessary for War. To serve under him and assist him, there are these Patent-Officers, viz. a Lieutenant-General, a Surveyor, Clerk of the Ordnance, Keeper of the Stores, Clerk of the Deliveries, Treasurer and Paymaster, chief Engineer, Master-Gunner, and Keeper of the small Guns, Controller of the Fire-works, and several other inferior Officers.

2. The *White Tower*, situate on the *Thames*-Bank, and said to have been built by *Julius Caesar*, but with more Probability by *William* the Conqueror, *Anno* 1078. This Place is used as a Magazine for keeping Gunpowder, of which there have been three thousand Barrels at a Time in it, with vast Quantities of Match; as also Swords and Gins for mounting great Guns, &c. On the East-Side of it is a Place for proving the Powder before it be laid up, before the Surveyor and other Officers. This Tower was almost new erected in the Years 1637, and 1638. being built of Boulder and squared Stone. In this Place is a Room called *Julius Caesar's Chapel*, where are many Cart-loads of Records, and other *Chartæ antiquæ*, and Transcripts, made and done before and since the Conquest, to the Reign of King *John*, when the Records begin. *Mr. Prynn*, a busy Incendiary in the late Times, was made Keeper of these Records at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* and hath with indefatigable Labour collected and printed many of them of publick Use in three Volumes, beginning 1 *Joan.* in the Years 1650, 1662, 1664.

3. The Jewel House is kept near the East End of the Grand Armoury, and contains at present these Regalia, viz. The Imperial Crown, which all the Kings

of *England* have been crowned with ever since King *Edward* the Confessor, *Anno* 1042. the Royal Scepter, with a Cross, on which is a Jewel of great Value; the Orb or Globe of the World, held in the King's or Queen's left Hand at the Coronation, on the Top of which is a Jewel near an Inch and half in height; a Scepter with a Dove on it; *St. Edward's Staff* of beaten Gold, carried before the King or Queen at the Coronation; the Diadem worn in the Procession at the Coronation; the rich Crown, worn on the Throne in Parliament, in which a large Emerald, a Pearl thought to be the finest in the World, and a Ruby of inestimable Value; the Coronation-Crown, with a Scepter and Globe made for the late Queen *Mary*; an Ivory-Scepter and Dove made for the late King *James* the II's Queen; the golden Eagle, which contains the consecrated Oil wherewith our Kings and Queens are anointed at their Coronation, and the golden Spoon, into which the Bishop pours it for that End, they are Pieces of great Antiquity; the golden Spurs and Armilla's, which are also worn at the Coronation; Curtana, or the Sword of Mercy, born between the Swords of Justice, spiritual and temporal, at the same Time. The Figure of the Tower, and a rich Saltceller used at the same Solemnity, and set on the King or Queen's Table; a large Silver Fountain presented to King *Charles II.* by the Town of *Plymouth*, and a noble Silver-Font, double gilt, which our Kings and the Princes of the Royal Family were christened in.

4. The Horse-Armoury, wherein are the Figures of fifteen of our Kings since *William* the Conqueror, curiously represented on Horseback in rich Armour, Cap-a-pe, and some of their Horses also in Armour. Here are also King *Charles I.* and *II.* and King *William III.* &c. with their Guards in Armour backward. In it also is a Suit of Armour said to have been *John* of *Gaunt's*, seven Foot and a half high; likewise that of the Lord *Kingsale*, with the Sword which he took from a *French General*, for which he and his Posterity have the Favour of being covered in the King's Presence; the Earl of *Argyle's* lading Staff, and many other Suits of Armour and curious Sight.

5. The

5. The grand Storehouse for the finest and largest Artillery, a noble and very spacious Building near the Church, with a stately Door-case. In this Storehouse, on the Ground-Floor, are six very large Mortars, carrying Bombs of two hundred Pound Weight two Miles, with their Carriages, and several other Mortars; an Engine for shooting several Musket-Balls at once; *Chevaux de Frieze*, to keep off Horse; twenty Brass Guns, weighing each of them thirty-two hundred; a Pontoon, and several Guns taken at *Vigo*; a Rack, to extort Confession; an Engine of small Mortars, to shoot thirty Shells at a Time; and a Gun that discharges seven Bullets at once; a Smith's Forge, to be used in a Camp; a vast Number of other Cannon, mounted on Carriages, with all Materials for drawing a Train of Artillery; several Kettle-Drums, taken at the Battle of *Hockstet*: sixty-two Guns on *Tower-Wharf*, fixed in a Range on the Ground, to be discharged on occasion of Victories, Coronations, &c.

6. The New-Armoury for small Arms, is a spacious Room wherein are kept Pikes, Bayonets, Carbines, Pistols, Halberts for an Army of above sixty thousand Men, and that not only so beautiful and clean, but in such admirable Order, forming various Figures, as render the Scene not a little delightful to the Eye of all Spectators, and the Admiration of Strangers; as sixteen Pelasters of Pikes and Pistols, Chequer-work of Carbines and Pistols, Half-Moons, Semi-circles and Targets of Bayonets, the Form of a Battery in Swords and Pistols, a Pair of Gates of Halberts and Pistols, several Blunderbusses, Swords, and Pikes taken from Sir *William Perkins* in 1696. with one of which King *William III.* was to have been shot on *Turnham-Green*, &c. Ten People are constantly employed in keeping these Arms clean and in good Order, and for their Labour have 10 s. a Week allowed them, which is constantly paid.

7. The Mint, which is a Corporation, consisting of a Warden, Master, and Workers, Controller, Assay-Master, Auditors, and Surveyor of the Melting, with many other inferior Officers, as Weighers, Tellers, Gravers, Engineers, &c. The Warden of the Mint is usually a Person of Quality

and Worth. His Office is to receive the gold and silver Bullion brought by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, and to pay them for it to the full Value. (the Charge of coining being defrayed by a Duty on Wine imported) The Master and Worker receives the Bullion from the Warden, and causing it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers to be coined, and when it is minted receives it again. The Controller is to see that the Money coined be made according to the Assize, and control the Officers if the Money be not made as it ought. The Assay-Master is to try the Bullion, and to see that the Money coined, whether Silver or Gold, be according to the Standard of Fineness, viz. for Gold, twenty-two Carats fine, and two Carats Allay of Copper; and that the Silver be eleven Ounces two-penny Weight fine, and eighteen penny Weight of the Allay by the Pound Troy. The Auditor is to take all Accounts, and make them up; and the Surveyor of the Melting is to see the Bullion be not altered, as to the Fineness, after it is ascertained by the Assay-Master and delivered to the Melter.

8. The Office or Court of Records, consists of a Steward, Deputy-Steward, and Gentleman-Porter, who is in the Nature of a Sheriff of a County, having the like Power within the Liberties of the *Tower*, for which Compass a Court is held every Monday, for determining of Matters, as Actions of Trespass, or Debt of any Sum great or small. The old Artillery-Garden by *Spittle-Fields*, and the *Little Minories* are within the *Tower-Liberty*. In former Times many Controversies arose between the Mayor and Citizens of *London* on the one Part, and the Lieutenant of the *Tower* on the other, touching their Liberties; for he granted Protections to the Citizens, and encroached upon the Jurisdiction of the City, whereupon Complaint was made thereof to her Majesty Queen *Elizabeth*, who by the Advice of her Council referred the Determination of all Differences between them to Sir *Christopher Wray*, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of *England*; Sir *Edmund Anderson*, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*; and Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, Knight, Master of the Rolls. These Persons called the

Lieutenant and the Complainants before them, and having heard and examined the Controversies on both Sides, certified what they found, and gave their Opinions to her Majesty's Council, who thus settled the Matter in Dispute.

1. That touching such Liberties as the Lieutenant claimeth for the Officers and Attendants of the *Tower*, they thought that such Persons as served her Majesty in such Posts should be privileged so as not to be arrested upon any Complaint in *London*; but for Writs of Execution, and the like, it was their Opinion that they ought to have no Privilege.

2. That concerning Protections granted by the Lieutenant for such as are condemned in the *Tower-Court* to go at large, and not to be arrested by any Process out of the Queen's high Courts at *Westminster*, or elsewhere, they thought it against her Majesty's Laws and Dignity.

3. That the Lieutenant ought to return every *Habeas Corpus* out of any Court at *Westminster*, so as the Justices before whom it is returned may deliver the Body as Justice shall require.

4. And lastly, Whereas the Lieutenant doth claim a Liberty if any Person, privileged in the *Tower*, be arrested in *London*, to take up that Citizen, if he comes within the Liberties of the *Tower*, and keep him Prisoner till the other be delivered, they thought the same to be altogether against the Laws of the Realm. This Determination the Lords of the Council ordered and decreed should from thenceforth stand and remain for Rules and Resolutions, and a final Decision and Conclusion for so much and so many of the Points in Controversy, as were contained in the Schedule laid before them by the Mayor and Citizens to be for ever hereafter duly observed and kept.

Here is the Office for keeping of the Records of *England*, an Office of very venerable Antiquity, of which the Keeper is dignified with a special Trust. He is recommended to the King or Queen by the Master of the Rolls, and if he be found fitly qualified to execute so great a Trust, he is sworn by the said Master, and confirmed by the King's or Queen's Letters-Patent. These Records are under the Care and keeping of this Officer, *viz.*

Several *Inspecimus's* and Enrolments of Charters and Deeds made and done before the Conquest; Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party, and the just Establishments of all the Offices in the Nation; the Metes and Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several and respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein, as to Common of Pasture, &c. besides many other Privileges and Evidences too long here to set down, which were thought of such Importance anciently, that the Commons of *England* assembled in Parliament 46 *Edward III.* call them a perpetual Proof of every Man's Right without which no History of the Nation can be written.

All the Rolls from King *John* to the Beginning of the Reign of King *Richard III.* are repositied in fifty-six Presses in *Wakefield-Tower*, the rest are kept at the Rolls in *Chancery Lane*. The Charters and Grants for the Foundations of Abbeys and other religious Houses, as also the Records containing the Dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donations of the Lands which many Families are or were possessed of, are repositied in the Rolls. Also,

The Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, with a Survey of the Manors, the Original of all our Laws and Statutes, the Dominion of the *British Seas*, all Leagues and Treaties with foreign Princes, all the Achievements of this Nation in *France*, and other foreign Parts; all our Kings Grants to their Subjects, the Dependences of *Scotland* upon *England*; the Settlement of *Ireland*, as to Law and Dominion; the Privileges and Immunities granted to Cities and Corporations, *viz.* of Fairs, Markets, Court-Leets, Estrays, Waifs, &c. These Records are all repositied in a Place called *Wakefield Tower*, which is near the *Bloody Tower*. Any Person may have Liberty to peruse these Rolls and Records upon one Subject for a Year for 10s. This Office is open seven Hours in a Day all the Year but *December, January* and *February*. The *Tower* which contains all these Offices is so enlarged with Buildings, that it appears as a Town, and is surrounded with a Wall and Ditch, which is in some Places a hundred and twenty Foot broad. The whole is governed by a Constable, Lieutenant, Deputy-Lieutenant, and Gentleman Porter,

under whom there are forty Warders for the better Preservation not only of the Jewels, Records, Magazines, Plate and Money; but also as Occasion serves, of this last when it is made,

9. A Prison, and as such it is one of the most ancient in *England*, and indisputably the most honourable; for few Criminals have the Favour to be here imprisoned but the Nobility or Members of the House of Commons, who for high Misdemeanors are kept in safe Custody by the Order of their own House; and in such Cases the Lieutenant has these Fees, *viz.* for a Duke 200 *l.* for an inferior Peer 100 *l.* and for a Commoner 50 *l.* In the Absence of the Lieutenant the Deputy supplies his Place, and the Gentleman Porter takes Care of the Gates to see them opened and locked; he hath also the Command of the Warders upon Duty; and upon the Commitment of a Prisoner he hath for his Fee the Prisoner's upper Garment, or compounds for it at 30 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* for each other. The Warders, who attend at the inner Gate ten by Day and two by Night, are to guard the Prisoners that are committed for any Crimes or Misdemeanours against the Government, which allows such Prisoners, *viz.* a Duke 4 *l.* Lords 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* and Knights and Gentlemen 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a-Week while they are confined.

2. The Custom-house for the Port of *London*, a very spacious, commodious, and handsome Building, erected by King *Charles II.* Anno 1668. and cost 10000 *l.* Here are managed all the Affairs relating to the Exports and Imports of this opulent City, according to the Imposition of Parliament. In this Office are employed a great Number of Officers, of which divers are Persons of considerable Quality and Ability; as first, the Commissioners, who have the whole Charge and Management of all the Customs of *England*, (the Petty-Farms only excepted) and likewise the Oversight of all the Officers thereunto belonging, who are of many Sorts, as Secretaries, Receivers General, Accountants General, a Controller, Searchers, Surveyors, Kings and Tidewaiters, &c. These great Officers are seven in Number, and are each of them allowed 1000 *l.* per Ann. These Commissioners and several of

the chief Officers hold their Places by Patent from the King, and the rest are appointed by a Warrant from the Lord High-Treasurer.

3. The Churches in this Ward are, 1. *All hallows, Barking*, situate near the East-End of *Great Tower-street*. It is an ancient Building; for we find that King *Richard I.* built a fair Chapel on the North Side, where some say his Heart was buried under the high Altar, and that King *Edward I.* confirmed and augmented it. King *Edward IV.* gave License to *John Earl of Worcester*, to found in it a Brotherhood for a Master and Brethren, to whom he gave the Priory of *Totingbeck* and the Advowson of *Strettham* in *Surrey*, with all the Appurtenances, and appointed it to be called the Chapel of *St. Mary of Barking*. King *Richard III.* new built it, and founded therein a College of Priests, which was suppressed in 1548. 20 *Edward VI.* and was not long after pulled down, and Storehouses for Merchants built in the Place. Thus the Church remained only, and is now made Parochial. It has been several Times repaired since the Reformation, but was most beautifully repaired and adorned in 1705. The Benefactions to this Parish amount to the annual Rents of 40 *l.* besides some Gifts of Money and Plate.

The Monuments for the Dead worth Observation in this Church are these:

1. For *William Armourer*, Esq; Cloath-worker, Governour of the Pages of Honour, and Master of the Hancemen, Servant to King *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* and Queen *Mary*, buried in 1560.

2. For *Jacob Zamborny*, Secretary to the *Venetian Ambassador* then residing in *England*.

3. For *Thomas Pyrby*, who died December 2. 1413.

4. For *Nicholas Bremeſgrave*, who died Aug. 11. 1416.

5. For *Ralph Darling*, who died Octob. 9. 1500.

6. For *Thomas Casſ*, who died Feb. 6. 1475.

7. For *John Vale*, who died Novemb. 10. 1563.

8. For *Henry Polsted*, Esq; and *Alice* his Wife, which *Henry* died December 10. 1556.

All of them
ſucceſſively
Vicars of this
Parish, and
being buried
near each o-
ther.

He was a considerable Benefactor to the Poor of this Place, and his Wife left them 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Annum.

9. For Mr. *John Kettlewel*, Minister of *Colehill* in *Warwickshire*, who died *April* 12. 1695. *Ætat.* 42. He was a very pious Man, and wrote several useful Tracts; but was so unhappy as not to fall in with the Revolution, and conform to the Government.

10. For *James Hickson*, Esq; who died *June* 16. 1689. He founded a School in *Plough-Tard*, in this Parish, for the educating of twenty poor Children, giving to the Head-Master 20 *l.* per Ann. a Dwelling-House, and two Chaldron of Sea-Coal yearly; and to a Writing-Master 8 *l.* a Year.

11. For *Francis Covel*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, who lived fifty-two Years in this Parish, and forty-two of them with his Wife. He died *September* 27. 1625. He gave at his Death Cloathing to the Poor of this Parish for ever. His Wife outlived him nineteen Years, and left also a Legacy to the Poor.

12. For *William Thinn*, Esq; one of the Masters of the Household to King *Henry VIII.*

13. For *Giles Lycott*, late of *Stratford Langthorn* in the County of *Essex*, Esq; who died *August* 11. 1696. *Ætat.* 63. He was the first Controller-General of the Customs of *England*, and of all the *English Colonies of America*. He served King *William* in all his Wars with *France*, and died in the Squadron of Admiral *Nevil* of that fatal Sickness which took off so many brave Men.

14. For *Baldwin Hamey*, Doctor of Physick, who after he had lived some Time in the *Czar of Muscovy's* Court, came to *London*, and practised his Art forty-two Years, and died in 1640. *Ætat.* 72.

15. Here were also interred some other Persons of considerable Note and Quality; but no Monuments were erected for them, viz. 1. Doctor *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, who was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *June* 22. 1525. for denying the Supremacy of King *Henry VIII.* in things Ecclesiastical: His Head was set on *London Bridge*, but his Body was laid in this Church-Yard. 2. *Henry Howard*, titular Earl of *Surrey*, being a Duke's eldest Son, who was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *January* 19. 1546. He was buried in this Church, but afterward removed

to *Framlingham* in *Suffolk*, where he lies honourably interr'd. He was the first of the Nobility who was noted for his Learning and Knowledge of divers Languages. 3. Archbishop *Laud*, who was beheaded in the same Place, *January* 10. 1644. His Body lay buried in the Chancel of this Church till 1663. when it was removed to *St. John's College* at *Oxford*, and deposited in a suitable Monument to his Worth and Dignity.

This Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the King, but the Vicar has all the Tithes, paying 10 *l.* per Ann. into the Exchequer. In this Church were, in the Times of Popery, two Chauntries; the one founded by *Adam Blakeney* in 1295. and *John Cambridge*, which was augmented by *Godwin Turke*, to pray for the Souls of the said Founders, and all the Faithful deceased and buried in that Church: Another by *John Crolys*, Esq; and *Thomas Pyke*; as also one for the Soul of Sir *John Risbley*. The Vicarage-House of this Parish was burnt down by the great Fire of *London*, tho' the Church was not; but was rebuilt by Doctor *Layfield*, then Vicar, upon a Lease of forty Years, to his Son Doctor *Charles Layfield*.

2. *St. Olave's Hartstreet*, standing at the End of *Crutched-Friars*. *St. Olave*, to whom it is dedicated was King of *Norway*, who having taken upon him the Profession of the Christian Religion, and endeavouring to win his Subjects over to it, with great Zeal they took up Arms against him, and by the Assistance of King *Canutus*, then K. of *England* and *Denmark*, overcame him and murdered him *Anno* 1028. He was ever after esteemed a Martyr, and having been in *England* to assist the People there against the *Danes*, who were expelled for a Time by his Help in King *Etheldred's* Days, they had a great Veneration for his Piety and Goodness, and dedicated several Churches to him.

When this Church was built is not known, but that it is pretty ancient appears from a old Monument for *Robert Byrche*, Woolpacker, who was buried there *Anno* 1433. It is in good Repair, handsomely seated and gallery'd, and adorned with a neat Almshouse for the Poor's Bread. In it is a fair Table of Fees, and another with the Names of such Benefactors who have given any

any yearly Revenues to maintain the Poor, or quarterly Sermons, which amount to about 40 l.

The Monuments worth our Observation in this Church are, for

1. *Richard and Robert Cely*, principal Builders and Benefactors to this Church.

2. Doctor *William Turner*, an eminent Divine as well as Physician, Dean of *Wells*, who zealously opposed the Growth of Popery. He died July 7. 1568.

3. Sir *John Mennes*, Master of the Horse to King *James I* King *Charles I.* and *II.* and Vice-Admiral, a great Traveller and Merchant, who died February 18. 1670 *Ætat* 72.

4. Sir *Andrew Riccard*, Governour of the *East-India* Company, which erected him a spacious white-marble Monument. He died September 6. 1672. *Ætat* 68.

5. *John Highlord*, of *London*, Skinner, who gave 40 s. yearly for ever to be bestowed in *New-Castle* Coal for the Relief of the Poor of this Parish. He died *Ætat* 35.

6. *Phillip Van Willander*, Esq; Musician, and one of the Privy Chamber to King *Henry VIII.* and King *Edward VI.* He died February 24. 1553.

Here are also divers Monuments for several of the noble Family of the *Radcliffes*, anciently Earls of *Suffex*, as Sir *John Radcliffe*, Son of *Robert* Earl of *Suffex*, and *Anne* his Wife, &c.

The Living here is a Rectory, and appears to be of old in the Patronage of the Family of the *Nevills*, from whom it passed to *Richard Cely* abovementioned, in whose Family it continued eight Years, or thereabouts; from them it was conveyed to the noble Family of the *Windsors*, in which it remained near as long, but was in Sir *Andrew Riccard* at his Death, and was by his Will invested in five Gentlemen of the Parish, as Trustees, to present on any Vacancy during the Minority of his Son, as we have been informed.

3. *St. Dunstan's* in the East, situated between *Thames street* and *Tower street*. It is so called to distinguish it from another Church dedicated to the same Saint, standing in *Fleet street*; and called *St. Dunstan's* in the West. This Saint was a *Somersetshire* Man, brought up in the Monastery of *Glassenbury*, where afterward he became a Monk, and

was so famous for his Austerities and Holiness that he was at length taken out of the Monastery and made successively Bishop of *Worcester* and *London*, and lastly Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He died May 19. 986. and being some time after canonized, was had in great Honour by the *English* Papists, who dedicated many Churches to him in City and Country.

It is not known by whom this Church was first founded; but the Dedication proves it to be above 700 Years old. It was almost quite demolished by the great Fire of *London* in 1666. but two Years after restored, and almost new built by the Lady *Dionysia Williamson*, Grand-Daughter of *Richard Hales*, Esq; of *Hales-Hall* in the County of *Norfolk*. It is a very fair Parish-Church well pewed and wainscotted nine Foot high. It is called in some old Records *St. Dunstan ad Turrim*, i. e. *St. Dunstan's* by the Tower in *London*.

In the Vestry of this Church is a Frame containing the Names of all the Benefactors who have given any annual Rents to the Church and Poor, which amount to 186 l. 2 s. but among these the Lady *Williamson* is not named, who gave 4000 l. to the Building of the Church.

The Monuments of Note in this Church are these, viz. For

1. Sir *Bartholomew James*, Lord Mayor of *London*, who gave 6 l. per Annum for ever to this Parish. He died in 1479.

2. Sir *Richard Champion*, who gave 8 l. per Annum. He died October 30. 1561.

3. *Henry Hardson*, Alderman, who gave 22 l. 6 s. per Annum. He died Decemb. 1555.

4. Sir *William Hariot*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1481. who gave 19 l. per Annum, and was buried in a fair Chapel built by himself in this Church Anno 1517.

5. Sir *William Webb*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1591. who died July 4. 1599. In his Mayoralty the *Thames* was almost destitute of Water for two Days.

6. Sir *John Hawkins*, famous in our *English* History for his Discoveries of foreign Countries, particularly the *West-Indies*. He lived at least thirty Years in this Parish, and tho' he died in the *West-Indies*, November 12. 1595. and his Body thrown into the Sea in a Coffin, yet his Lady *Margaret* erected on the

the North Side of the Chancel of this Church a fair Monument in the Wall, to his Memory, with a large Inscription, giving an Account of his Life and Death.

7. *Richard Hale*, Esq; the Grand-father of the Lady *Williamson* abovementioned, who was so great a Benefactress to this Church in building of it. He died in 1620.

8. For Sir *John Moore*, Knight, some time Lord Mayor of *London*, one of the Representatives of that City in Parliament, and President of *Christ's Church* Hospital. He for his great and exemplary Loyalty was allowed by King *Charles II.* to bear on a Canton one of the Lions of *England* as an Augmentation of his Arms. He founded and endowed a Free-School at *Applebee* in *Leicestershire*, his native Country, and was a good Benefactor to the Grocer's Company, to several Hospitals in the City, and to this Parish in particular. He died June 2. 1702. *Stat.* 82.

9. For *Clement Town*, who died 1540. Upon whose Monument 'tis supercribed his *Obit* shall for ever be observed in this Church, and his Mass always upon the Day following, whose Soul, and his two Wives Souls *Elizabeth* and *Elizabeth*, and all their Childrens Souls, *Jesus* —

Here was a Chantry founded for the Souls of *John Jotham* and *Alice* his Wife, and the Soul of *John Potyn*. It was usually called *Potyn's Chantry*.

This Church is a Rectory in the Patronage and Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, among whose Peculiars (which are thirteen in Number in this City) this Parish is one. It was originally in the Gift of the Prior and Chapter of *Canterbury*, who granted it to *Simon Ispit*, the Archbishop of that See, and his Successors for ever, upon the Consideration of his Restitution of *Eastry* and *Monketon* to them.

In this Ward are two Halls of Companies, viz. 1. *Bakers Hall*, situated on the East Side of *Harp-Lane*. This Company was incorporated about Anno 1307. and consists of a Master, four Wardens, thirty Assistants, and 149 on the Livery, besides the Commonalty. A Livery-Man may take two Apprentices, and the rest but one; they have a Jury or Inquest of thirteen, who sit to hear and redress Grievances. Their

Hall is beautiful and pretty large, having at the farther End the Picture of *St. Clement*, whom they call the Patron of the Company, and that of Justice. Under the Hall is an handsome Court-Room, and above it a Granary, and by it a Kitchen furnished with all proper Instruments. This is the nineteenth Company.

2. *Cloth-workers Hall*: This is a rich Company, and was incorporated about the Year 1520. It is composed of a Master, four Wardens, sixty Assistants, and 166 on the Livery, besides the Commonalty. It is one of the twelve Companies, and there have been thirteen Lord Mayors of it. Their Hall is a lofty Room, well wainscotted and painted. The West End is adorned with the Figures of King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* carved as big as the Life, in their Robes, and with their Regalia all gilt; as also that of Sir *John Robinson*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and Lord Mayor in 1663. who kept his Mayoralty in this Hall, where he entertained their Majesties King *Charles II.* his Queen, and Mother, and the Duke and Dutches of *York*, and contributed largely to the rebuilding of this Hall after the Fire. In the Windows are painted the Arms of Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Knight, one of King *Charles II.*'s Privy Council and Secretary of State, Master of this Company in 1676. and a noble Benefactor; *Samuel Pepys*, Esq; Master in 1677. and a Benefactor; *William Hewar*, Master in 1687. and a Benefactor; and in two other Windows the Arms of the City of *London*, and those of the Company. The out Side is adorned with curious Brick-fluted Columns, with *Corinthian* Capitals of Stone. In this Ward were anciently two Noblemens Houses, viz. *Lumley* and *Waltingham* Houses.

3. *Aldgate Ward.*

This Ward takes its Name from the Gate, called properly *Ealgate*, or *Oldgate*, now *Aldgate*, from its Antiquity; for tho' we find not when it was erected, yet by our Histories we are informed that it was in being in the Reign of King *Edgar*, Anno 960. and having stood about 650 Years, was become so ruinous by Time, that it was quite

quite pulled down in 1607. and a new one soon after erected. In digging for the Foundation of this new Gate, divers ancient Pieces of Roman Coin were found, two of which, *viz.* of *Trajan* and *Diaclavian*. Mr. *Martin Bond*, one of the Surveyors of the Work, caused to be carved in the Stones of which it was built, and placed on either Side the Gate; the rest were sent by the Lord Mayor *Sir Henry Row* and Aldermen, to *Guild-Hall*. The Foundation of it was laid sixteen Foot deep and eight Foot broad. The first Stone was laid by the abovementioned Mr. *Bond*, and the whole is built of hewn Stone, which tho' it be defaced with the Weather, looks very strong and ornamental, as will appear by a short Description of it.

The East Side is adorned with the Figure of *King James I* and a Chaplet is held over his Head by two *Cupids*. Higher are two Demi-figures of Men, one holding in his Hand a Globe, intimating the great Power of the King and Trade of the City in the World, which is illustrated by the Figures of two Heads, all which are placed under the Figure of *Fame* set up in a Nich. On the West Side are the King's Arms, with the Enrichments of the Figures of *Peace*, *Charity*, and *Fortune*, looking toward the City, and intimating the Happiness of it, while the Inhabitants live in Peace and Love: Lower is this Inscription:

SENATVS, POPVLVSQVE
LONDINENSIS FECIT, AN-
NO MDCIX. HVMPHREY WELD,
MIL. MAYOR.

This Ward is governed by an Alderman, who is at this Time *Sir Samuel Stanier*, Knt. and his Deputy who is *Mr. George Waylet*, six Common-Council Men, six Constables, nine Scavengers, eighteen Wardmote-Men and a Beadle.

Things of greatest Note in it are,

1. Three Churches, *viz.* 1. *St. Katharine Christ-Church*, or as it is commonly called *Cree-Church*. It takes its Name from *St. Katharine* the Virgin and Martyr and the Monastery of *Trinity Christ-Church*, in whose Cemetery or Yard it was built. How long it has been erected is not known,

but that it is of some Antiquity appears from hence, That when the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* was dissolved, and given to the Lord *Audley*, who pulled down the Priory-Church and Steeple, and turned the Monastery into an Habitation for himself, such Persons as had Houses within the Precincts of the Monastery (which was soon after called *Dukes-Place*; because the Lord *Audley's* Heiress married to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, who had also his Residence there) resorted to this Church for divine Service, and receiving Sacraments, but with some Uneasiness to themselves as well as Dislike of the Parishioners of *Cree-Church*, which the former perceiving, got a Church of their own built, as shall hereafter be shewn.

The present Structure, (which 'tis probable was raised upon such Decays of the old Church as made it dangerous to serve God in it) was built in 1630. and consecrated by Doctor *Laud*, when he was Bishop of *London*, and having escaped the late Fire, was repaired and beautified at the Parish-Charge, Anno 1686. It is built of Stone, and is as strong and firm as any can be supposed that hath been so long erected. It is well pewed and wainscotted, and has a small Organ in it, and five Bells. The Benefactions of annual Rents amount to about 60 *l.* and the Money given at Times to 600 *l.* or near; the Names of the particular Benefactors are written in gold Letters on two Tables, and hung on the North Side of the Church.

The Monuments for the Dead in this Church of Note are, for

1. *Richard Spencer*, Esq; a Turkey-Merchant, who died September 3. 1667. *Ætat.* 50.

2. A large old Piece of Painting upon the Wall, like that in *All-hallows the Great*, and some other Places in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*.

3. Doctor *John Torrey*, a learned Linguist and Divine, erected by his Admirer and Scholar *H. J.*

4. *Sir Nicholas Throgmorton*, chief Butler of England, one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, and Leiger Ambassador to Queen *Elizabeth*, who died February 12. 1570. aged 57.

The Living is an Impropriation, first appropriated to the Priory of *Finstrey Christ-Church*; but being given to the Lord *Audley*,

ley, was devised by him in his last Will to the Master and Fellows of *Magdalen College* in *Cambridge*, and their Successors, who leasing the same to some of the Parishioners for a Rent of 25 l. per Annum, have granted them a Covenant, That it shall be lawful for the Lessees, and the rest of the Parishioners to have the Nomination and Election of their Minister for the Supply of the Cure from Time to Time as often as occasion requires, which Curacy is to be licensed by the Bishop of *London*, who thereby commits the *Cura animarum* to him.

Having above spoken of the Inhabitants of *Dukes-Place* resorting to this Church with some Uneasiness to themselves and the Parishioners, here we shall shew how they come to have a Church of their own, tho' it be a Precinct of it self, and not reckoned a Part of *Aldgate Ward*. They had always vacant Ground enough, and were very desirous of having a Church, but wanted Ability and Means to effect it; however, at length finding that there was a Design to build private Houses upon the Ground, which they had allotted in their Thoughts for a Church, some of the most considerate among them ventured by their Petition to solicit the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* to make their Desire known to his Majesty, that a Church might be built in some Place where the Monastery had stood for the Service of God, which the King much liking of and commending, the Lord Mayor *Sir Edward Barkham*, and Aldermen, undertook it, and in a small Time built there a goodly Parish-Church out of the Ruins of the decayed Priory, dedicating it to *St. James*, in Memory of King *James I.* who was the main Cause of the building it. It was consecrated *January 2. 1622.* by Doctor *George Mounteign*, then Bishop of *London*, and escaped the Conflagration of *London* in 1666.

This Church as it now stands is handsomely wainscotted and pewed, but has few or none other Ornaments, save that on the Sounding-Board of the Pulpit there is a Glory painted in the Inside, and another at the End of the Chancel, where Mr. *Stow* says was at the first building of it an artificial Sun ingeniously formed, to represent the Holy Trinity, and under it these Verses:

*For as these three, the Globe, the Light, the Heat,
Are all one Sun: So three one God compleat.*

And in other Places of the Church and Windows are the Arms of *London*, the King's, *Sir Edward Barkham's*, who was at the Charge of glazing the great East Window and some others. Benefaction and Monuments here are none but for a nameless Child born dead.

The Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of this City, who are Lords of the Manor. The Minister receives 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. out of the Chamber of *London* yearly, and the rest of his Maintenance arises from Contributions and Perquisites, which were formerly very considerable, because being esteemed a Liberty out of the Bishop of *London's* Jurisdiction, the Minister gave Licenses to marry, which brought considerable Numbers to be married there either for Privacy or Cheapness.

2. *St. Andrew Undershaft*, so called to distinguish it from other Churches in this City dedicated to the Apostle *St. Andrew*. The Reason of the Addition of *Undershaft* was this: It was a Custom in old Time upon *May-Day* in the Morning every Year, in this Parish, to set up an high Shaft, or May-pole in the midst of the Street overagainst the South Door of this Church, which was higher than the Steeple. This Practice continued till *Evil May-Day* in 1517. when there was an Insurrection of the Apprentices and other young Persons, against the Foreigners, who had insulted some Citizens, and much harmed them. After this the Shaft was never erected, but was laid up over the Doors of one Row of Houses in an Alley Gate, called from it *Shaft-Alley*. Here it lay many Years till one *St. Stephen*, Curate of *St. Katharine Christ Church*, preaching at *St. Paul's Cross*, said, *That the Shaft was made an Idol by naming the Church of St. Andrew from it.* This Sermon had such Influence upon the Inhabitants of the Houses over whose Doors it lay, that in the Afternoon of the same Sunday that the Sermon was preached, they sawed the Shaft in Pieces, and divided it among them; but tho' the Shaft was destroyed, the Name has continued

nued ever since, without any Suspicion of Idolatry, being used only as a Name of Distinction.

This Church was new-built after this, being begun by *Stephen Jennings*, Merchant-Taylor, and some time Mayor of *London*, who built the North-Side, and the North-Side of the Choir; but he dying in 1624, the Work was neglected a while, but being resumed by *William Fitz Williams*, Sheriff of *London* in 1506, and afterward of the the Council to King *Henry the 8th*, was completely finished in 1532. Near an hundred Years after, it being fallen into Decay, it was repaired at the Charge of the Parish; and since, viz. in 1704, was new-wainscotted, pewed and paved at the Parish-Charge. The Pulpit is finely finniereed and carved, and on the South-Panel there is a Glory, the Rays whereof are particularly curious, and the rest of it is adorned with Cherubims, Flowers, Fruit, Leaves, Books displayed, &c. in great Perfection.

The Benefactors to the Poor, and Ministers for Sermons and reading Prayers every Morning are many, and the Annual Sums given amount to 93 *l.* 13 *s.* besides several Sums of Money, which we know not how they are managed, but know them to be preserved and improved for the Uses intended.

The Monuments in this Church are three of Note: For

Sir Thomas Offley, Kt. and Alderman of *London*; he was Lord Mayor in 1556, and was remarkable for his great Charity; for he gave half of his Goods to the Poor, tho' not to those of this Parish. He died ...

Dr Humphrey Brooke, Fellow of the College of Physicians, *London*. He died --

Mr. John Stow, the learned Antiquary, to whose Labours *London* is so much indebted for the Account of her ancient Grandeur, in his Book, entituled, *The Survey of London*, (which has been a very great Help to us in this Work.) His Effigie is carved on his Monument sitting at Study, and over his Head are these Words in golden Letters upon Black,

Aut Scribenda
gere,

Aut Legenda
Scribere.

He died *April 5, 1605. Anno Etatis 80.*

Simon Burton, Citizen, and Wax-Chandler of *London*, one of the Governors of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, and a Common-Council-Man of this Ward 29 Years. He was three times Master of his Company, and died *May 23, Anno Dom. 1593. Etatis 85.* He gave a Pension of 1 *l.* 12 *s.* per Ann. to the Poor of this Parish.

Sir Hugh Hamersley, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1627, Colonel of the City Militia, President of *Christ's Hospital*, and of the Artillery Garden, Governor of the *Russia Company*, &c. He died *Oct. 19, 1636, Anno Etatis 71.*

John Jeffries, Esq; a Welchman by Birth, but by Education a Citizen of *London*, an eminent Merchant, and Loyalist, who died *Nov. 5. 1688, Anno Etatis 74.*

Charles Thorold, Esq; Father of *Sir Charles Thorold* now or late Alderman of *Cordwainer-Street Ward*, who died *Novemb. 13, 1691, Etatis 71.*

The Parish Church here is in the Gift of the Bishop of *London*, for the Time being. In the Year 1561, the Parish Church of *St. Mary the Virgin, S. Ursula*, and the 11000 Virgins, but commonly called *S. Mary at the Axe*, (or *at Nax*, as it is found in some Records) from the Sign of the Ax, over against the End of it, or *S. Mary Pelliper*, because it stood near a Parcel of Ground belonging to the Skinners Company, was united and annexed to this Church of *St. Andrew Undershaft*, by *Edmund Grindal* Bishop of *London*. This Church so annexed, was for some Time converted to prophane Uses, but at length the Parishioners having built a Chamber over the lower Part of it, obtained of Bishop *Juxon*, that the lower Part should be made a Burial-place for the Parishioners, and that the upper Part be a Grammar-School, the Master to be nominated by the Rector and Parishioners, and licensed by the Bishop, and to teach four poor Children of the Parish gratis, for the Use of the School.

The Patronage of this Church of *St. Mary Axe* belonged to the Priorelle and Convent of *St. Helen*, till the Dissolution of that Nunnery by King *Henry 8.* after which it remained in the Crown; and King *Edward VI* presented once to it; but ever since the

M

United,

Union, the Bishops of *London* from Time to Time, upon every Vacancy, have collated to *St. Andrew Underhaft*, with the Church of *St. Mary-Ax* thereunto annexed. At the Union of these Churches, Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Church-yard of *St. Mary* for the burying of the Dead, and all the Houses, Buildings and Rents belonging to the said Church, to the Rector and Churchwardens of the Parish of *St. Andrew*, and their Successors for ever, to the Use, Sustaining and Reparation of the said Church of *St. Andrew*. This Church of *St. Mary-Ax* stood on the West-side of *St. Marystreet* in *Limestreet* Ward.

Among the Rectors of this Parish we find *Dr. Gabriel Twerfon*, a learned Oxford Man; he hath written very learned Comments upon the Creed, Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments.

3. *St. Katherine Coleman*, so called from the Vicinity to a great Haw-yard or Garden, call'd, *Colemans Haw*: This Church is very ancient, being supposed to be built in or before 1182, *Rege Ricardo 1.* which is gathered from the Date carved on a Pew in the Church, near the Chancel; but it has been enlarged and repaired several times since, viz. The South Isle was built by *Sir William White*, Draper, in 1489, it was again repaired and enlarged in 1610, and further repaired and beautified in 1620, and again in 1624 the Vestry was built, and a Gallery erected new for the Poor of the Parish to sit in, and it was last repaired in 1703, having escaped the spreading Flames of 1666. The Pulpit and Pews are plain but neat; the only Ornament in it is the Pourtraiture of King *Charles* the First at his Devotion, holding a Scrole in his Hand, on which are these Words, *Christo Tracto*, and under his Feet

CAROLUS I. ΩΝ
ΟΥΚ ΗΝ ΑΕΙΟΣ
Ο ΚΟΣΜΟΣ.

Esce Spectaculum dignum, ad quod respiciat Deus operi suo intentus Vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compositus. Sen. de Prov. c. 2.

Here is also in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Arms of *England* and *France* quar-

terly with this Motto, *SEMPER EADEM*, under which are these Lines,

ELIZABETH, late Queen of *England*, *France*, &c. came to the Crown 1558, reign'd 44 Years, and slept in the Lord March 24, 1602.

Many Daughters have done virtuously, but thou surmountest them all.

MEMORIA (bonorum, or piorum) IMMORTALIS.

The most remarkable Monuments of this Church are, for

Elizabeth, the Wife of *Henry Billingsley*, one of the Queen's Majesty's Customers in the Port of *London*, who died *Anno Dom.* 1579, July 29.

George Christopher Sebastian, of *Osterhausen*, a Knight of *Turingia* in *Germany*, descended of the ancient and noble Family of the *Osterhaus*, who died Nov. 21, 1638.

The Lady *Mary*, Wife of *Sir Richard Heigham*, of *East-Ham* in the County of *Essex*. Kt. one of the Gentlemen Pensioners in Ordinary Attendance to King *Charles I.* who died Oct. 27, 1634.

Robert Thacker, Citizen, and Freeman of *London*, a Person very expert in Military Discipline, and sworn Servant to 3 Princes, King *James I.* Prince *Henry*, and K. *Charles I.* who preferred him with the Office of the Armory. He died June 17, *Anno Dom.* 1642. *Ætat.* 62.

Sir Henry Billingsley, Kt. who gave 200 l. for the Relief of the Poor of this Parish, but not making his Eyes Overseers, and his Hands Executors, the Poor are deprived of it. He died Nov. 22, 1606. He lies by his Lady *Elizabeth*, who died July 29, 1577.

Mrs. *Mary Weseham*, who purchased a Vault in 1674, for herself, her Father, *Robert Weseham* of *Tottenhil*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent, and her Mother, with their Relations. On the North Side of this Church are two spacious Tables in Golden Letters, containing the Names of such pious Benefactors, as have given any annual Rents or Money, for the Benefit of the Church or Poor. The annual Rents amount to about 25 l.

The Patronage of this Chnrch of Old, was in the Dean of *St. Martin le Grand*, *London*, and

and so continued, till King Henry the VII. annex that Religious House, and the Appurtenances to the Abbey of *Westminster*, in which it remained till Queen Mary, Regn. 1. who gave it, with other Churches in this City, to the Bishop of London and his Successors for ever, as it now continues.

There are in this Ward three Halls for Companies, viz. 1. Bricklayers Hall, situate over against *St. Katherine Cree Church*: This Company was incorporated Anno 1568, and consisteth of a Master, two Wardens, twenty Assistants, and seventy-eight on the Livery. 2. Fletchers, who were, 'tis probable, as ancient a Company as the Bowyers, who were incorporated in 1622. They are governed by two Wardens, ten Assistants, and eighteen on the Livery. 3. Ironmongers Hall, is an handsome Building, situate in *Fenchurch-street*, near *Billiter-lane* end. This Company is the tenth of those twelve, of one of which the Mayor must be free. There have been about 14 Mayors of this Company, which was incorporated in 1462, and consists now of one Master, two Wardens, and an hundred Assistants, being all that are on the Livery, and the Yeomanry.

In this Ward anciently several Persons of Note had their City-Houses, as Sir Francis Walsingham, Principal Secretary of State, the Abbots of *Bury* at an House called corruptly, *Bere's-Marks*, for *Bury-Marks*, the Lord Lumley's, built in King Henry the VIII. Reign, by Sir Thomas Wyat; the Earl of Northumberland in the Parish of *St. Katherine Coleman*, where Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland lived in the 33d. Year of King Henry VI. but was sometime after let to Tenants, who kept Bowling-Greens and Dicing Houses in it, and Sir Thomas Roos of Hemlake, Kt. upon his Mannor called, *Blanck Appleton*, which lies on the North-East Corner of *Mart* (now *Mark*) lane. In the Reign of King Edward IV. all Basket-makers, Wire-drawers, and other Foreigners, were allowed to have Shops in this Manor, and not elsewhere in this City or Suburbs. This is all we find worth our Notice in this Ward, and so we shall pass to,

4. *Limesreet Ward.*

Which taketh its Name from *Limesreet*, which was so called from making and sel-

ling Lime there. This Ward is very small, having no whole Parish in it, but small Portions only of two Parishes, viz. *St. Peters, Cornhill*, and *St. Mary Street*. It is governed by an Alderman, who is at present Sir Robert Beachcroft, and his Deputy, who is now Mr. Lancelot Skinner, four Common-Council-Men, four Constables, two Scavengers and a Beadle. There is at present no Church nor Hall of any Company in this Ward. There were anciently two Churches in this Ward, viz. 1. *St. Mary Ax*, or *St. Mary Pelliper*, which was annexed by Bishop Grindal to *St. Andrew Under-shaft*, as I have shewed in speaking of that Church in the former Ward: And 2. *St. Augustine Papey*, so called because it was allowed by King Henry VI. to the Brethren of the Papey, or poor Priests of *Algate Ward*, of whom we shall give an Account in our Ecclesiastical History. This Church was pulled down when the Brotherhood was suppressed by King Henry VIII. and Houses built in the Place; so that all we meet with memorable, or of Antiquity, are,

1. A Royal Palace of our Kings, called, *The Artirce*, which was in Being in the Time of King Edward I. but long since grown out of Knowledge; probably turned into Merchants Houses, which are here plentiful and large. (2.) An House belonging to the Lord Nevil, having a Chapel on the South, and a Garden on the West, which is now, or late was called, the *Green-Yard of Leaden-Hall*. (3.) A great Messuage call'd, *Ben-bridge's Inn*, which Ralph Holland, Draper, gave in 1452 to John Gill, the Master and the Wardens, and Fraternity of Taylors and Linen Armourers in London, and their Successors for ever. This Company turned it into Tenements in the Reign of King Edward II. and sold them to Stephen Kirton, Merchant-Taylor and Alderman, who gave them to Nicholas Woodroffe with his Daughter in Marriage. (4.) The Lord Zouche's House. (5.) An House called, *Green Gates*, held anciently by Michael Piffoy, a Lombard, and afterward by Philip Malpas, an Alderman, who was plundered of his Goods to a great Value by Jack Cade, and his Rebels, in the Year 1449 King Henry VIII. finding it in his Hands by the Seizure of his Father, gave it to John Matur, a Frenchman, who

who having harboured in his House many Frenchmen, who calendered Worstedes, and several other Things, contrary to the Franchises of the City; the Apprentices, upon Evil May-day above mentioned, spoil'd his House, and would have cut off his Head, if they could have found him. (6.) A House called, *The Leaden-Porch*, and another large one, wherein Sir *William Bowyer* and Sir *Henry Hubersborne* kept their Mayoralty, this latter *Anno 1546*.

(7.) *Leaden-hall*, which was a Manor-House, belonging to Sir *Hugh Nevil*, Kt. in 1309, with diverse Lands, and the Advowsons of *St. Peters Cornhil*, *St. Margarets Patterns*, and other Churches. About 50 Years after the said Sir *Hugh* sold them to *Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey*; but he kept them not long, for we find *Thomas Cogshall*, *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, and *Robert Riketon*, a Gentleman of *Essex*, in Possession of them, within little more than 40 Years, and the last of them in 1408, sold them to *Richard Whittington* and certain Citizens of *London*, who, in 1411, confirm'd them to the Mayor and Commonalty of that City for ever. Being thus settled in in the City, *Simon Eyre*, a Citizen of *London*, among his Works of Piety, built a certain Granary for the common Profit of the said City, upon the said Manor with squared Stone, and a fair large Chapel on the East Side of the Quadrant, over the Door of which he caused to be written,

DEXTRA DOMINI EXALTAVIT ME.

He died *Sept. 18, 1459*, and was buried in the Church of *St. Mary Wolnoth*, in *Lombard-street*, and gave three thousand Marks to the Drapers Company, of which he was, upon Condition that they should establish a Mass, five secular Priests, six Clerks, and two Choiristers in his Chapel of *Leaden-Hall*, to sing Divine Service by Note daily for ever, and a Grammar School; but this was not performed: Whereupon, *William Rouse*, *John Risby*, and *Thomas Abby*, Priests, founded a Fraternity of the Trinity for 60 Priests, besides other Brethren and Sisters in the same Chapel, appointing one or other of them, every Market-Day in the Forenoon, to celebrate Divine Service

Service therein to such Market-People as would repair to Prayers, and so meet together once every Year, to make a solemn Procession of the Brethren and Sisters. In the Year 1484. a great Part of this Hall was burnt down; but being again repaired at the City's Charge, there was an Attempt to make it an Exchange for the assembling of Merchants, as had been accustomed in *Lombard-street*; and many Common Councils were held about it, but it was at last resolved, That the Exchange should continue in *Lombard street*, as it had long been; and so the Hall was put for some Time to these Uses, viz. On the East-Side of the North Gate were the common Beams for weighing Wool and other Wares; and on the West-Side of it the Scales to weigh Meal; and the other three Sides were reserved for making and laying up the Pageants shewed at *Midsummer* in the Watch: The other Quadrants were employed for the Stowage of Wool-Sacks; the Lofts above were used by the Painters of the Pageants, and let out to Merchants, as Woolwinders and Packers. It is at present thus used; Part of it is made into a Warehouse for the *East-India Company*, and another Part of it, which is called the *Bay Hall*, is used as a Warehouse for *Colchester Bays*, and is open every *Thursday* and *Friday* from nine a-clock to eleven in the Morning, and from two to four in the Afternoon, when there is a great Market for that Commodity: and also for Sheeps-Wool and Leather. On *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* are Markets for vast Quantities of green Hides; and on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays* for Fleth, Fish, Herbs, and all Manner of other Food almost.

In the Year 1576. a Water-Pump was raised in the high Street of *Lime-street Ward*, and in digging there was found an Hearth made of *British* or *Roman Tiles*, each of them half a Yard-square, and about two Inches thick, and some Coals upon the Hearth. *Richard Earl of Oxford*, had also a large Messuage built of Stone and Timber in this Ward 4 *Hen. V.* but it descending to female Heirs, one of which married to Sir ——— *Wingfield* of *Suffolk*, and carried this House to him, his Heir Sir *Robert Wingfield* sold it to Mr. *Edward Coke*, Attorney.

ney-General to Queen *Elizabeth*, but afterward the famous Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whom Sir Henry Spelman calls *Legis nostra Tribonarius. In Gloss.* This House is now dissolved into many small Houses and Tenements. This is all we find remarkable in this little Ward, and so we pass to

5. *Bishopsgate Ward.*

This Ward is so called from the Gate standing almost in the Middle of the Ward, called *Bishopsgate*; because it is supposed to have been erected by one of our Bishops, (out of Charity) for the Convenience of Travellers into the East, and by Northern Parts of *England*, who before were forced to get into those Roads by taking a Compass by *Bednall Green*, or *Aldersgate*. How long this Gate has been built we find not; all we can discover of its Antiquity is, That it was a Gate in 1210. by a Deed of Sale from *William Blund*, Sheriff of *London*, to *Serle Mercer*, &c. and by the Charters of the Foundations of *St. Mary Spittle* and *Bethlehem Hospitals* in the tenth of King *Edward II.* Reign, it was found that the Merchants of the *Hanse* who had an House here called *Guildhall Teutonicorum*, with certain Liberties and Privileges which King *Henry III.* his Father had confirmed to them, were of Right to uphold and repair this Gate, which accordingly they did for many Years, and particularly when *Gerard Marbod* was Alderman of the *Hanse*, they spent 210 Marks sterling upon it; but this notwithstanding it became so ruinous by Time, that the *Hanse Merchants* in 1479. pulled it down and rebuilt it; but it not being either so strong or beautiful as they designed, they in the Year 1551. having prepared Stone, caused a new Gate to be framed, there to be set up, but their Liberties, at the earnest Suit of the *London Merchants*, being seized into the King's Hands, the new Gate was never erected, but the former was left standing. 'Tis probable, that it is the very Gate that remaineth to this Day, it being very old and weather-beaten, as appears chiefly from the two Figures of the Bishop on each Side the Gate, and the shattered Remains of some other Images scarce distinctly visible.

Near this Gate (says Mr. *Weaver*) was buried *Nennius*, the Son of *Hely*, Brother to *Lud* and *Cassibelan*, Kings of *Britain*, who in a single Combat with *Julius Caesar*, took away his Sword, and made him fly, and killed the *Roman Labienus* therewith, himself dying of his Wounds.

This Ward is Part within and Part without the Gate, and is governed by one Alderman *Edward Besh*, Esq; two Deputies, viz. one for the Parts within, Mr. *Samuel Edwards*; and another for the Parts without the Gate, Mr. *John Hunt*; eight Common Councilmen in that within, and three without the Gate; seven Constables, seven Scavengers, thirteen Wardmote Men, and a Beadle.

The Remarkables in this Ward are. 1. Churches. 2. Halls for Companies. 3. Many other Things.

1. The Churches are *St. Botolphs Bishopsgate*, *St. Ethelburgha*, and great *St. Helens*. 1. *St. Botolphs Bishopsgate*. This Church stands a little without the Gate, and hath a fair Church-Yard belonging to it, inclosed with a brick Wall, which was repaired by Sir *William Allen*, who was Mayor in 1571. because he was born in this Parish. It is an old Church built of Brick and Stone, rendered over, well pewed and galleried. The Pulpit is old, but handsome; the Figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and an holy Lamb being carved on the several Panels of it, and the Altar-piece very fine; and as a further Ornament to this Church there is painted King *Charles I.* in his Royal Robes, at his Devotion, with his right Hand on his Breast, and in his left Hand holding a Crown of Thorns, and a Scrole with these Words on it, *Christo tracto*; and by his Crown, which lies at his Feet, this Sentence, *Mundi calco splendidam at gravem*. In a Book lying open before him are these Words: *In verbo tuo*, on the left Hand Page, and *spes mea*, on the right. Above him is a Glory darting on his Majesty's Head, and these Words, *Asperam & Levem*; and in the Ray *Calis specio*. At the Bottom of the Picture in Letters of Gold are written,

Carolus I. *Ὁ γ' ἐκ τῆς
ἀξιοῦ ὁ νοσμεῖ.*
Heb. 11. 38.

Ecce spectaculum dignum, ad quod respiciat Deus operi suo intentus. Vir fortis cum mala fortuna compositus. Sen. de Prov. c. 8.

On another Ray shining upon the Back-parts of his Head are these Words, *Clarior è Tenebris*. Behind his Back is a Ship tossed on the Sea by several Storms, and these Words, *Immotus triumphans*; as also *Nescit naufragium Virtus, & Crescit sub pondere palma*.

In this Church are divers Monuments, of which the most noted are for

John Redman, who died July 3. 1523. and *John Pickidg*, who died September 6. 1490. Rectors of this Parish.

Mrs. Joanna Wood, a large Benefactress to the Minister, Church, and Poor, viz. to the Minister for a Sermon on *Midsummer Day* 10 s. and a yearly Allowance 10 s. To the Church-Stock for repairing it, certain Rents in *Half-Moon Alley*; and to the Poor 10 l. at her Funeral, 2 s. weekly in Bread, and 8 l. a Year in Money, besides other Gifts for friendly Meetings of the Parishioners, and for the Perambulation of the Parish. She died November 25. 1600.

Martin de la Tour, a Frenchman, who was first buried in the new Church-Yard granted by the City to this Parish in 1615. and consecrated in 1617. June 4.

Hodges Shaughswart, a Persian Merchant, who came over with the Persian Ambassador, and was buried here August 10. 1626. by his own Son (out of our Christian Burial) who read certain Prayers, and used other Ceremonies according to the Custom of his own Country, Morning and Evening for a whole Month after his Burial. His Son laid a Stone over him with an Inscription, shewing, That he was the King of Persia's chief Servant for twenty Years, and desiring all Persians that see it to pray for him.

Sir Paul Pindar, King James I. Embassador to the Turkish Emperor in 1611 and nine Years Resident. He was an Inhabitant of this Parish twenty-six Years, and a bountiful Benefactor. He died August 22. 1650. aged 84 Years.

Doctor Thomas Woral, Minister of this Place and Finchley, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, a zealous Conformist. He died November 22. 1639.

Anne Gibb, Daughter of Sir Ralph Gibbes of Hummington in the County of Warwick, Knt. and Wife of Sir Henry Gibb of Faulkland in Scotland, Baronet. She left Issue two Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *Richard Everard*, Esq; eldest Son of Sir Richard Everard, Baronet of Much-Waltham in Essex, whose Grandson Sir Richard Everard is now living at Bromfield in the said County; and *Frances*, married to William Granvill of Broad-Hinton in the County of Wilts. She died May 30. 1658.

Andrew William, Esq; who by his Will, devised to the Churchwardens and Overseers of this Parish, and their Successors for ever, all his Messuages, Tenements, and Ground in Garland Alley in this Parish, to cloath twelve poor Men, and as many poor Women of the same Parish yearly for ever; and the Overplus, if any be, to be divided equally among them. He died June 10. 1700. *Ætat.* 68. His two Wives *Elizabeth* and *Ann* lie by him.

Other Benefactors to the Poor and Church of this Parish are,

John Heywood, Citizen and Alderman of London, who by his Will gave twenty-five Quarters of Charcoal yearly to be delivered by the Company of Tallow-Chaundlers between *All Saints* and *Christmas Day* yearly, under the Penalty of 20 s. the first Quarter, and double afterward.

John Bricket, Citizen and Tooth-drawer, gave for ever at *Easter* twelve Sacks of Charcoal to the Poor of this Parish out of two Tenements on the South Side of *Bell-Alley*.

Mrs. Mary Wilkinson gave out of two fair Houses in *St. Mary-Spittle*, four Load or sixty Quarters of Charcoal, half in November and half in December, ordering that ten Sacks out of each Load be given to the Poor of the Precinct of *Norton-Folgate*.

Sir William Allen gave 30 l. per Annum to be distributed among the Poor in Bread yearly for ever, to be paid by the Company of Ironmongers; as did also *Sir Stephen Scudamore* 20 l. yearly for ever, to be paid by the Company of Vintners.

Mrs. Price built the Pulpit new, and adorned it with a costly Cloth, and gold Fringe, and Cushion of Crimson-Velvet; as also furnished the Communion-Table with a large Carpet of the same Velvet, and a fair Table-Cloth of fine Cambrick. She also gave to the Church a Cambrick Surplice for the Parson's Use, and a new wainscot Chest to keep them in. *Humphry Swan*, of this Parish, Imbroiderer, imbroidered the King's Arms on the Pulpit-Cloath, in Thankfulness to God in restoring him to his former Health after a long Sickness, in which his Life was despaired of in the Year 1625, when he had buried his Wife and several of his Family.

Mr. Hobby, Citizen and Brewer, gave the Tenor-Bell to this Church, and named it *Hobby*, ordering, that if any Person, who had lived well and born an Office in the Parish, but through any Misfortune was fall'n into Decay, this Bell should toll for him without paying any Costs or Duties to the Church, a charitable Act, as it was then thought.

Mr. Ralph Pindar, Citizen and Draper of London, the Alderman's Deputy of this Ward, gave to the Poor of this Parish 60*l.* to be given in Bread every Sunday in the Year for ever, which is performed by distributing a two-peny wheaten Loaf to thirteen poor People.

Nicholas Reeve, a Scrivener in Cornhill, (whose Father was Clerk of this Parish) gave by his last Will 400*l.* 5*s.* to purchase Lands with, and the Rents to be employed for the Benefit of the Poor. Lands to the Value of 25 *l.* per Annum were purchased with this Money at *Stratford-le-Bow*, which affords a great Relief to the said Poor.

William, Earl of Devonshire, June 20. 1628. who died at Devonshire House without Bishopsgate, gave 100 *l.* to the Poor of this Parish for ever, and for it the Churchwardens give a two penny wheaten Loaf to fifteen poor People every Sunday.

William Allin was born in this Parish near Devonshire House. He was a Stage-Player, and being excellent in his Way, got a very great Estate, and in his old Age taking Christ's Directions to make himself Friends of the Manum of Unrighteousness, built a fair

College at *Dulwich* in Kent, for the Relief of poor People, and especially those of this Parish before others; and for the better Preservation of it has tied them up to very strict Laws.

This Church is a Rectory, and has all along been in the Gift of the Bishop of London, to whose Visitation alone it is subject. The Hospital of *St. Mary Bethlehem* stands in this Parish, and as such is to be accepted by the Parson and the Parishioners, and charged by them to all Offices, Payments, and Tithes, except to the Church-Clerk, &c, but the Master and Brethren shall have the small Tithes arising within their Precinct, paying the Rector 13 *s.* 4 *d.* at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*, and one Moiety of the Burials in their Chapel, if Parishioners, but the whole Oblations of all others.

In *Half-Moon Alley* in this Parish is the Work-House for the Poor of this City of London, established by Act of Parliament, 13 & 14 Car. 2. to be governed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and fifty-two other Citizens, who are made a Corporation for employing the Poor in the said City, and authorized to apprehend Rogues, Vagrants, and sturdy Beggars, and set them to work at the City's Charge, and allowed to receive Lands and Tenements not exceeding 3000 *l.* per Ann. To this Work-House there has been given, by several Benefactors, some of them unknown, in Money the Sum of 8980 *l.* and upwards. The Children received into it are Vagrants, Parish-Children, and such as are sent by Benefactors; they are fed and cloathed, and when fit, put out Apprentice. They earn one Year with another 700 *l.* which is laid out upon them and the Buildings. Their Employment is to spin Wool and Flax, sew, knit, wind Silk, make Cloaths and Shoes; but they are also taught to read, write, and cast Account. The sturdy Vagrants are employed in beating Hemp, and picking Oakum, if Men; and in sewing and washing, if Women. The Children are admitted at seven Years, and put out at fourteen, or a little before; and Men, if able, put into the King's Service. All are well lodged, dieted, and kept in good Order, and have due Care taken of them sick or well.

2. *St. Ethelburga*, so called from the Dedication of it to that Saint, she was a Saxon Queen, Wife to holy *Edwin*, King of *Northumberland*, and Daughter of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*. Her Husband being slain in a Battle with *Penda* King of *Mercia*, and *Cadwallo* the *Britain*, who joined together to make War against this Christian King; she fled into *Kent*, her native Country, and having built a Nunnery at *Lyming*, took the Veil herself, and spent her Days in Solitude and Devotion; from which Action her Memory became so venerable, that she was accounted a Saint, and many Churches dedicated to her. We find not when or by whom it was built, but it is certainly very ancient. It was repaired and beautified in 1612. and the Steeple built in 1620. It escaped the dreadful Conflagration of *London* in 1666. and since the Steeple was repaired and beautified in 1694. and the Church in 1701. It is a small Church, but has two convenient Galleries, and is well enough pewed and wainscotted.

The Benefactors to the Church or Poor are but few: Their Names are written on a Table with gold Letters, and hung up in the Church on the North-Side. Their annual Gifts amount to about 13 or 14 *l. per Annum*. There is but one remarkable Monument, and that is for

John Cornelius Lincksbeck, Merchant, who died in his grand climacterical Year sixty-three, *September 30. 1665.* leaving behind him a Wife and three Sons.

The Patronage of this Church belonged of old to the Priory and Convent of *St. Helens*, (which stood near it) till the Dissolution, when it was given to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, who have presented to it ever since. Here was a Chantry founded for the Souls of *Gilbert Morgan* and *Christina* his Wife. *John Larcke*, Minister of this Parish was much in Favour with *Sir Thomas Moore*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who presented him to the Church of *Chelsey*, and was attainted for high Treason, as his Patron was for denying the King's (*Henry VIIIth's*) Supremacy, and was for that Reason executed at *Tyburn* *March 9. 1534.*

3. *St. Helens Church*, so called from *Helena*, the Mother of *Constantine the Great*, to whom it was dedicated by the Founder;

but who that was is not known. *William* the Son of *William* the Goldsmith, to whom the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* had granted the Patronage of this Church, obtained a Grant also of them to build a Nunnery adjoining to it, and accordingly did about *Anno 1212.* *William Basing*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, 2 *Ed II.* was a great Benefactor to this Priory, increasing both the Revenues and Buildings. After the Dissolution of this Nunnery, the Church became again Parochial, and the Tithes being appropriated to the Church of *St. Paul's*, the Dean and Chapter present to the Vicarage. The Nuns Hall, and some other Houses belonging to it, were purchased by the Company of Leather-sellers, and is now the Common Hall for their Assemblies.

This Church escaped the great Conflagration in 1666. and having had large Sums of Money laid out in repairing and beautifying it in the Years 1663. and in 1669. when the Tower was built, is a neat and handsome Building. It is well pewed and wainscotted, and on the North-Side there are Seats made for the Children, and others belonging to the Work-House in *Bishopsgate-street*. Here is no Table of Benefactors set up, as in some other Churches; but we find these in *Mr. Stow*, viz. *Mr. John Robinson*, a Merchant of the Staple and Alderman, who gave 2 *c.* to be distributed every Sunday among the Poor in Bread; and *Mr. Scoll*, who gave 1 *s.* in like Manner. *Sir Martin Lumley*, gave also 20 *l. per Ann.* for a Winter-Lecture, and to the Poor 5 *l. per Ann.* for ever. *Sir John Crosby* also, Woolman and Grocer, gave towards the reforming of the Church (which is irregular, and seems to have been two Churches) 500 Marks. There are many fine Monuments in it, which are very ornamental, viz. for *Julius Adelmare*, alias *Cesar*, Knight, Doctor of both Laws, and Judge of the Court of Admiralty to Queen *Elizabeth*, and a Privy Counsellor to King *James I. &c.* who died *February 27. 1635.*

Sir John Spencer, Knight, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, whose only Daughter *Elizabeth* was married to *William Lord Compton*. He died *March 30. 1609.*

Rachel Chamberlain, the Wife of *Charles Chamberlain*, Esq; Alderman of this City, and

her young Daughter *Hester*, who died Aug. 21. 1687.

Sir William Pickering, the Father, Knight-Marshal, and *Sir William Pickering* the Son, who served four Princes, viz. King *Henry VIII.* as a Soldier, *Edward VI.* as an Ambassador to *France*, *Queen Mary* as an Envoy into *Germany*, and *Queen Elizabeth* in several Offices of Importance. The Father died May 19. 1542. the Son Jan. 4. 1574.

Sir Thomas Gresham, Agent to *Queen Elizabeth*, who gave his House (now called *Gresham-College*) for the promoting several sorts of Learning, and endowed the Readers or Professors with 50 *l.* a-year each; King *Charles II.* established the Royal Society in this College; several Alm-houses in *Broad-street*, and the *Royal Exchange*. He died in 1579.

William Finch, Esq; and *Hester* his Wife, who died the one January 27. 1672. the other May 11. 1673.

Alderman Bond, a Merchant-Adventurer, who was most famous in his Time for his great Adventures both by Land and Sea. He died May 30. 1576.

Martin Bond, the Son of the said *William*, Sheriff and Alderman of *London*, who was a Captain in 1588. at *Tilbury-Camp*, and remained the chief Captain of the City Train-Bands to his Death. He was a Merchant-Adventurer, and died in May, Anno Domini 1643. *Ætat.* 85.

Sir Andrew Jud, who built Alms-houses for six Poor Alms-People near this Church, and gave Lands to the *Skinners Company*, that they might pay 4 *s.* every Week to the six poor Alms-People, viz. 8 *d.* a-piece, and 25 *l.* a Year in Coals for ever. He died in 1451.

There are divers other Monuments and Grave-stones of less Note, which for Bre- vity's Sake we omit.

The Living is a Vicarage in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* Gift, to whom the Vicar pays a Pension of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, and as much to their Commissary, and therefore is exempted from paying first Fruits, Tenths, and Procurations. Doctor *Thomas Horton*, who was sometime Master of *Queens-College, Cambridge*, and has written an Exposition upon *Romans VIII.* was Vicar of this Church.

2. The Halls for Companies in this Ward are, 1. The Hall for the Company of Parish-Clerks, who were incorporated Anno 1232. and confirmed by several Kings since. They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and seventeen Assistants, (as Governours) besides an 115 others, admitting one to each Parish, which will not make up so many altogether. They publish the Bills of Mortality weekly, which give an Account of all the Burials and Christnings in the City and Suburbs, and are delivered to Subscribers at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Year; and at the End of every Year about *Christmas*, they add a yearly Bill, containing a Rehearsal of all the Burials, Christnings, Casualties, Diseases, &c. which have happened the foregoing Year, which they present to the King.

2. Leather-sellers Hall, which was as is abovesaid, the Hall and some other Buildings of the Nuns of *St. Helen*. It has the best Joiners and Plaisterers-Work in it that one shall see, considering the Antiquity of the Building; the Screen is magnificent, adorned with six Columns of the *Ionick* Order, Enrichments, &c. and the Cieling with Fretwork. They are the fiftenth Company of *Londoners*, and were incorporated Anno 1382. and have been since confirmed by several Kings. They are a Master, three Wardens, twenty-six Assistants, and 167 on the Livery. There are

3. Divers other things memorable in this Ward, as 1. *Bethlehem*, or *Bedlem Hospital* founded by *Simon Fitz-Mary*, Sheriff of *London* in 1246, together with a Priory of Canons, by the Name of *St. Mary of Bethlehem*, to pray for his own Soul, and the Souls of his Predecessors and Successors, his Father, Mother, and Friends. Upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries the City of *London* purchased the Patronage and the Lands of this Priory, and the King *Henry VIII.* gave them the Hospital to be still continued for the Use and Benefit of poor distracted Persons. In *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign the Church and Chapel of the Priory was pulled down, and Houses being built upon the Ground, the Precinct of *Bethlehem* was added to *Bishopsgate* Parish. In the mean Time the Hospital grew very ruinous with Age, and being too small to accommodate

commodate so great Numbers, for whom Applications were made, the City of *London* granted to the Governours of the said Hospital Ground on the South-Side of *Moor-Fields*, a Situation much more commodious for the Air, &c. for the Benefit of the Lunaticks; and accordingly a new Structure was erected in 1676. for the same Purpose, and bearing the same Name, which being in another Ward, we shall refer our further Discourse of it thither.

2. *Fishers-Folly*, now or late *Devonshire-House*. It was a large and beautiful Building, with Gardens, Bowling-Alleys, &c. erected by *Jasper Fisher*, one of the Clerks of Chancery, and a Justice of Peace; but being of no great Wealth to answer so chargeable a Work, it was called *Fishers-Folly*. It was after made the Earl of *Oxford's* Place or Seat, and *Queen Elizabeth* was entertained and lodged in it. The Earl of *Devonshire* at length purchased it, and had it for his City-House for a Time; but now it is converted into Streets and Courts of stately Buildings.

3. A large Close anciently called the *Taxel-Close*, being only a Plantation for *Taxels* for the Use of the *Cloth workers*; but now being inclosed with a Brick-Wall it is used for an Artillery-Ground to which the Gunners of the *Tower* do repair weekly on *Thursday*, to try their Artillery by shooting them at Butts of Earth cast up for that Purpose. The *City Militia* often are exercised in it.

4. *St. Mary Spittle*, an Hospital long since dissolved, and many fair Houses built in the Room of it, yet in a Part of the large Church-Yard remaining there was a Pulpit-Cross left standing, in which there was a Custom from the Reformation to the Year 1642. that a Bishop, a Dean, and a Doctor of Divinity preached each a Sermon upon the Resurrection upon *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday* in *Easter-Week*; and there were Houses erected convenient for the Bishops, Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and others, as well Ladies as Gentlemen to hear. In the grand Rebellion the Pulpit was broken down, and the Custom discontinued; but upon King *Charles II.* Restoration it was revived, but the *Spittle-Sermons* are usually preached at *St. Bridget's*, or *St. Bride's Church* near *Fleet Street*.

5. *Spittle-Fields*, anciently called *Lalesnorth-field*, which being broken up in 1576. for Clay to make Brick, divers Urns were found full of Ashes, and burnt Bones, viz. of *Romans* inhabiting hereabout, who so buried their Dead. In every one of the Pots were found a Piece of Brass-Coin, with the Inscription of the Emperor then reigning, and some of them were of *Claudius*, *Vespasian*, *Nero*, *Antoninus Pius*, *Trajan*, and others. There were also found divers Vials and other fashioned Glasses, Dishes and Cups of red-coloured Earth; divers Coffins of Stones containing the Bones of Men, &c. but now these Fields are all levelled, and built into handsome Streets, where dwell Weavers and other Artificers, who work to the City-Shops to the great enriching of themselves and others, tho' the bringing in of Callicoes and other Stuffs hath so damped our Home-Trade, that the Weavers have become of late seditious and turbulent; but 'tis hoped the present Parliament has provided an healing Remedy.

6. *Crosby-House*, built of Stone and Timber, very large and beautiful, by Sir *John Crosby*, Sheriff and Alderman, who died in 1471. *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, then Lord Protector, and afterwards King, was entertained and lodged in this House. Divers Embassadors were also entertained in it, as *Henry Ramelius*, Chancellor of *Denmark*, from *Frederick II.* and another from *France*; Sir *John Spencer*, Alderman, kept his Mayoralty in it, &c. This is all we have observed in this Ward worthy our Notice. And so we go to

6. Broad-street Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from *Broad-street*, anciently the chief Street in this Ward, and is governed by an Alderman, who is at present Sir *Gerard Coniers*, Knight, and his Deputy Mr. *George Frye*, nine Common Councilmen, ten Constables, eight Scavengers, thirteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

The things remarkable of this Ward are,
1. Churches. 2. Halls of Companies. 3. Of divers Kinds.

1. Of Churches there are six, viz. *All-hallows in the Wall*, so called, because it is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and is situate on the

the North Wall of London, a little Eastward of *Bethlehem-Hospital* abovementioned. This Church stands in this Ward, but the Parish to which it belongs lies in the Wards of *Broad-street*, *Bishopsgate*, and *Lime street*. We find not when it was founded nor by whom; but it was repaired in 1627. and beautified in 1699. at the Charge of the Parish. It is old and the Wainscot but indifferent, yet it is well pewed, and on the Altar-piece is a Remain of Antiquity, being the ten Commandments in an old Character in a triangular Frame near five Foot high, with Glafs before them.

On the North Side of the Church is a large Table of twenty-six Benefactors to the Poor, who gave several Sums of Money, few of them less than 40 l. and many more. Close by this Table is a very large Piece of Painting upon Cloath in a strong Frame, the Effigies of Queen *Elizabeth*, lying on her Tomb, and two golden Lions, one at her Head, and the other at her Feet, which seems placed there in Memory of that Queen, who, when alive, was a nursing Mother to this and all other Protestant Churches. Under it is a Copy of Verses, comparing her with the Queen of *Sheba* for Wisdom, *Judith* for Courage, *Deborah* for Fame, and *Hester* for her dangerous Undertaking to deliver her People, and concluding thus:

*Chast Patroness of true Religion,
In Court a Saint, in Field an Amazon;
Glorious in Life, deplored at her Death;
Such was our unparallell'd Elizabeth.*

Born Anno 1534. } Reigned 44 Years.
Crown'd Anno 1558. } Died Anno 1602.

In this Church Mr. *Stow* mentions only *Thomas Durrein*, Esq; and *Margaret* his Wife; and *Robert Beal*, Esq; buried in 1601. and one remarkable Monument, which by our late Account is not now standing, viz. For

Dominicus ab Heila, termed noble descended of an ancient knightly Family in *Flanders*, who being forced to leave his Country for his Religion, retired into *England*, and lived here twenty-four Years, dying April 28. 1608. Near him lies his Wife *Williams*, who accompanied him in his

Exile, and died in 1605. aged, he 82. she 70 Years. Their Son *Peter ab Heila*, Counsellor to the *Electoral Palatine*, erected it to their Memory.

This Church is a Rectory, and the Patronage thereof was anciently in the Priory and Convent of the *Holy Trinity*, London; but upon the Dissolution of that House it came to the Crown, and hath ever since remained in it, the Lord Chancellor or Keeper for the Time being, presenting to it. The Number of Houses in this Ward belonging to this Parish are 224.

2. *St. Augustine Priors*, a Church given to the *Dutch Nation* for a Preaching-Place in 1550. as it continues to this Day. It belong'd to the Monastery of *Augustine Priors* till the Dissolution, when that Monastery being given to Sir *William Powlet*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, he pulled down the House and built himself a Seat, but left the Church standing; and having parted the Steeple, Quire, and Side-Isles adjoining to the Quire, from the West-End, by an Inclosure, he made them into a Granary and Room for Coals and other Household-Uses. His Son the Marquess of *Winchester*, sold the Noblemens Monuments and Paving-Stone which his Father had not removed, and turned Part of what his Father had taken out of the Church into Stables for his Horses. The West-Part, not yet profaned, was granted to the *Dutch*, as is aforesaid. We have no Account of the Monuments which Mr. *Stow* says cost many thousands, because they were sold and demolished before his Time; but he gives a List of the Noblemen and Women, Knights, Gentlemen and Ladies, who were buried there to the Number of near an hundred, among whom is *Richard Fitz-alein*, Earl of *Arundel*, who was executed on *Tower Hill* for a pretended Conspiracy with *Thomas Duke of Gloucester*, to depose King *Richard II.* And so we leave this Church, and proceed to

3. *St. Peter le Poor*, which is situate in *Broad-street*. This Church is called *St. Peters*, because at its Consecration it was dedicated to *St. Peter* the Apostle, who being one of the first that followed Christ, and usually put before the other Apostles in the Catalogue, either for his Age or Zeal

in the Faith, was always had in great Veneration in the Christian Church on which Account many Churches in all Nations have been dedicated to him. The Addition of *le Poor* is put to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Apostle in this City; but the Reason of it is not very clear, tho' some say 'twas because 'twas then a poor Parish; and others, because it adjoined to the *Augustine-Friers*, who professed themselves poor; both may be true, because tho' the Monks professed Poverty, yet they had usually by their Foundation some Allowances to be given to the Poor, who for that Reason flocked about Monasteries.

This Church having escaped the Fire in 1666. remains an old Structure and somewhat dark and slovenly. In 1615. it was enlarged eight Foot on the North Side at the Charge of Sir *William Garraway*. and in 1616. new pewed; and the East-Window enlarged. In 1617. the Roof and Inside of the Church were beautified, and in 1629 and 1630. the Steeple was new built, the Bells new cast, and a Gallery put up at the West End at the Charge of the Parish; but Time has much defaced it, and it needs beautifying, if not repairing, unless lately done. It is pewed, and in some Places wainscotted; but the Ornaments are but mean, and those as well as the Monuments badly kept; for about ten Years since the Creed and Lord's Prayer, which stood on the North Side were not legible by Reason of Dust, &c.

There are no Charities set up in the Church, as is commendably done in some others; but Mr. *Stow* mentions about 13 l. per Annum given to the Poor of this Parish by the Ladies *Payton* and *Ramsay*, Mrs. *Quarles*, *May*, and some others. The Monuments are for

Richard Fitz-Williams, Merchant-Taylor, who was buried in 1520.

Sir William Roch, Mayor, who was buried here in 1540.

Sir John Hales, a learned Lawyer, Antiquary and Linguist, who died December 27. 1572.

Martin Calthorpe, Mayor, who was buried here in 1588.

Sir William Garraway. Citizen and twice one of the Burgesses of Parliament for this City, who built the left Wing of the Church, (as aforesaid) and died September 28. 1625. *Ætat.* 88.

John Lucas of *St. John's Parish* beside *Colchester*, Esq; Master of Requests to King *Edward VI.* who died October 26. 1556, and by him lies his Daughter *Margaret*, the Wife of *Dr. Penny* a Physician, who died November 13, 1587.

Sir Thomas Lowe, Mayor of *London*, who died in 1634. and some others.

This Living is a Rectory in the Collation of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and Doctor *Holdsworth* was Rector of it in 1642. when the Rebellion began, but was sequestred from it, and being plundered, was imprisoned in *Ely-House*. He was before Master of *Emanuel-College*, *Cambridge*, Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, and Professor of Divinity in *Gresham-College*. Being set at Liberty in 1647. he attended his Master King *Charles I.* in his afflicted Condition at *Hampton Court* and the *Isle of Wight*, and having at length seen his King martyred, died soon after, viz. August 22. 1649. and was buried in this Church from whence he had been ejected.

Doctor *John Scot* also, the Author of the *Christian Life*, and several other learned Discourses and Sermons in Print, was Rector of this Parish. He was a Divine inferior to none.

4. *St. Martins Otewick*, or *Outwich*, so called from its Dedication to *St. Martin*, Bishop of *Tours* in *France*, who was famed in the Church for converting his Mother to Christianity, and doing many Miracles, and from four Brothers of the Name of *Otewick*, who were the Co-founders of it, and were interred in it. It is an old Church; for we can't find that any of these *Otewicks* were alive so late as 1395. because *John Churehman*, then Mayor of *London*, acted as their Trustee in giving the Advowson of this Church, four Messuages, seventeen Shops, and their Appurtenances to the Merchant-Taylor's Company, for the Use of the Poor of this Parish.

This Church was not at all damaged by the Fire of *London*, and having been lately repaired and beautified is handsome enough

considering the Antiquity. It is wainscotted and pewed, and the Altar-piece hath the Commandments depicted with black Letters on Gold between the Pourtraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*, as several of the former and following Churches have. Before the Communion-Table is a black Marble Tombstone, under which is a Vault wherein lie the Bodies of *John Tufnell*, who died September 9. 1699. *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Daughter of *John Jolliff*, Esq; who died October 20. 1687. and *John Tufnell*, their eldest Son, who died October 30. 1685. aged five Years; thus subscribed, *Omnes eodem cogimur*.

The Charities given to the Poor of this Parish are not particularly known: *Sir Henry Row*, Knt. hath given 5 *l.* per Annum for Bread, and *Mrs. Southerton* 50 *s.* *Mrs. Margaret Taylor*, several Tenements in *Hammonds Alley*. The other Benefactors, which were about twenty, have given several Sums of Money; but none above 10 *l.* The most noted Monuments which have any thing superscribed besides the Names and Day of Death, are for

Mr. Richard Staper, an Alderman elect, who was the greatest Merchant of his Time, and the chiefest Actor in discovering the *Turkey* and *East-India* Trades, who died June 30. 1608.

Mr. George Southerton, twice Parliament-Man for this City, and Master of the *Merchant-Taylors* Company, who died May 24. 1599. *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died September 10. and *George* their Son, who died June 1. 1612. She gave the 50 *s.* abovesaid to the Poor.

Jacob Fallius, Treasurer and chief Counsellour of *Zeland*, who died June 9. 1603. &c

This Living is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Gift of *John Earl of Warren* and *Surrey*, in the Reigns of the Kings *Edward II.* and *III.* He dying without lawful Issue, left his Lands with this Advowson to the Crown, from which it was purchased by *John Churchman* for *William* and *John Otewich*, and by them it was given to the *Merchant-Taylors* Company, who now are the Patrons of it; since the Dissolution of the Guild and Fraternity of *St. John Baptist* in *London*, from whom and their Successors it was given in perpetual Alms to

be employed for the Relief of the poor Brethren and Sisters. *George Gardiner*, D. D. Dean of *Norwich* in 1571. and Doctor *Richard Kidder*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* in 1691. were both Rectors of this Church.

5. *St. Benedicte*, vulgarly called *Bennet-Finck*. This Church is situate in *Threadneedle-Street*, not far from the *Royal Exchange*. It is dedicated to *St. Benedicte* the Abbot, who was the Founder of the Order of *Benedictine* Monks, and with the Addition of *Fink*, because one *Robert Fink*, who dwelt in *St. Bennet's* Parish, was the Founder, is called for Distinction from other Churches in this City dedicated to *St. Benedicte*, *Bennet-Fink*. The old Church which had been repaired and beautified in 1633, was destroyed by the dreadful Fire in 1666. but is since rebuilt, and was finished in 1673. It is built of Stone, and is a fine Piece of Architecture, being within of an elliptical Figure, most commodious for an Auditory. It is well wainscotted and pewed, and hath an handsome Pulpit. The Font is of Marble very beautiful, and in one of the South-Windows is a Dial finely painted with this Motto under it.

SINE LVMINE INANE.

In the Entrance into the Chancel of this Church hangs a Table of the Benefactors, which are *George Holman*, Esq; who gave 1000 *l.* toward the Building of the Church, tho' a Roman Catholick, and offered to give the Parish an Organ, but they refused to accept it, as some say, upon the Account of the Charge of maintaining it; but others, that they liked not such a Melody in Divine Service; however that be, the good Gentleman is dead, and they are never like to meet with such another Offer. *Mr. Ambrose Bennet* 9 *l.* per Annum for ever. *Mr. John Shield* 20 *l.* to be distributed yearly on *St. Thomas's* Day. *Mr. John Woodward* 100 *l.* to be distributed in Bread every Sunday; and *Mrs. Anne Thistcross* 100 *l.* to purchase Lands to put out Apprentices; and some others of lesser Note. The Monuments of this Church were five before the Fire, and then only one of Note, viz. for the Lady *Anne Awnsham*, Wife of *Sir Gideon Awnsham* of *Istlemorish* in the County of

of *Middlesex*, who gave 5 *l.* to the Poor of this Parish. She died *December* 23. 1613. There are none since.

The Living is a Curacy in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Windsor*. The Rectory was anciently in the Disposal of the Family of the *Nevils*, who gave it to the Hospital of *St. Anthony of Vienna*, which was near this Parish. *Robert Gilbert*, Bishop of *London*, appropriated the Tithes to the said Hospital, upon the Condition that they should erect and maintain a Free-School within the Precincts of it. After the Suppression this Hospital, with all its Appurtenances, was given to the Dean and Chapter of *Windsor*, and their Successors for ever in pure and perpetual Alms; by Reason of which Donation the Advowson of this Church hath ever since been in them; and one of the Canons of *Windsor*, licensed by the Bishop of *London*, or his Chancellor, is always the Curate, to whom the Inhabitants make it worth 100 *l. per Annum*. Mr. *Samuel Clark*, the Writer of the Lives of many *English* and foreign Divines, with many other historical and practical Tracts, was Minister of this Parish till he was ejected for Non-conformity in 1662.

6. *St. Bartholomew-Exchange*, or *Little*; situate at the End of *Bartholomew-Lane*. It is so called because it is dedicated to the Apostle *St. Bartholomew*, whom some think to have been *Nathaniel*; and the Addition of *Exchange* is given it to distinguish it from the Churches of the same Dedication in this City; because it stands over-against the *Royal Exchange*. The Foundation of this Church is not known, when, or by whom laid; but that it was an ancient Church appears from this, That there was a Chantry founded in it in King *Edward III's* Reign, who died 1377. for the Soul of *Richard de Plestis*, Dean of the Arches, *London*; and then it seems to have been an old Church, and soon after so much decayed, that *Thomas Pyke*, Alderman, with the Assistance of *Nicholas Tye*, one of the Sheriffs, new built it in 1438. Sir *William Capel*, who suffered so much by *Empson* and *Dudley* in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* and was the Ancestor of the noble Family of the Earls of *Essex*, added a Chapel to this Church on the South-Side, where he and *Giles Capel* were

buried, and *Margery* the Wife of Sir *John Leppington* founded a Chantry here in 21 *Edw. 4.* and was buried in the Church. Mr. *Milford*, a Sheriff of *London*, gave a *Good-Friday* Sermon to be preached by a Doctor of Divinity upon Christ's Passion, from six a'clock to eight in the Afternoon, Anno 1499. It was burnt down in the late dreadful Fire 1666. and rebuilt in 1679.

This Church is strongly built, handsomely wainscotted and pewed. On the Altarpiece is a spacious Glory painted on the Figure of a sacrificed Lamb-Skin, to shew that our High Priest, the Lamb of God, hath offered himself a Sacrifice for us. The Pulpit is carved and finied with Enrichments of Cherubims, &c. Here is no Table of Benefactors, nor Monuments since the Fire, which consumed or destroyed all that were in it before; yet because Mr. *Stow* hath preserved the Memory of them, we shall recite them for others Example, viz.

Sir *John Tray*, and *Margery* his Daughter, the Wife of Sir *John Lappington*, who founded the Chantry abovementioned in 21 *Edward IV.*

James Wilford, Taylor, and Sheriff of *London*, who founded the *Good-Friday* Sermon aforesaid.

John Wilford, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman, who was buried in 1544.

Sir *James Wilford*, Mayor in 1550. and Sir *George Barne*, Mayor in 1552.

Milei Coverdale, Bishop of *Exeter*, on whose Tomb were graven eight Verses, shewing his Dignity, Virtue, Banishment for Religion in Queen *Mary's* Reign, and Age eighty Years at his Death.

John Dent, a Merchant, who being chose Sheriff and Alderman, fined for the same, and paid for his last Fine 1000 Marks toward the Repair of Christ's Hospital, *London*. He died *December* 10. 1595. aged 63.

Mr. *Thomas Church*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, who died *August* 26. 1616. *Ætat.* 55. Upon whose Tomb was graven

' A good Life hath the Days number'd;
' But a good Name endures for ever.

The Living is a Rectory: The Patronage of it was, as high as we can find, in one

one *Simon Godart*, Citizen and Draper of London; but after the founding and endowing of the Abbey of *Graces* near the Tower of London, 25 of King *Edward III.* it was in the Abbot and Convent of that Monastery till the Dissolution, when it was settled in the Crown, and has continued there ever since. The Value of it by Act of Parliament 23 Car. 2. c. 15. is 100 l. per Ann. besides the Glebe worth as much.

7. *St. Christophers Church*, so called from the fabulous Saint *Christopher*, i. e. Christ's Carrier, to whom it is dedicated. By a Plate hanging over the Vestry-Door we understand, that this Church of *Christouil* was finished Anno 1462. as was found in an old Monument in a Glass-Window of the Vestry Anno 1592. Here was then two Chantries, the one for the Soul of *Thomas Legg*, and the other for *John Wattey*. It was repaired, (says *M. Stow*) in 1621. and beautified at the Charge of the Parish, and being, tho' not burnt down by the late dreadful Fire, yet very much damaged in all its Parts, was immediately repaired for a religious Use, and was again beautified in 1696. but it seems the Building was not firm, and therefore it was lately taken down, and built a-new at the Charge of the Parish.

On the South-Side of this Church hangs an Hatchment given by the Lady *Robinson*, in Memory of the late Queen *Mary*, Consort to King *William III.* containing her Majesty's Arms, an Imperial Crown, and this Inscription:

*In Memoriam Augustissimæ & Exoptatissimæ Regine
MARIE, morte præmaturæ, Decemb.
28. 1694. Cælo Reddita.*

This Parish and Church hath had several great Benefactors, whose Memory ought to be preserved for ever, viz. *Mr. Robert Thorne*, who gave 4441 l. to pious Uses.

Mr. John Kendrick, Draper, who, among other immense Charities amounting in the whole to 32889 l. gave to the Curate of this Parish for reading Prayers at six a'clock every Morning in the Manner that was then used in the Chapel of the great North-Gate of *St. Paul's London* 20 l. per Ann. To the Clerk and Sexton 50 s. each for

their Attendance upon the Prayers; to the Church-wardens for Lights 5 l. and to the Poor 3 l. per Ann. for ever. These and other Charities are set up in a Table in the Vestry, viz. of *Mr. Benedict Harlowyn* 42 l. per Ann. *Mr. Simon Horspool* 4 l. per Ann. *Mr. Thomas Forman* 5 l. *Mr. Peter le Maister* 5 l. *Mr. Brewster* 2 l. and *Mr. Pointer* 3 l. all per Ann. besides some other small Gifts.

The Monuments of Note in this Church are these, as *Mr. Stow* sets them down. For *Richard Sherington*, who gave Lands to this Church, and died in 1392.

The Lady *Margaret Norford*, who died in 1406.

John Clavering, who gave Lands to this Church, and died in 1421.

John Godney, Draper and Mayor, who having married the Widow of *Robert Large*, late Mayor, which Widow had taken the Mantle and Ring, and vowed Chastity to God during her following Life, was with his Wife troubled by the Church, and put to Penance for their Marriage, and her Breach of Vow. They did their Penance in 1444.

William Hampton, Mayor, who was a great Benefactor to this Church, and glazed some of the Windows.

Robert Thorn, who died in 1532. and *John Kendrick*, who died December 30. 1624. both mentioned above as great Benefactors to this Parish.

Sir Peter le Maire, Knt. who died in 1631. *Ætat.* 38.

Thomas Adrian, Esq; who died April 15. 1701. and was laid in his own Vault in this Church with his Ancestors, who had lived long in this Parish when he was born there.

Katharine Green, the Wife of *John Green*, Gent. who died November 5. 1690. his two Daughters *Angelet* and *Elizabeth*, and second Wife *Susanna*, who died October 29. 1700.

This Church is a Rectory, and hath been in the Collation of the Bishops of London for 300 Years, but before that it seems to have been in the noble Family of the *Newils*, by one of whom 'tis probable it was given to the Bishops of London. 'Tis of the yearly Value of 120 l. per Ann. by the Act of Parliament, besides the Glebe which is above 50 l. per Ann. in Ground-Rents for Houses.

Houses built on it, and will be much more when their Leases of forty Years from 1672. are expired, unless again renewed for Fines.

Among the Rectors of this Parish we find *Henry Caesar*, alias *Adelmare*, an Oxford Doctor, third Son of *Cesar Dalmarius*, an Italian Physician to Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, (Sir *Julius Caesar*, Master of the Rolls, being his eldest Brother, and Mr. *Thomas*, a Baron of the *Exchequer*, his second) He was a Prebendary and Dean of *Ely*, and died June 22. 1632. aged 72 Years. He gave to *Jesus College* in *Cambridge* two Fellowships of 12 l. per Ann. and five Scholarships of 5 l. per Ann. for Scholars elected from the King's Free-School at *Ely*.

James Cranford had it in 1642. by the Sequestration of Mr. *Hansley*, and died in 1657. He was a painful Preacher, tho' a Presbyterian, a good Linguist, Schoolman, and Divine. His Son *James Cranford* succeeded him, but came off from his Father's Principles.

Doctor *John Pearson*, Master of *Trinity-College*, and Bishop of *Chester*, was first Preacher at *St. Clement Eastcheap*, and then collated to this Rectory. He was a most eminently learned Man, and is particularly famous for his Exposition on the Creed, which was first delivered in Sermons, in one or both those Places.

In this Church *Peter Patesbul*, an *Augustine* Frier, and the Pope's Chaplain, being a Favourer of *Wickliff's* Doctrine, and forsaking his private Profession, preached against his own Order, and inveighed against their horrible Crimes, which some of the Monks being informed of, while he was doing it, twelve of them rushed into the Church, and one of them openly contradicted him, which gave such Offence to the Congregation, many of them being of *Wickliff's* Judgment, that the People beat him, threatened to kill him, and burn the House of such Sodomites and Traytors, and had done it had not Doctor *Asbourn*, and another Monk, Men of good Repute, perswaded them to spare both, and the Sheriffs of *London* dispersed them. *Patesbul* being thus defended and maintained, was desired by the Hearers to set down in Writing what he was about to have delivered, which he

accordingly did, and in it accused his Fellow-Monks of murdering divers of their Brethren, and committing Sodomy, Treason, and many other grievous Crimes, and fastened it on the Door of *St. Paul's Church*, that he might shame his Order the more. He was protected by divers of great Name and Power.

2. The Halls in this Ward are, 1. *Carpenters-Hall*, situate in *Threadneedle-street*, on the South-Side of *London-Wall*, almost against the East-End of *Bethlehem*. It is very ornamentally built of Timber. They were incorporated or made a Company Anno 1476. and consist of a Master, three Wardens, Assistants of an uncertain Number, 899 on the Livery, besides Yeomanry.

2. *Drapers-Hall* situate on the North-Side of *Throckmorton street*. It is a very spacious and noble Building, containing the four Sides of a Quadrangle, each Side elevated on Columns which constitute Piazza's. To it belongs a large and pleasant Garden with Walks. The Hall is adorned with a stately Skreen, Enrichments, and fine Wainscot, and there are several large Rooms well wainscotted. It was anciently the House of the Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, Vicar-General, and Lord Chamberlain to King *Henry VIII.* which he built in the Place of several Tenements which he pulled down. The *Drapers* of *London* bought it and made it their Common Hall. This Company are rich, and were incorporated by King *Henry VI.* Anno 1438. They consist of one Master, four Wardens, thirty Assistants, and 178 on the Livery. They are the third Company of the twelve, of one of which the Lord Mayor must be free. There have been Mayors of this Company 119 Years, the first of them being *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, a Person noble by Birth. The blessed Virgin is their Patroness.

3. *Merchant Taylors-Hall*, situate on the South-Side of *Threadneedle-street*, which was anciently the Estate of *Edmund Crepin*, Lord *Crepin*, and was sold to the King's Pavilion-Maker *John* of *Tackley*, for the Use of this Company, then held by Sir *Olivar Ingham*, Knt. Anno 1331. 6 *Edw. III.* This Hall was for a Time after it was purchased, called the *New-Hall*, or *Taylors-Inn*, to distinguish it from their old Hall which stood in *Basing-street*.

street in Cordwayners street Ward. It is a capacious Hall, adorned within with Hangings, which, tho' old, are valuable for their Curiousness. They contain the History of their Patron St. John Baptist.

The Master and Wardens of this Company then called *Tailors*, and *Linnen-Armourers* were the Keepers of the Guild and Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, and to them as such *William* and *John Otewich*, by a Licence of King Henry IV. Reg. 6. gave the Patronage of the Church called *Martins Otewich*, who thereupon built seven Alms-houses for seven poor Men of their Company, and their Wives (if they have any) to whom at first they allowed only 14 d. a Week; but now the Stipend is augmented by the said Master and Wardens to 2 s. per Week each, besides Coals, to which Mr. *Walter Fish*, sometime Master of the Company, and the Queen's Taylor hath added 20 s. a-year to each of them.

This Company is very ancient, and tho' we know not exactly the Time of their Incorporation, yet we find these Evidences of it, viz. King Edward I. Reg. 28. confirmed this Guild by the Name of *Tailors* and *Linnen-Armourers*, and gave them an Authority on *Midsummer* Day to choose them a Master and Wardens; whereupon upon *Midsummer* Day 1300. they chose *Henry de Ryall* to be their Pilgrim, (for so the Master of this Mystery was then called) and four Wardens (then called *Purveyours* of them) because they were so long as the Guild and Fraternity of St. John Baptist stood, to beg for and gather up the Alms for the poor Brethren and Sisters.

The Patent for the Arms of this Company was granted Anno 1480. to *Edw. IV.* but King Henry VII. because divers of this Fraternity had been great Merchants, and carried divers sorts of Goods into several Parts of the World, to the great Honour of the Kings of this Realm, and Profit of the Subject, and had exercised the Buying and Selling of Woollen Cloth and other Wares through the whole Realm of England, and chiefly in this City, his Majesty was pleased to change and transfer their Guild, and incorporate them by the Name of the *Merchants and Wardens of the Merchant-Tailors of the Fraternity of St. John Baptist in the City of London.*

Things remarkable of divers Sorts. 1. *Gresham College*, a noble and ancient Structure, the Dwelling-House of Sir *Thomas Gresham* built given by him to certain Trustees for the Advancement of Learning after this Manner. Having founded the *Royal-Exchange* in 1566. he gave half the Profits of it to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, and their Successors for ever, in trust, That they should provide four well-qualified Persons to read Lectures of Divinity, Geometry, Musick, and Astronomy, within his late Dwelling-house, allowing each of them 50 l. per Annum; and the other Moiety to the *Mercers Company*, that they might find three Readers, viz. of Civil-Law, Physick, and Rhetorick, paying each of them also 50 l. per Ann. besides which he appointed each of them handsome Lodging. These Lectures were begun in 1597. and were ordered to be read weekly, as they have continued almost ever since in this Order:

The Divinity Lecture,	Beginning at 9
on <i>Mundays</i> . The Civil	in the Morning,
Law Lecture, on <i>Tuesday</i>	and 3 in the Af-
The Astronomy Lecture,	ternoon in the
on <i>Wednesday</i> . The Geo-	Hall near the
metry Lecture, on <i>Thurs-</i>	South Angle of
day. The Rhetorick Lec-	the Court all the
ture, on <i>Friday</i> . The Phy-	Term-Time.
sick and Musick, on <i>Saturd.</i>	

These Readers deliver their Lectures in the Morning in *English*, and in the Afternoon in *Latin*, (except the Musick Reader, who always reads in *English*) and all Vacancies are supplied by the City and *Mercers Company*, according to the original Constitution.

This College is built round a Court of 144 Foot square, with Brick, and covered with Slate, and contains an Hall, a Repository, Library, and several Lodgings for the Professors. At the Southernly Corner of the Quadrangle of this College do meet every *Wednesday*, about three a-clock in the Afternoon, the Royal Society, who are a Corporation of the greatest Proficients in all kind of Learning, and especially in natural and experimental Knowledge, in which they have made a very great Proficiency. The Beginning of this Society was thus: A few philosophical Gentlemen met at Bishop *Wilkin's* Lodgings at *Wadham*

College in *Oxford*, which in a little Time so increased, that two Years before the Restoration they met at *Gresham College*, and began to be so famous that King *Charles H.* in 1663. was induced to grant them a Charter of Incorporation dated April 22. wherein that King having styled himself their Founder, Patron, and Companion, constitutes them *The Royal Society*; and grants them these Privileges, viz. to be composed of a President, twenty Council and Fellows, with a Treasurer, Secretaries, and Curators, to purchase Lands, have a Common Seal, print their Proceedings, license Books, take Bodies of Malefactors for Anatomy, make By-Laws and Orders, and for their Arms the three Lions of *England*, with Supporters two hunting Hounds, &c. with this Motto:

NULLIVS IN VERBA.

The Repository is on the North Side of the Quadrangle, and contains a curious Collection of the Products of Nature and Art, not only of humane Bodies, but Beasts, Serpents, Birds, their Eggs and Nests; Fishes viviparous and oviparous, scaled and exanguious, with whole, double, and single Shells; Insects with naked and sheathed Wings, and creeping; Wood-Branches and Leaves; Fruits of several kinds, as Pears, Apples, Plums, Oranges, Calibashes, Babbas, and Genipats; Nuts, Berries, Cones, Lobes, Stalks, Mosses, Mushrooms, Sea-plants, and Sponges; animal Bodies petrified, Stones, Coral, and other like marine Productions; Gems, and other irregular Stones; Gold, Silver, and Copper, Tin, Lead, and Iron; Antimony, Mercury, and other metallick Bodies; Salts, Sulphurs, Earths, Oils, philosophick, mathematick, and mechanick Engines, &c. amounting to the Number of 323.

The Library which is 144 Foot long, and fifteen broad, and very spacious, contains in it forty-four Presses of Books, having in them 4000 Volumes in divers Languages and Faculties, especially relating to natural Philosophy. About thirty-five of them were given by the late Duke of *Norfolk*, and brought hither in 1679. from *Arundel House*; the rest have been given by

other Members of the Society, each contributing one of what they write and publish to this Library, which, with the Transactions of the Society, which are daily almost publishing, will make it in Time the most compleat Museum of that kind in the World. This Society consists at present of 174 Fellows, besides the President, who is to be himself, or his Deputy, at every Meeting, to put such Questions, and propound such Subjects as are proper for their Entertainment, and order Experiments then under Consideration, to be brought before them; the Treasurer who receives and pays all Money according to their Rules and Orders; two Secretaries, who acquaint the Society with such Informations, Letters, Replications, &c. as come to them on their Account, register Experiments and all Proceedings at their Meetings, and cause their Transactions to be printed; and an Operator, who provides Matters for Experiments, shows the Museum, &c.

On the Back-Part of this College the same generous Person *Sir Thomas Gresham* hath founded eight Alms-houses for eight decayed Citizens of *London*, who besides their Dwelling gratis, receive for their Sustainment 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per Ann. each, paid to them quarterly by equal Portions out of the Chamber of *London*; also a Load of Coals yearly, and a Gown once in two Years.

2. In this Ward was also anciently a large House belonging to the Abbot of *St. Albans*. And,

3. A famous Free-School belonging to the College or Hospital of *St. Anthony of Vienna*; but they are now demolished.

4. The chief Office for the Penny-Post is kept in *Broad-street* in this Ward, the other five, who have the whole City divided to them are in *Queen's Head-Alley* in *Pater-Noster-Row*, in *Chichester-Rents* in *Chancery-Lane*, in *St. Martins-Lane*, in *Green Dragon Court* near *St. Saviour's Church* in *Southwark*, and on *Little Toller-Hill*. By this useful Undertaking, tho' but a late Project, Letters are sent and received with great Safety and Quickness to any Part of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, for 1 *d.* paid by the Sender, and for fifteen Miles, or thereabouts, for

for 1 *d*, from the Sender, and another from the Receiver; yet if this last remit an Answer, he alone pays the Penny. At the same Rates Parcels also are conveyed, provided they exceed not 10 *l*. Value, and 11 *l*. Weight. This Post goes to 280 Towns in the Country, and the Revenue of it to the King, clear of all Charges, is 4000 *l*.

This is all we find memorable in this Ward, and so we go to

7. Cornhill Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from *Cornhill*, the chief Street in it, which had its Denomination from a Corn Market, anciently kept there. It begins at the West-End of *London-Hall*, and taking in half of *Finken-Lane*, and as much of *Birchin-Lane*, goes down as far as *Stocks-Market*. It is governed by an Alderman Sir *Thomas Scawen*, Knt. and his Deputy Mr. *Richard Chaney*, five Common Councilmen, four Constables, four Scavengers, sixteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle. The Market, which was formerly here, as well for Fish and Flesh, as for Corn, was at length removed into *London-Hall*, where it has continued ever since, tho' of late little or no Corn is sold there. It is memorable that while the Market was in *Cornhill*, it was enacted, That no Butcher should sell Beef for above an Half-penny a Pound, and Mutton for Half-penny half-farthing, which was certainly intended for the Benefit of the People; but it proved the contrary, for the Graziers knowing what their Beasts would weigh, raised the Price of them, which obliged the Butchers to do the like, and so whereas the People could have three Pounds or better of Beef for a Penny, the Price became near double.

The most remarkable things in this Ward are, 1. The Churches. 2. The *Royal Exchange*. 3. Of divers Kinds. There is no Hall of any Company in this Ward.

1. Of the Churches there are but two. 1. *St. Peter's-Church*, so called, because at its Consecration it was dedicated to the Apostle *St. Peter*. This Church is of very great Antiquity, if we may believe a Writing in a Table, which before the Fire was fast chained to the South-Pillar, transcribed by

Mr. *Stow*, verbatim, and importing, That *Anno Christi* 179. *Lucius* the first Christian King of this Land founded this first Church in *London*, and made it an Archbishop's See, as it continued 400 Years, until the coming of *Augustine* the Monk, who removed the Metropolitan See to *Canterbury*, where it remains to this Day, and made *Melitus* the Monk, first Bishop of *London*, &c. But Mr. *Stow* producing the Authority of other Historians to contradict this Relation, as that of *Jocelin* of *Turnel*, who says it was *Thean*, Archbishop of *London*, that with the Help of *Kipon* King *Lucius's* chief Butler, built it, and that *Ebramus*, the second Archbishop, built the Library adjoining to it; and that of *William Flurissou*, who is of Opinion that it was *St. Peter's-Church* at *Westminster*, and not this that King *Lucius* built. We shall infer no more from the whole Account than that it is a very ancient Church, perhaps as ancient as any in *England*, and much the oldest in this City.

This Church was burnt down in the Fire in 1666. but was again fully rebuilt in 1687. It is built all of Stone, except Part of the South-Side and the Tower; the Dome and Spire is composed of Timber, covered with Lead. It is wainscotted ten Foot high, the Chancel is separated from the Church with a Screen of fluted Pillars, Arches, and four large Pilasters. The old Inscription beforementioned, tho' of no great Authority, yet is still thought to contribute so much to the Honour of this Church, that it hath been renewed and set up in the new-built Church.

The Library, which was once here, Mr. *Stow* gives us this Account of it, viz. That within seventy Years from the Time he wrote his Survey; *John Leland* viewed it, and commended the Books; but now the Books are gone, and the Place is possessed by the School-master and his Usher for a Number of Scholars, who are learning their Grammar-Rules, &c. 'Tis probable the Grammar-School, which was one of those settled in *London* by Act of Parliament 25 *Hen. VI.* and was kept in some other Place of this Parish at that Time, was removed hither.

The Charities in this Parish are not set up in this Church, and perhaps deserve

the more to be taken Notice as we find them set down in Mr. *Stow*, viz. *William Kingstone*, Fishmonger, who gave certain Tenements called the *Horse Mill* in *Graft Church street* to this Church in which he was buried about the Year 1298.

Mr. *Peter Mason*, Taylor, gave to this Church 7*l.* sterling a Year for ever out of certain Tenements in *Cole Church Parish*. He died about 1416.

Lancelot Thompson, Draper, who was buried in this Church, gave 20*l.* for the yearly Preaching of five Sermons till the Money shall be fully out, and moreover gave 100*l.* to the Drapers-Company in Trust, that they should allow yearly for ever 5*l.* a-year to the Poor of this Parish for Bread and Coals.

Mr. *Boniface Tatam* gave 40*s.* a-year for four Sermons, and thirteen Penny Loaves to the Poor of this Parish so long as the Lease of the *Mermaid* in *Cornhill*, (then a Tavern) shall endure; but that is long since expired. He was buried in this Parish February 3. 1606.

Alderman *Walthal*, who was buried in this Church September 2. 1606. gave 20*l.* to the Stock of this Parish; forty Marks for forty Sermons to be preached in this Church; 200*l.* to be lent to ten young Men trading and dwelling in the Parish, upon sufficient Security, for four Years, paying each of them 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly for the Benefit of the Poor for Bread and Coals; and 5*s.* yearly to the Churchwardens and Overseers to see his Will performed.

Mr. *Robert Warden*, Poulterer, who was buried in this Church November 18. 1609. gave out of a Messuage in *Bishopsgate street*, but in this Parish 3*l.* and 12*l.* yearly for ever, viz. 52*s.* for wheaten Bread, to be distributed every Sunday at 12*d.* to the Poor, and 10*s.* for two Sermons to be preached yearly to the Company of Poulterers, 4*s.* to the Clerk, and 2*s.* to the Sexton for Attendance.

Mr. *John Malin*, a Physician, gave 40*l.* to the Poor of this Parish, to be distributed to them on Friday Mornings for ever. He was buried in this Church May 25. 1613.

The old Monuments of this Church were demolished, and totally consumed by the late dreadful Fire; but Mr. *Stow* has pre-

served the Memory of several besides what are abovementioned among the Charities, viz. *Nicholas Priscot*, Mercer and Alderman, *Richard Manhall*, 1503. *John Unisburgh*, Poulterer, in 1410. Sir *William Bowyer*, Mayor, Sir *Henry Hubert*, Mayor, 1546. Sir *Christopher Morice*, Master-Gunner of England to King Henry VIII. *Edward Ebrington*, Esq; chief Butler to King Edward VI. Sir *William Bowyer*, Lord of the Admiralty, who died April 22. 1544. and *Willeam Messe* and *Julian* his Wife, with some others; since the Fire there is only one Monument in Memory of the pious and learned Dr. *James Buck*, some time Rector of this Parish, who died in 1685.

The Advowson of this Church hath all along passed with *Leaden-Hall* from the *Nevils* by *Thomas Coggeshall*, *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, and others, to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, who have presented to it ever since 1429. The Settlement made by Act of Parliament in lieu of Tithes upon the Minister of this Parish is 110*l.* per Ann. and the Glebe is let at 50*l.* per Ann.

Mrs. *Lucy Edge*, in the Year 1630. gave 21*l.* 10*s.* per Ann. to this Church, and appointed that 20*l.* should be paid to the Lecturer, 20*s.* to the Poor, 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Clerk, and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Sexton every Year. Sir *Benjamin Thorowgood*, Knt. and Alderman, in 1682. built Shops at the West-End of the Church Yard, and settled them upon the Parish for the Maintenance of the Organ and Organist, to play on all Sundays and Holidays. The Shops are let at 24*l.* per Ann.

John Foxton founded a Chantry in this Church, and *Robert de la Hyde*, another for a Priest to pray for his Soul for ever, to which the Dean of *St. Paul's* presented in 1328. King Henry IV. Reg. 4. established also a Guild or Brotherhood of *St. Peter* in this Church, to which the Chantry of *John Foxton* abovesaid was annexed, both to be performed at the Altar of *St. George*. The Rector of this Parish, and the Wardens of the said Chantries were Patrons.

Dr. *John Tayler*, Master of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, and consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln* in 1552. was Rector of this Parish. He was one of the Compilers of our Li-

Liturgy in 1548. by King Edward VI's Order. He had likely to have been greatly troubled for refusing to hear Mass when Queen Mary I. came to the Crown, but prevented it by a Sickness, of which he died. *William Fairfax*, who was deprived for his Loyalty in 1642. *Dr. Hodges*, Dean of Hereford, and *Dr. Beveridge*, the late pious and learned Bishop of St. Asaph, were Rectors of this Parish.

2. *St. Michael's Cornhill Church*, so called from *St. Michael* the Archangel, who was Captain of those blessed Angels, whose Victory over the Devil we commemorate on September 29. annually. It is an ancient Church; for *Mr. Stow* tells us, that he finds that *Alnothus* the Priest, gave it to the Abbot and Convent of *Cowsham*, (it should be *Evesham*) in *Worcestershire*, who granted it over again to one *Sparling* a Priest, on Condition that he should yearly pay a Mark to the said Abbot, and find him Lodging, Salt, Water, and Fire, when he came to *London*. This was done in 1133. This Church was quite demolished by the Fire of *London* in 1666. except the Tower; but was again rebuilt and finished in 1672. and repaired and beautified in 1701. This Church is built mostly of Stone, the Roof is cambered, and the Floor is nine Steps above the Street. It is paved with Stone, and the Chancel, the most Part, with Marble. The Pews are Oak, with which also the Church is wainscotted eight Foot high. There were before the Fire ten Bells in this Church, but now there is only one.

The Benefactors to this Parish, as *Mr. Stow* recites them, are, *William Raife*, *Robert Drope*, Mayor, who gave to the Poor 10 l. 200 Shifts, and 100 Gowns. His Widow *Jane* married *Edward Gray*, Viscount *Lisse*. She gave 90 l. in Money to the Beautifying of this Church; and her Messuage, which was large, was assured to the Parson and Churchwardens, and their Successors for ever, who let it for 8 l. 13 s. 4 d. but upon the Suppression the Parishioners resigned it as Chantry-Lands into the King's Hands in their own wrong, and lost it; both her first Husband and she were buried in this Church. He in 1485. she in 1500.

John Talus, Alderman, left a Tenement in this Parish to the Parson and Churchwar-

dens for ever, towards the Reparation of the Church, but they never had it, either through his Executors fraudulent concealing it, or their own Negligence in not inquiring after it.

Philip Gunter, Alderman of this City, gave two Sermons yearly for ever, one on the fifteenth Day of *March*, and the other on the fifteenth Day of *December*; and on a Table at the West-End under the Belfrey, are these Benefactors towards the rebuilding and beautifying the Church, viz. *Sir John Langha*, Knt. gave 500 l. *Sir Andrew Riccard*, 100 l. *James Clitherow*, Esq; 50 l. Three others 20 l. each, by which and other lesser Contributions, and the Money arising by the Act of Parliament, the Church was finished in 1672. *ut supra*.

Spencer Cowper, Esq; gave by his Will 5 l. per Ann. to be distributed in Bread every first Sunday in the Month, among the Poor of this Parish for ever, Anno 1678.

The Monuments of Note which *Mr. Stow* and others have preserved the Remembrance of (tho' demolished by the late Fire) and formerly in this Church, are, *Mr. Robert Fabian*, who wrote and published a Chronicle of *England* and *France*: In two Parts. 1. From *Brutus* to King *Henry II.* 2. From King *Richard I.* to King *Henry VII.* Cardinal *Wolsey* caused all his Books that he could get to be burnt, because they discovered the Clergy's Faults too plainly. He was an Alderman, and was buried in this Church in 1581. *Mr. Stow's* Grandfather in 1526. and Father in 1559.

Alderman *Peter Houghton*, who gave 600 l. to the four Hospitals of this City, to be equally divided between them, and 400 l. to the Grocers Company, to be lent to eight young Men of the same Company gratis for two Years. Colonel *Haitons*, *Sir William Cowper*, Knt. and Baronet, *Sir Edward Cowper*, Knt. and some others of less Note.

The Living here is a Rectory, anciently in the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of *Evesham* abovesaid, and continued in them to the Year 1503. when they pass'd it over to the Master, Warden, Brethren and Sisters of the Fraternity of our blessed Lady of Drapers, who have ever since continued the Patrons of it. The

Tithes

Tithes of this Church are by Act of Parliament made of the yearly Value of 140 *l.* besides Perquisites and Glebe worth near 40 *l.* more. There are ten annual Gift-Sermons belonging to this Church, and a Lecture preached every Sunday and Holiday-Morning at six a-clock, for the Maintenance of which *John Rayney, Esq;* free of the Company of Drapers, gave 40 *l.* a-year for ever to be paid by that Company. It is charged upon certain Houses in *Grace-Church street*

2. The *Royal Exchange*, the most beautiful, strong, and stately Building of its kind in the Universe. It was erected after this Manner: The Exchange in *Lombard street* being found inconvenient, *Sir Thomas Gresham*, a Gentleman of a publick Spirit, and a great Promoter of Charity and Learning, offered the City to build them a more commodious one, if they would provide him a fit Situation, whereupon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the Name of the City, purchased eighty Houses, which they pulled down, and having levelled the Ground whereon the present Exchange stands, gave Possession of it to *Sir Thomas Gresham* in 1566. 7 *Eliz.* who immediately went about the Building of it, laid the Foundation in June 7. following, and had the same finished in November 1567. It was built with Brick, and covered with Slate, and January 27. 1570. *Queen Elizabeth* came to see it, and entering in at the South-gate, caused it to be proclaimed by an Herald at Arms and Sound of Trumpet *The Royal Exchange*, to be its Name ever after; but this Building being destroyed by the Fire in 1666. was re-edified much more stately than before, by the City and Mercers Company, of *Portland Stone* within and without, with curious Architecture at the Expence of 50000 *l.* King *Charles II.* laid the first Stone, and it was finished Anno 1669.

This curious Fabrick is thus contrived and adorned. Above Stairs are Walks round it with near 200 Shops, some Years ago full of choice Commodities for Men and Womens Apparel; but the Trade here is mightily abated of late, so that many Shops are empty. Below Stairs also are several Shops along the Cloisters, and Portico on

both Sides, and underneath are large vaulted Cellars, of which was not long since made of annual Rents near 5000 *l.* Within the Quadrangle (which is a Parallelogram 144 Foot long, and 117 broad) are Cloisters all round for the Merchants to meet in to shelter them from the Weather. On the Sides of the Buildings above the Cloisters are twenty-four Niches, eighteen of which are replenished with the Statutes of our Kings and Queens, beginning at *Edward I.* and ending with his present Majesty King *George*, Vacancies being left for such as are passed by in the Succession, viz. King *Henry IV.* *Edward II.* *Richard II.* &c. *Sir Thomas Gresham's* Effigies also is set up in a Nich under the Piazza, and above Stairs. The Area of the Court is paved with fine Pebble, and in the Center upon a Marble Pedestal is a Statue of King *Charles II.* portrayed in a *Roman* Habit by the Hand of the ingenious *Mr. Gibson*, erected at the Charge of the Merchant-Adventurers, Anno 1684. The Roof without is fenced with Rails and Banisters, and within is adorned with Dragons and Demi-Virgins the Supporters of the Arms of the City and Mercers Company. The Tower, and Turret or Lanthorn is 178 Foot high, having within it twelve tunable Bells, and a Clock with Chimes, which beat on them every Day at nine, twelve, three, and six a-clock, and on the outside are four Clock-Dials fronting the four Cardinal Points of the Heavens, East, West, North, and South.

3 Other things of old or at present remarkable in this Ward are. 1. A Standard of *Thomas Water*, raised by *Peter Morris*, a German, who by an artificial Forcier conveyed it in Pipes over the Steeple of *St. Magnus's Church* to the highest Ground of all the City, where the main Pipes rising into this Standard, plentifully served the Inhabitants adjoining, and cleansed the Streets. 2. The Tun, a Prison built of Stone by *Henry Wallis*, Lord Mayor, for Night-Walkers and other suspicious Persons. It was so called, because it was built almost in the Fashion of a Tun set an End. This Prison was afterward converted to a Conduit in 1401. and a Cage set upon it with a Pillory on the Top of it, Water being brought to it in leaden Pipes from *Tyburn*.

burn. 3 The King's Weigh house, where Merchandizes of all sorts brought from beyond Sea, were weighed at the King's Beam. This House had a Master, and under him four Master-Potters, who had other Porters under them, and a strong Cart with four Horses to fetch and carry the Wares from and to the Merchants Houles to the Beam. 4 A Pulpit-Cross erected by Sir John Rudstone, Lord Mayor, in St. Michael's Church-Yard, not much unlike that in St. Paul's Church-yard. 5. The Pope's-Head Tavern, which with the Buildings near it, was anciently the Seat of some great Man, or rather the Palace of our Kings, as may appear from the Arms graven on it, viz. three Leopards passant guardant, which was the whole Arms of England, till King Edward III. quartered them with the Arms of France. These are all the things Cornhill Ward affords us remarkable; so we proceed to

8. Langbourn Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from a *Long Bourn*, or Brook, which rising in *Fenchurch-street*, ran from thence into *Lombard street* to the West-End of St. Mary Woolnoth's Church, where it turned and dividing into several small Streams, ran down *Shreebourn-Lane* into the *Thames*. The chief Streets of this Ward are *Fenchurch street* and *Lombard-street*. It is governed by an Alderman Sir Peter Deime, Knt. and his Deputy Mr. Henry Hankey, eight Common Councilmen, fifteen Constables, nine Scavengers, seventeen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

The things remarkable in this Ward are,

1. The several Churches, viz. 1. St. Mary and St. Gabriel *Fenchurch*, which stood before the Fire of London in the midst of the Street so called, which took its Name from the Fenny Ground made by the *Bourn* or Brook abovementioned passing through it. It was a small Church, but worthily adorned and beautified. *Helming Legget*, Esq; gave an House and Garden to this Church, 49 Ed. III. 1375. the first to be a Parsonage-House for the Rector, and the other a Church-yard. This Church suffered the common Fate with many others in the Conflagration of London, and upon the

building of the Churches this was by the Act of Parliament totally demolished, and the Site thereof laid to the Street; but the Parish was annexed to St. Margaret Patten, and both made of the yearly Value of 220*l.* to the Incumbents in lieu of Tithes.

2. St. Dionys Back Church, so called from *Dionysius* the *Araopagite*, who being converted by St. Paul, Acts 17. ult. was made Bishop of Athens, and suffered Martyrdom there under Domitian. And the Addition of *Back-Church* is made, because it stands a little backward from *Fenchurch-street*, to distinguish it from another Church that fronts that Streer. This Church was new-built in the Reign of King Henry VI. when *John Bugge*, Esq; and Alderman, and *John Darby* (as Mr. Stow informs us) contributed largely to it. It was burnt down in 1666. but was rebuilt in 1674. but the Steeple was not finished till ten Years after. It is built partly of Stone and Brick, handsomely wainscotted and pewed, the Pulpit carved and finiered, the Altar-piece well adorned, and the Font of Marble, placed directly opposite to the Communion-Table at the West-End.

The Benefactors to the Building, finishing, and adorning of this Church are exhibited in a printed List, and are so many that it would be tedious to recite them, their Contributions being most of them small; for there were sixty-seven that contributed to the Bells, Clock, and Dial; fifty-eight towards the Painting of the Church. The Ornaments also had divers Contributors, as one a Pulpit-Cushion, another a Carpet for the Communion-Table, &c. The lasting Charities are these, viz. Sir Robert Jessfreys gave for reading Prayers for ever 20*l.* per Ann. Mr. Findal 2*l.* 12*s.* Mr. John Heurt, 5*l.* 4*s.* Sir Robert Clark, 2*l.* Mr. Anthony Abdy, 7*l.* 10*s.* Lady Harvey 6*l.* per Ann. and several others of lesser Note.

Mr. Stow mentions these Persons buried in this Church, viz. Mr. Bugg and Mr. Darby, the Lady Wicks, Widow of Hugh Wicks, sometime Mayor of London, who gave Lands for Sermons; Robert Paget, Sheriff in 1506. Sir Thomas Curteis, Mayor in 1557. Sir James Harvey, Mayor in 1581. and Sir Edward Osborne, Mayor, buried in 1591. And two Monuments are for Mrs. Katharine Woodward, and

and Mr. *John Hewit*, the Benefactor above-mentioned, who died in *July 3. 1602.*

Monuments in this Church put up since the Fire are for

Mr. *Philip Lackson*, Merchant, set up by his Wife *Elizabeth* in 1686.

Mr. *James Wood* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died, he *July 26. 1700.* she, *October 17. 1690.*

Sir *Arthur Ingram*, Knt *Spanish Merchant*, who died *September 12. 1681.* and near him

Anne Ingram his Lady, who died *March 29. 1702.* and *Hannah* their Daughter, who died *May 1. 1693.*

Daniel Rawlinson, Vintner, his Wife *Margaret's* eldest Son *Daniel*, and two Daughters *Elizabeth* and *Mary.*

Sir *Robert Jeffreys*, Knt. and Alderman, once Lord Mayor, President of the Hospitals of *Bridewel* and *Bedlam*, &c. who died *February 26. 1703.* and *Percilla* his Lady, who died *October 26. 1671.*

This Church is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury.* The Patronage was of old in the Prior and Chapter of the Church of *Canterbury*; but after the Dissolution in 1540. it was given to the Dean and Chapter, in whose Gift it still is. The Tithes by Act of Parliament are 120 l. per Ann. besides the Glebe and Perquisites.

Dr. *Warner*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, both in King *Charles I's* Reign, in which he suffer'd much for his Loyalty and Character, and in King *Charles II's*, the Founder of *Bromley* Alms-houses for twenty Ministers Widows, at 20 l. per Ann. each, was Rector of this Parish, and gave a yearly Pension to this Church by his Will.

Dr. *Hardy*, Dean of *Rocheſter*, and Archdeacon of *Lewis*, was also Rector here. As was also

Dr. *Carpenter*, Prebendary of *Windsor* and *Salisbury.* And

Dr. *Cafilion*, who succeeded Dr. *Mens* in the Deanery of *Rocheſter* in 1672.

3. *All-hallows, Lombard street*, so called from its Dedication to *All Saints.* Mr *Stow* tells us that *John Warner*, Armourer and Grocer, Sheriff in 1494. built the South Isle in this Church, and his Son *Robert* finished it in 1516. and so built the whole a-new between them. The late Fire of *London*

destroyed this Church, and it lay long waste, being not rebuilt till 1694. near thirty Years; but now it is a very spacious Church, well wainscotted and pewed, the Pulpit finely carved and finiered, and the Altarpiece very fine, and at the West End is an handsome Gallery and Organ, a Font, and Cover adorned with Figures and Enrichments.

The Benefactors to this Church are but few. Mr. *Stow* mentions the Pewterers Company to be Benefactors to the North Isle when the *Warners* built it, and we find more lately that Mr. *Thomas Jenney* gave 86 l. and there are nineteen others of less Note set up in the Vestry on a Table. The Monuments also are of little Note: Mr. *Stow* tells us that there were these in his Time, viz. for

The two *Warners*, and *John Walden*, a Draper.

Christopher Tolderney and *Susan* his Wife, who died, he *January 9. 1612.* and she, *March 20. following.*

Rebecca Crispe, Wife of *Nicholas Crispe*, Merchant, and Daughter of *John Pake* of *Bromfield* in the County of *Essex*, who died *April 27. 1616.*

Simon Horspools, Draper and Sheriff in 1591. who left 4 l. 4 s. to the Parish yearly for ever, to be distributed every Sunday to the Poor in Bread, and on St. *Thomas's* Day 12 d. in Money, and to the Clerk 13 s. 4 d. and to the Sexton 6 s. 8 d. for the Payment of which his Son *William* settled an House in *Corbets-Alley* in *Gracechurch-street.* He died *January 14. 1601.* aged seventy-five Years.

Ozan Wright or *Edwards*, a virtuous Matron, who died *March 5. 1613.* aged sixty-six Years.

Thomas Walker, Citizen and Vintner, who died *January 25. 1599.*

This Living is a Rectory, and the Patronage was in the Prior and Chapter of *Canterbury* till the Dissolution in 1540. when they being ejected, and a Dean and twelve Prebendaries placed in the Room, this Church was put into their Gift, as it still continues. It is one of the thirteen Peculiars which belong to the Archbishop of *Canterbury.*

4. *St Edmund the King*, so called from *Edmund King of the East-Angles*, who being a zealous Christian, was put to Death in a cruel Manner by the heathen *Danes*, led by *Hunquar* and *Hubba*. He was martyred at *Hoxon* in *Suffolk*; but after his Body was removed to another Town in the same County, where a great Church being built in Honour to him, the Place was called *St. Edmunds Burgh*, now *Bury*. It is probable this Church was built before the Dissolution of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, tho' we can't fix it in what Year, nor by whom; but however that be, it fell under the Desolation of the Fire in 1666. and was rebuilt in 1690. and the Parish Church of *St. Nicholas* united to it by Act of Parliament.

The Church is so built, that the greatest Length is from North to South, and the Altar-piece is at the North-End, a contrary Position to other Churches, but for what Reason we know not. It is well built of Stone, very well pewed and wainscotted, has a neat little Organ, Gallery, a Pulpit finely carved, and a marble Font, and spacious Altar-piece. On the West-Side of the Church are the King's Arms, and over-against them on the East-Side an Hatchment with the same Arms, and Supporters in Memory of *Queen Mary II.* with these Words under it.

In Memoriam Augustissima & Exoptatissima Regina MARIE. morte prematura, Dec. 28. 1694. Cælo Reddita.

The Charities given to this Church, as we find them in *Mr. Stow* are,

Mr. Richard Jay, Serjeant at Law, hath given to the Poor of this Parish, to be distributed in Bread, Coals, or otherwise yearly for ever 2 l. 5 s.

Mrs. Joan Lowen, of *Rainham* in the County of *Essex*, Widow, hath given to be distributed to thirteen poor People every Sunday in Penny-Loaves 2 l. 12 s.

Mr. John Torkington hath also given yearly for ever 40 s. to be disposed to the Poor in Bread, or otherwise, to be paid by the Master and Wardens of the Drapers Company, or out of the Corner-house situate in this Parish.

Sir Richard Champion, Knt. hath also given to the Poor out of an House called *Beades* in *Birchin-Lane*, to be distributed in Bread, or otherwise, 2 l. 14 s. out of which the Churchwardens are allowed 12 d. each for their Care.

John Rois, Citizen and Mercer, hath given to six poor People of this Parish a Penny-Loaf every Sunday yearly for ever, payable out of his House in this Parish.

William Wasfen hath given 40 s. to be delivered out to the Poor of this Parish in Bread, or otherwise, and paid out of his Dwelling-House in *St. Clement's-Lane*.

The Monuments of *Nore*, as *Mr. Stow* sets them down to us, are for

Sir John Milburne, Draper, Mayor, who deceased 1555. buried by *Dame Joan* and *Dame Margaret*, his two Wives, under a Tomb of Touch.

Sir William Chester, Draper, Mayor in 1560. with his Wives, among his Ancestors.

Sir George Barn, Mayor in 1586.

John Shute, Painter-Stainer, Sept. 25. 1163.

This Living is a Rectory, and the Advowson was anciently in the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity, Christ Church, London*; in whom it continued till their Suppression, and then it remained in the Crown for some short Time; but was soon granted to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his Successors, in whom it has continued ever since. By the Act of Parliament for the settling the Revenues of the Livings of this City this is valued at 180 l. per Ann. besides the Glebe and Perquisites.

There were anciently two perpetual Chantries founded in this Church, the one for the Soul of *Richard Toky*, the other dedicated to *St. John*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Thomas* the Martyr, by *Matilda at Vume*, the Relict of *John at Rose*, Anno 1382.

Ephraim Paget, Minister of this Parish above forty Years, and very old, falling into the rebellious Times was so molested and troubled by the Enemies of the Church, that he meerly for Quietness Sake left his Living, and retired to *Deptford* in *Kent*, where he spent his old Age in great Devotion and Retiredness, dying in April 1647.

5. *All-Hallows-Staining*, or *Stone Church* so called from its Dedication to *All-Saints*, and

Staining, or *Stane-Church*, to differ it from other Churches of the same Dedication; because whereas they were built of Timber, this was built of Stone, which was not so common in those ancient Times. We find not how long this Church has been built, but its Decay bespeaks it to be very old; for tho' it escaped the great Fire, it fell down of it self three Years after, and was soon rebuilt.

This Church is very plain both without and within, but is well wainscotted and pewed, the Altar-piece is old Painting upon Cloath, and in the East-Window over it are the Queen's Arms very large and in fine Colours nealed, and on each Side the Grocers and Lady *Sluny's*, who gave the Window to this Church. The Height of this Church is twenty-four Foot, and of the Tower seventy.

The Benefactors to this Church and Poor are hung up in a Table at the West-End of the Church, viz. *John Coffin*, Girdler, who died in 1244. gave out of certain Tenements an hundred Quarters of Charcoal to be distributed yearly among the Poor.

Mr. John Mun, a Draper, gave toward the Repairing of this Church 100*l.* he died in 1615.

Mrs. Mary Benam gave 5*l.* 2*s.* a-year for ever. which is distributed 2*s.* a Sunday.

Captain *Turwill* has given 40*l.* to the Churchwardens, to pay yearly to ten poor Widows.

Here are no Monuments of Note put up since the rebuilding of the Church, when the old ones were either demolished or so defaced, that they were not legible; but *Mr. Stow* hath preserved the Names of such as had Monuments in this Church in his Time, viz.

Sir John Test, a Knight of the holy Sepulchre, who died about 1486.

Sir John Steward, and his Lady *Alice*. *Mr. Robert Stone*, and *John Boscock*, Esq;

Mr. Christopher Holt, a Clerk in the Custom-house, upon whose Tomb was a long Epitaph engraven in English Verse, shewing the Place of his Nativity, &c.

Sir Richard Tate, Embassador to King Henry VIII. who was buried in 1554.

This Church was a Rectory of old in the Patronage of the *Walshams*, and after them

of *Mr. John Hyneland*, Priest; but being at length given to the Abbey of *Graces*, was appropriated to the Abbot and Convent thereof by *Simon Sudbury*, Bishop of London in 1367. and their Successors for ever, upon Condition that a Monk of their House should supply the Cure, or that they would provide a secular Priest to do it, and reserving to himself an annual Pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* and to the Chapter of *St. Paul's* 3*s.* 4*d.* and the Successors of both for ever. After the Dissolution this Rectory was granted to *George Bingley*, and his Heirs, to be held of the Crown in Socage, who gave it to the Grocers Company, who have been the Patrons ever since. It is a Curacy or Donative, but it is by the late Act of Parliament converted in a Manner into a Rectory, the whole Tithes being paid to the Incumbent for his own Use, and valued at 100*l.* per Annum.

6. *St. Mary Wolnoth*, so called from its Dedication to the *Virgin Mary*, but as to the Addition *Mr. Stow* says he can't find the Reason of it. *St. Mary Woolchurch*, which stood in *Walbrook Ward* by *Stocks-Market*, is united to this Church since the Fire of London. The Reason of this Addition *Mr. Stow* says, was, because there was a Beam placed in the Church-Yard for the weighing of Wool, and there used till *Mr. Churchman* removed it to *Wool-key* near the Custom-house, then building by him 6 *Rich. II.* This Church was built by *Sir Hugh Brits*, Goldsmith and Keeper of the King's Exchange, &c. who died in 1496 and was rebuilt in 1620. It is built of Stone, and the Side next *Lombard-street* is very beautiful, but the Steeple is old, unless lately erected. The Inside wants beautifying, yet hath a good Gallery, handsome Pulpit, and Pews, a decent Altar-piece, and good Organ.

The Benefactors to this Church are *Sir Simon Eyre*, who gave the Tavern called the *Cardinal's Hat* in *Lombard street*, some Tenements adjoining and the Alley from *Lombard street* to *Cornhill*, and the Appurtenances, towards the Maintenance of the Brotherhood of our Lady, established in this Church.

Sir Martin Bows Mayor, gave certain Lands for the Discharge of the whole Ward from the Payment of Fifteenths given the King by the Parliament.

Sir *John Purcell*, and his Lady, were worthy Benefactors to this Church. Their Wills and Sir *Martin Bows* are carefully kept in this Church in fair Tables.

John Wingar, Grocer, Mayor in 1504. gave Money and Plate.

Sir *Richard Shore*, one of the Sheriffs in 1505. was a great Benefactor.

The Monuments mentioned by Mr. *Stow* are for Sir *Hugh Brice*, abovementioned, and *Guy Brice*, the Lady *Peach*, *Thomas Knocket*, Draper; *John Moager*, Pewterer, and *Emme*, his Wife; Sir *John Purcell*, abovementioned, *Thomas Roch*, and *Andrew Michael*, Vintners, and *Joan* their Wife; *William Hilton*, Taylor to King *Henry VIII.* who was buried in 1519. *Robert Arnades*, Master of the King's Jewels; Sir *Martin Bows*, abovementioned, and Sir *Thomas Ramsey*, Others now standing are for Sir *Thomas Vyner*, erected in 1672. and another for his Son *Thomas Vyner*, Esq; who died February 2. 1666: Sir *William Phips*, Knt. Governour of *Massachusetts* near *New-England*, who died February 18. 1594.

This Church is a Rectory, and the Advowson was all along in the Gift of the Priorefs and Convent of *St. Helens, London*; till it was dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* who gave it Reg. 31. to Sir *Martin Bows*, aforesaid, in whose Family the Patronage has continued ever since. By the Union of *St. Mary Woolchurch* to this, the Tithes by Act of Parliament are settled at 160 l. per Ann. Here were anciently two perpetual Chantries in this Church, the one for the Souls of *Gregory de Rakefley*, Mayor of *London*, from 1275, to 1282. and *Amicia* his Wife, of which the Parishioners were Patrons; the other for the Souls of *Thomas Knocket*, his Brother *Gregory*, and their Wives, and other Relations, of which the Nuns of *Clerkenwel* were Patrons. The Site of the Church and Church-yard of *St. Mary Woolchurch* is added to *Stocks market*.

2. *Pewterers-Hall*, an handsome large Place with a Parlour and Court-Room adorned with Wainscot, Hangings, and the Picture of Mr. *William Smallwood*, who was Master of this Company, 2 Hen. VII. and gave to the Society of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Company of *Pewterers, London*, and their Successors for ever,

this common Hall with a Garden and six Tenements thereunto joining by his Will dated August 23. 1487. They were incorporated in 1482. and were appointed to have one Master, two Wardens, twenty-eight Assistants, and 103 on the Livery, beside the Commonalty. They are the sixteenth Company.

3. The General Post-Office is situate on the South-Side of *Lombard street*, and in this Ward; this Office is in the Hands of the King, and executed by two Post-masters General, who are at present in 1721. the Honourable *Edward Carteret*, Esq; and *Galfridus Walpole*, Esq; who have a Salary of 2000 l. per Annum. It is divided into two Parts, viz. The inland and foreign Offices, in which Letters being put, are sent abroad and received from all Parts thus:

Every Monday to *France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Harwich, Kent*, and the *Downs*; every TUESDAY to the united *Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark*, and to all Parts of *England, Scotland* and *Ireland*. Every WEDNESDAY to *Harwich, Kent*, and the *Downs*; every THURSDAY to *France, Spain, Italy*, and all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*; every FRIDAY to the *Spanish* and united *Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Harwich, Kent*, and the *Downs*. And every SATURDAY, to all Parts of *England, Scotland*, and *Ireland*. This Post also goes every Day to the Places where the Court resides, to the Rendezvous of his Majesty's Fleet, and *Tunbridge*, during the Season of drinking the Waters. This Office is managed by seventy-seven Persons, who give their constant Attendance, and 182 Deputy-Post-Masters.

The Order and Charge of sending Letters and Packets, according to the Acts of Parliament made in King *Charles II's* Reign and her late Majesty Queen *ANNE's*, is as followeth: a Letter, containing a whole Sheet of Paper, is conveyed eighty Miles for 3 d. two Sheets 6 d. and an Ounce 1 s. Above eighty Miles, a single Letter is 4 d. a double one 8 d. and an Ounce 1 s. 4 d. Packets other than Letters 1 s. 4 d. per Ounce, and to *Berwick* about 2 s. and this is performed with such Expedition, the Post generally going 120 Miles every twenty-

ty-four Hours, that in five or six Days an Answer may be had to a Letter 300 Miles distant from the Writer. And if any Gentleman desires to ride Post to any Town of England or Nore, Post-Horses are always in a Readiness, (with the Consent of the Owner) at the Rate of 3 *d.* per Mile, and 4 *d.* every Stage to the Post-Boy for conducting. The Revenue of this Office to the Crown (all Charges deducted for Officers, Post-masters, and Packet-Boats, which are thirteen) is accounted 110000 *l.* per Ann. We find nothing more observable in this Ward, and so we proceed to

9. Billingsgate Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the Gate fabulously said to be built by *Belinus*, a British King long before the Incarnation of Christ, which Founder if we reject, we must be contented to be ignorant of any, unless Mr. *Stow's* Conjecture will be accepted, That it took its Name from one *Beling*, or *Biling*, some later Owner of it, as *Somers Key*, &c. do. It is now a Kind of a Square, and has near it a commodious Place for Hoys and other Vessels, which bring up Fish, Salts, Oranges, Onions, Fruits and Corn of all Sorts. Here by Stat. 10 & 11 *Edw. 3. c. 24.* is a Market kept every Day, for Fish, and any Person may buy or sell Fish therein, the Sellers paying only for every Vessel with Salt-fish 20 *d.* a Voyage, and 8 *d.* a Day Groundage, and for Lobster-Boats, Vessels with fresh Sea-fish and Doggers or Smacks 13 *d.* a Voyage, and 2 *d.* Groundage, and for Oyster-Vessels 13 *d.* a Voyage, and 2 *d.* a Day Groundage, the Money to be disposed of as the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen shall direct. Mr. *Stow* tells us that this Place was appointed by the Kings of this Realm to be the only Port of such sort of Merchandizes instead of *Queen-Hith*, to prevent the pulling up of the Drawbridge on *London-bridge* so often. He also gives us an Account of the Customs which every Ship paid there for its Standage, &c. which because we suppose to be long since either altered or lost we shall not trouble our Reader with them. This Ward is governed by an Alderman *Robert Heyham*, Esq; and his Deputy Mr.

William Jenkins, nine Common Councilmen, six Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle. The most memorable things in it are,

1. The Churches which are, 1. *St. George Botolphs-Lane*, so called from *George a Cappodocian*, who being trained up in martial Affairs under *Dioclesian*, was made a Tribune, and then a *Comes* or Count of the Empire; but turning Christian, and blaming the Emperor for his barbarous Usage of the Christians, he was himself used as cruelly, being torn with Hooks, hacked with Bills and Swords, and at last beheaded April 23. This Saint is peculiarly honoured by the English Nation, being reckoned their Patron; as also of the noble Order of the Garter. His Heart is said to be buried in *St. George's Chapel in Windsor*. Many Churches are dedicated to him in England, as this is, and the Addition is taken from the Situation in *Botolph-Lane*. This Church was burnt down in the dreadful Fire, as was also *St. Botolph Billingsgate*, which upon the rebuilding of them were united, and the Revenue to the Minister by Act of Parliament made 180 *l.* per Annum.

This Church is built of Stone, and is pretty, tho' small. The Outside is handsome, and Inside well adorned. It is well pewed and waincotted, the Pulpit neatly adorned with Cherubims, &c. and the Gallery very convenient; the Altar-piece is decent, and over the Commandments is the Queen's Arms gilt and painted. We find no Benefactors to this Church, and as to Monuments, tho' Mr. *Stow* mentions several which had for above 200 Years been preserved from Ruin, as *William Combes*, who gave 40 *l.* towards the Works of this Church. *Richard Dryland*, Esq; who was Steward of the Household to *Humphry Duke of Gloucester*, in 1487. *William Mountford*, Surgeon to King *Henry VIII.* who was buried in 1544. and *Roger Delabere*, who founded a Chantry in it, yet at present we find only two, one for *Daniel Wigfal*, Merchant, who died March 18. 1698. and *Daniel Clint*, who was Clerk of this Church thirty Years, and died on December 8. 1605.

Mr. *Stow* giving an Account of *St. Botolph Billingsgate-Church*, tells us many Persons of Note were buried there, and had

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Monuments, tho' many of them were defaced and gone, viz. *Nicholas James*, one of the Sheriffs of London, Anno 1423. *Stephen Foster*, Mayor in 1454. *William Bacon*, one of the Sheriffs in 1480. *William Raincom*, Fishmonger, Mayor in 1426. who gave a Stone-house adjoining to the Church for a Vestry for ever, and certain Lands and Tenements to discharge the Wards of *Billinggate*, *Downgate*, and *Aldgate* of all Fifteenths laid upon them by Parliament, as also to the *Exchequer* 10 l. per Ann. to discharge the Sheriffs of their Farm of *Southwark*, so that all Persons might come and go Toll-free, and 8 l. more to the Sheriffs, that they might not gather them, and if there were any Overplus he ordered the one half to be laid out to store the Granaries of the City with Corn for the Poor, and the other to clear the *Thames* from all Shelves and other Stoppages of the Sailing, &c.

This Church is a Rectory, formerly in the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of *St. Saviour Bermondsey*, and so continued till the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.* when it was seized by the Crown, and hath continued in it ever since; but since the Union of *St. Botolph Billinggate*, of which the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* were Patrons, we find these last presented one Turn after the Union, and the King the last, and so we may judge that they are allowed an alternate Presentation by the Crown. The Site and Church-yard of this last Church is now used only as a Burial-place for that Parish.

2. *St. Mary at (or on) the Hill*, so called from its Situation upon the Hill, as we ascend from *Billinggate* to *Fenchurch street*, and the Dedication to the *Virgin Mary*. It is probable that it was an ancient Church; because it was rebuilt in 1497. much of the Charge being born by *Robert Revel*, Esq; formerly Sheriff of London. In laying the Foundation of this Church the Body of *Mrs. Alice Hackney* was found with a whole Skin and Bones, not corrupted, and her Joints pliable, tho' by the Inscription of her Tomb she had been buried 150 Years. This Church was burnt down by the raging Flames of 1666. but was rebuilt at the Charge of the Publick in 1672. the Parish of *St. Andrew Hubbard* being united to it,

that no Church might be built there, and so both to the Minister are 200 l. per Ann.

The Building of this Church is of Stone, and in the Middle is an handsome Cupulot. The Ornaments are agreeably neat, the Pulpit enriched with Cherubims, and finiered on the sounding Board, and the whole Inside well pewed and wainscotted. The Altar-piece is of *Norway Oak*, and upon the Pediment are the Queen's Arms. There are no Benefactors but to the Organ. The old Monuments which *Mr. Stow* hath preserved the Name of were for *Nicholas Exton*, Mayor in 1387. *William Cambridg*, Mayor in 1420. *William Philip*, Sergeant at Arms in 1473. *Robert Revel*, abovementioned; *William Remington*, Mayor in 1586. *Sir Thomas Blanke*, Mayor in 1582 upon whose Tomb is engraven a large English Epitaph, and the Time of his Death on October 28. Anno 1588. The Lady *Blanke*, who died February 2. 1596. *Sir Robert Hampson*, Knt. and *Katharine* his Lady, with some others. The Monuments that are now in this Church are only these; viz. For *Mr. John Haney*, who died October 12. 1700. and *Mr. Thomas Darval*, Merchant, and *Anne* his Wife, who died in 1700. and *Mr. John Wood*, a Distiller, who lived forty Years in this Parish, and died November 2. 1658.

The Patronage of this Church was for many Years in the Hands of private Patrons, but of late the perpetual Advowson hath been purchased by the Parishioners, who have presented four Turns. Here is a Lecture preached every Thursday founded by *Sir John Leman*, who gave 40 l. per Ann. for the Maintenance of it. In this Church anciently were two perpetual Chantries, the one founded by *Rose de Wrytel*, in 1330. to be said at the Altar of *St. Edmund*, and the other about *Richard II's* Reign, for the Souls of *John de Nasug*, his Father and Mother, and all the Faithful deceased, of both which the Rector and Parishioners being Patrons, the Lands, after the Dissolution, were given them, and they have employed them to buy the Advowson, pew, and repair the Church, and now pay the Organist with Part of the Rents. In this Church there is a solemn and charitable Custom upon Midsummer Day yearly, That the Company of Porters come thither in the Morning, and whilst

whilst the Psalms are reading, go two by two up to the Communion-Table, where stand Basons set on Purpose, and make their Offerings, and so return to their Seats, which done, the Inhabitants there present, both Men and Wives do the same, and the Money thus offered is given to the poor decrepid Porters.

3. *St. Margaret Pattens*, so called from *St. Margaret*, an holy Virgin and Martyr in the Reign of the Emperor *Decius*, and the Addition comes, as is supposed, from the Trade of Patten-making used in that Lane much about the Time it was built, to distinguish it from other Churches in this City, *Westminster*, &c. dedicated to the same Saint. *St. Gabriel Fenchurch* is united to this Parish. This Church was rebuilt in 1538. by the Help of a Rood set in this Church-yard, while it was pulled down and building, the People making their Oblations to it; but as soon as it was finished, the Rood was in the Night broken all to pieces. From thence the Lane was called *Rood-Lane*.

This Church was involved in the fatal Overthrow of the City by Fire in 1666. and was again rebuilt; but it was above twenty Years after, viz. in 1687. It is now a pleasant Church, built Part of Stone and Part of Brick. The Steeple is very lofty: It is well pewed and wainscotted, and hath a neat Gallery on the North-Side. The Altar-piece is of carved Wainscot, and the Foot-pace of black and white Marble.

The Benefactors to this Church and Poor are set up in an handsome, spacious Table on the North-Side of the Church, and are Mrs. *Joan Collier*, who gave 5 l. per Ann. for ever for Coals. For a Sermon 2 l. and to the Poor for Bread 2 l. in Money. Sir *Peter Vandeput* 100 l. Mr. *Richard Camden*, 20 l. for the Repairs of the Steeple, and fifteen more of lesser Note.

The Monuments preserved by Mr. *Stow* were for *Reginald West*, B. D. Parson of this Parish, who died October 2. 1563. *Thomas Gelson* and *Jane* his Wife, who died September 16. 1563. *Richard Glover*, Citizen and Pewterer, twice Master of his Company, and one of the common Council of the City, who died August 16. 1615. These were destroyed by the Fire, those that are now standing are only for *Giles Vandeput*, born at *Antwerp*, but a Merchant of *London*, who di-

ed February 14. 1646. *Ætat.* 70. *Sarah* his Wife, born at *Ipres*, who died March 4. 1656 *Ætat.* 67. *Peter* the Son of *Giles*, a great Merchant, who spake many Languages, and died February 10. 1668. *Ætat.* 57. *Jane* his Wife and seven Children, who died February 5. 1672. *Ætat.* 53. and another for *Edward Littler*, who died in 1674. and his Wife, who died in 1695.

This Church is a Rectory worth 120 l. a-year to the Minister since the Union of it with *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*. The Advowson of it was in old Time in the Family of the *Newils*, from which it passed to Mr. *Rikeden of Essex*, who sold it with *Leaden-Hall-Manor* to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of *London*, who have presented to it ever since. In this Church were anciently several Chantryes for the Family of the *Arvines*, and others, which were celebrated at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin.

Dr. John Milward, Chaplain to King *James I.* who was the Author of *Jacob's Day of Trouble and Deliverance*, preached at *St. Paul's Cross*, August 5. 1607. upon his Majesty's Deliverance from the Conspiracy of the *Gowryes*, was then Rector of this Parish.

James Meggs, M. A. Rector of this Parish, was for his Loyalty plundered, imprisoned in *Ely-House*, and sequestred by the Rebels in 1642. but lived to be restored in 1660.

2. In this Ward are *Somers Key*, and *Smarts*, *Botolph-Wharf*, called *Botolphs-Gate* in *William the Conqueror's Days*, and *Edward the Confessor's*. We proceed next to

10. Bridge Ward within.

This Ward is so called from the Bridge over the *Thames*, where it begins at the South-End, and goes into the City up *Fish-street-Hill* to the North-Corner of *Gracechurch*. This Ward is governed by an Alderman *Sir George Mertins*, Knt. and his Deputy Mr. *William Parrot*, fourteen Common Councilmen, fifteen Constables, six Scavengers, sixteen Wardmote Men and a Beadle. The most remarkable things in this Ward are, 1. The Bridge, which claims the Preference; because it gives Name to the Ward. 2. The Churches. 3. The Halls. 4. Of divers sorts.

1. Of the Bridge, the largest in the World taken in all its Dimensions. The first Foundation of it was this: Here was a Ferry kept for some Ages, and the Ferryman growing rich, left the Ferry and all he had to his only Daughter, who increasing her Wealth by the Ferry, built a small Nunnery near the Place where the East-End of *St. Mary Overy's Church* standeth, and at her Death gave the Ferry to her Nuns, who held it till they were displaced, and their House changed into a College of Priests. These growing rich by the Ferry, built a Timber-Bridge some Time before the Year 990. as appears from the Siege laid to this City in 994. by *Swein, King of Denmark*, who meeting with a stout Opposition from the Citizens, lost many of his Men for want of taking heed of the Bridge. In the Year 1136. this Bridge was quite burnt down; but being repaired and patched up for a Time, it was new built by *Peter Colechurch*, Priest and Chaplain. In all this Time it was repaired by the Revenues of certain Lands given for that Purpose, as the Liberality of divers Persons, and certain Taxes laid upon divers Shires.

The Timber-Bridge being continually decaying, and subject to many Casualties, *Peter Colechurch* undertook to build another Bridge near it with Stone, in which being assisted by King *Henry II.* and *Richard Archbishop of Canterbury*, (who gave 1000 Marks towards it) he proceeded so vigorously that tho' he died 1205. and was buried in the Chapel on the Bridge, he left the Care of it in such Hands. viz. *Serle Mercers, William Almaine*, and *Benedict Botewrite*, Merchants, that it was finished in 1209. having been thirty-three Years in building. It is a very strong Work, consisting of nineteen Arches with Sparlings to defend the Pillars on each Side of them. A Mason who was a Master Workman in building this Bridge, first built a Chapel upon it for two Priests, four Clerks, &c. besides Chantries; and after this sundry Houses were erected till it became full like a Street on both Sides, except at the Draw-Bridge. It is 1200 Foot long, and about twenty Foot wide between the Houses; but forty Foot where there are none. One of the Houses which had an Arch crossing the Bridge, is

said to have been framed in *Holland*, and not to have a Nail in it. It is called the *Non such-House*. For the better Preservation of this Bridge in good Repair, there is a Controller, two Bridge-Masters and several Officers under them, and many Years there are 3000 *l.* spent upon it, which is defrayed out of the Ground Rents of the Houses on the Bridge, Fines, Benefactions, &c. Their Office is kept at the Bridge-House in *Tooley-Street*.

Here is a Gate called *Bridge Gate*, by which alone *London* is accessible by Land on *Southwark Side*. It was one of the four principal Gates of the City long before the Conquest. It stands now near the South-End of the Bridge, opening towards the City, where is a strong Portcullis, and on the South-Side it is adorned with the King's Arms, and the Remains of two humane Figures, and on the North-Side are the City-Arms. Here are Water-works, some contrived by *Mr. Morris* beforementioned long since, others by *Mr. Sorocold*, whereby the *Thames Water* is raised from the North-End of the Bridge to a very great Altitude, by which Means many Parts of the City, but chiefly *Goodman's-Fields*, the *Minorities*, *Hounditch*, *White-Chapel*, and *Birchin-Lane* are served with *Thames Water*, private Houses for 20 *s.* a-year, and Brew-houses according to their Consumption; the Engines are so ingeniously contrived that they will work as well at the Reflux as Flux of the Water. To the Proprietors of these Works belong those at *Broken-Wharf*, for which they pay *Sir Benjamin Ayliffe*, or his Assigns, 30 *l.* per Ann. and the City-Conduit Water, for which they pay 700 *l.* per Ann. The whole is managed by a Committee of three or more, a Supervisor, Book-keeper, four Collectors, and three Turncocks, &c. Their Stock is divided into 1500 Shares, each valued at 100 *l.* a Share.

The River *Thames*, over which this wonderful Bridge is built, is of an extraordinary Nature. It is perhaps the most famous River in the World for its Breadth, Depth, even Course, wholesome Waters, and constant Tides, which render it the most commodious for Navigation of any River we read of. It arises in *Cotteswold-Hill*, a little above *Winchcomb, Oxon*, where it was anciently

ently called *Ips*; but joining with the River *Thames* at *Dorchester*, it changes its Name to *Thamesis*, which for Brevity is now called *Thames*, and so runs by *Reading*, *Windsor*, *Stanes*, &c. to *London*, and before it falls into the Sea receives besides divers Rivulets, the *Medway*, a considerable River, which crosses *Kent*, and is famous for the Dock of *Chatham*, which stands upon it, and is the usual Harbour for the Navy Royal.

The Sea flows up this River near eighty Miles, viz. as far as *Kingslame*, which by Water is twenty Miles above Bridge, and renders it navigable for the greatest Part of the Way for Ships of great Burden, and on the rest for Barges and Lighters, whereby the City is not only furnished with all sorts of Grain, Fish, Coals, &c. but the whole Nation with an Abundance of all sorts of Merchandize from almost all Parts of the World. Besides these publick Advantages it is the Support and Maintenance of great Numbers of Fishermen and Watermen, who by their continual Attendance with their Boats at the several Hythes, Docks, and landing Places, are of great Use for carrying Passengers, Provisions, &c. to and from the City upon the Account of Trade and Business, by which they get themselves and Family a good Livelihood, as the former do by their fishing, the River affording a great Variety of excellent Fish, and particularly incomparable Salmon.

The Lord Mayor of *London*, for the Time being, and his Successors for ever in that Dignity, have the chief Authority and Jurisdiction over this River from *Stanes-Bridge* Westward, as far as *Tendal*, or *Tenlet*, and the River *Medway*. The Lord High Admiral has anciently disputed this Power of the Lord Mayor, but upon a fair Trial the Lord Mayor was adjudged the Conservator of the *Thames*. By Virtue of this Right so cleared and determined, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen his Brethren have Power to maintain the Right of the River in these several Particulars: 1. To uphold a regular and orderly Manner of fishing, and prevent the Destruction of the young Brood, or Fry of Fish, by commanding that no Salmon shall be taken from the Nativity of our Lady unto *St. Martin's Day*, nor any Pikerel less than ten Inches long;

that none shall fish with any Nets but such whereof every Mesh is two Inches and half broad, nor use any Nets whereby the Fry may be destroyed, &c. and punish Offenders as they think fit. 2. To cleanse the River of annoying Stops or Hatches, dangerous to Passengers, and destructive to the Fry and Fishermens Nets. 3. To hinder the Erection of any Weares, Kiddies, or Engines, or knocking in of any Posts, Piles, or Stakes, which may hinder the Stream or Navigation, and pull them up, if already done, and punish the Offenders; and to that End the Lord Mayor, with some of his Brethren the Aldermen did formerly, if they do not at present, sit eight several Times yearly in *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, and *Essex*; to make Inquisition after all Offences committed upon the River, and have Power to impanel Juries, and punish according to their Verdict such as transgress any of their Orders. The immediate Care of the River as to these Particulars belongeth to the Sub-conservator, Water-Bailly, and other subordinate Officers.

On *Christmas-Day*, 1394: a Dolphin ten Foot long, a monstrous grown Fish, came from the Sea up this River as far as *London*, where being espied by some Citizens, he was with much ado taken. He was thought by his coming so far in Landward to foreshew the stormy and tempestuous Weather which happened a Week or thereabouts after.

2. Of the Churches, which were four before the Fire, viz. *St. Magnus* at the Bridge Foot, and *St. Margaret New Fish-street*; but this latter is united with the former. *St. Leonard Eastcheap*, and *St. Bennet Grace-church*, but the former of these is united to the latter, and so there are but two Parish-Churches in this Ward, viz. *St. Magnus* and *St. Bennet Grace-church*.

1. *St. Magnus* is situate on the East Side and North-End of *London-Bridge*. It is called from *St. Magnus*, or *Magnus*, a beautiful Youth of *Smyrna*, who having suffered Martyrdom for the Christian Religion, was esteemed a Saint, and Churches were dedicated to him. The old Church of *St. Magnus* was an handsome Building, kept in good Repair, and well beautified; but being demolished by the Fire in 1666. it is rebuilt of Stone very artificially, and adorned

ed on the Outside with a Door-case, and a curious Dial, having the Figures of *St. Magnus Margaret, &c.* upon it richly carved and gilt, and on the Inside with Pews, Wainscot, a Pulpit, Door-cases, and an Altar-piece finely wrought and carved.

The Benefactors set up in a Table on the North-Side of this Church are, Mrs. *Anne Yeend*, who gave by her Will dated *Anno 1675.* 100 *l.* the Lady *Philips*, by her Will dated in 1676. 100 *l.* Sir *Charles Duncumb*, Knt. and Alderman, the Clock and Dial which cost 48 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* and ten others of less Note, who gave the Branches, King's Arms, Font, &c.

The Monuments of Note preserved by Mr. *Stow*, are for *John Blund*, Mayor in 1307. *Henry Tewel*, Free-Mason to King *Edward III.* *Richard II.* and *Henry IV.* who died in 1400. *John Michel*, Mayor; *John French*, Yeoman of the Crown to King *Henry IV.* Sir *Richard Morgan*, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1556. *Maurice Griffith*, Bishop of *Rockester* in 1559. Sir *William Gerrard*, Mayor in 1555. he was an Inhabitant of *St. Christophers* Parish, but being born in this was buried here in 1571. There is now but one modern Monument, viz. for Mr. *Thomas Collet*, Deputy of this Ward twenty-eight Years. He died September 22 1703. *Ætat.* 31. Mr. *Stow* mentions an old Monument found in *St. Margaret New Fish street*, for Mr. *John Coggeshall*, who died in 1384. 9 Ric. II. He lay under a marble Stone in the Window by *St. Peter's* Altar on the North-Side of the Church. This Church being near *Padding Lane*, where the dreadful Fire began September 2. 1666. was the first that was burnt down, and never was built again, being united to *St. Magnus.* as is abovementioned, and the Ground whereon it stood thus disposed of.

In the nineteenth Year of King *Charles II.* when the Act of Parliament was made for the rebuilding of the City of *London*, it was thought necessary that some Monument should be erected to preserve the Memory of this Visitation, and thereupon it was then enacted, That a Column or Pillar of Brass or Stone, should be erected on, or as near to the Place where the said Fire unhappily began, as conveniently might

be, in perpetual Remembrance thereof, with such an Inscription as the Mayor and Court of Aldermen should in that Behalf direct. Upon which the Site of this Church and Church-yard was made choice of, and a Pillar erected accordingly, built magnificently with *Portland Stone*, called *THE MONUMENT.* It is a round Pillar 202 Foot high from the Ground, this Height being designed to shew the exact Distance between the Place where the Fire began, and where this Pillar stands.

The Pillar is fifteen Foot in the Diameter, standing on a Pedestal forty Foot high, and twenty-one Foot square, and within it is a fair winding Staircase with Iron Rails up to the Top, and graced with a fair Balcony round the Pillar. On the Outside the Front is adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso Relievo.* The North and South Sides of the Pedestal have each a Latin Inscription, the one describing the Desolation of the City, and the other its glorious Restoration. In the Conclusion of the first of these are these Words: [*Sed furor Papisticus qui tam dira patravit, nondum restinguitur, i. e.* But the Papistical Rage, which committed such horrid things, is not yet quenched] which Words gave so much Offence in King *James II's* Reign, that they were erased at his Accession to the Crown; but were again inscribed upon the Revolution as they now remain.

On the East Side of the Pedestal is also an Inscription, expressing the Times in which this Pillar was begun, viz. Sir *Richard Ford* being Mayor in 1671. continued and brought to Perfection, viz. Sir *Thomas Davies* being Mayor in 1677. the intermediate Lord Mayors carrying the Work on with all due Application and Care. And because this dreadful Fire was said to be contrived and carried on by the Popish Party, the same is expressed in *English* round the Pedestal under the said Inscriptions in the following Words:

' This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most DREADFUL
' BURNING of this ancient CITY,
' begun and carried on by the Treachery &
' Malice of the Popish Faction, in the begin-
Q ning

'ning of *September* in the Year of our Lord
'1666. in order to their carrying on their
'horrid Plot for extirpating the Protestant
'Religion, and old *English* Liberty, and in-
'troducing Popery and Slavery.

This Inscription was also razed out by the Order of the late King *James II.* but has been again revived since the late Revolution.

This Church of *St. Magnus* is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of *London*, valued by the Act 22 & 23 *Car. II.* at 170*l.* per *Ann.* besides other Fees. Mr. *Joseph Caril*, Author of the elaborate Comment with practical Notes on the Book of *Job*, was Minister of this Parish some Years; but was ejected for his Non-conformity.

2. *St. Benedict* or *Bennet Grace-church*, anciently called *Grass-church*, because of the Herb-Market kept near it, and dedicated to the Abbot *Benedict*. This Church was demolished by the great Fire, and re-edified in 1685. and beautified in 1693. It is well wainscotted and handsomely pewed, the Pulpit very well finiered, carved, and adorned with Cherubims, &c. and the Altarpiece very spacious and fine. Here is also a curious Font of fine carved Work, and round the Cover these Words, *Suffer the little Children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of God.* This Font was given by Mr. *Robert Mingay*, who lies buried in the North-Isle of this Church. There is only one Benefactor to the Poor of this Parish, and that is Mr. *Garret*, who has left them 2*l.* a-year for ever, to buy them Coals; but there are two or three Benefactors to the Buildings of the Church and Ministers, *viz.* Mr. *Jordan*, who by his Will has given to the Rector and Churchwardens a Tenement, the Profits of it to be employed for the sustaining the Works, Ornaments, and other Burdens of the Parish-Church for ever. Mrs. *Doxy* has also given to the Minister 50*s.* a-year for ever for his better Maintenance, provided he be Resident. Mrs. *Joan Newton* has given also 40*l.* per *Ann.* for a Lecture on Sundays, and the Lady *Newton* 40*l.* for a Sermon on *Christmas Day*, and a Chaldron of Coals to be distributed yearly among the Poor of this Parish. Here are no other Monuments but

what Mr. *Stow* has preserved, which are for Mr. *John Harding*, Salter, who died in 1576. Mr. *John Sturgeon*, Haberdasher and Chamberlain of *London*, and *Philip Cusben*, or *Carfina*, a *Florentine* and famous Merchant, who died in 1600. Mr. *Weaver* mentions an Inscription in this Church remarkable for the Manner of writing in those Times, which we therefore offer to the curious Reader.

Prey for the Soules of Henry Denne, and Joan his Wyf, their Fadyrs, their Modyrs, Bredyrs, and good Frendys, &c. who departed this Life MCCCCLXXXI.

This Church is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and hath been so for many Ages; for thus we find it in the Register of *Ralph de Diceto*, who was made Dean of *St. Paul's* in 1181. that *Ecclesia S. Benedicti Garschurh est Canonicorum, &c.* Since the Union of it with *St. Leonard Eastcheap*, it is worth 140*l.* a year to the Incumbent. In this Church was founded at the Altar of the *Virgin Mary* and *St. Katharine* a perpetual Chantry for the Soul of the Lady *Joan Rose*, to maintain which she gave one Tenement and the Appurtenances; but the Dissolution of the Abbies taking away the Chantries, the Rents and Profits of it are settled in Trustees to be employed towards the Repairs of the Church, and if there be any Overplus, to be laid out upon such good and godly Uses as they and the Churchwardens shall think fit.

3. Of the Halls there is but one in this Ward, and that is *Fishmongers*. They were anciently of two sorts, *viz.* Stock-Fishmongers and Salt-Fishmongers, and both of them had no less than six Halls, *viz.* two in *Thames street*, two in *New Fish street*, and two in *Old Fish street*; and then they were so famous a Company that there were six Mayors chosen out of them in twenty-four Years; but upon the Complaint of *John de Northampton*, Mayor, and a great Part of the Commoners of the City, to the Parliament sitting in 1382. that they used great Deceit in selling their Fish, it was enacted, That for the future none of that Company should be admitted Mayor of this City; but

but they made such Interest the next Year, that the Parliament restored them to their ancient Customs and Liberties. They were united in 1536. 28 of *Henry VIII.* and were appointed to have but one Hall in the House given to them by *Sir John Cornwall*, Lord *Fanhope* and *Amphull* in the Parish of *St. Mildred in Crooked-Lane*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* Their Hall is now a spacious Building, standing on the South Side of *Thames street*, a little Westward from *New Fish street Hill*. It has an handsome Front towards the Water-Side, and the North Side is adorned with a Piazza. There are Galleries round the Inside, and the Figure of *Sir William Walworth*, Fishmonger, who when he was Lord Mayor slew *Wat Tyler*: Also a Skreen with a golden Busto under the Pediment. By their Charter they are at present six Wardens, (the first of which is called the Prime) twenty-eight Assistants, 222 on the Livery, besides the Commonalty. They are the fourth of the twelve Companies, and there have been forty-one of them Lord Mayors, Their Patron is *St. Peter*.

3. In this Ward in *Thames-street* are the *Old-Swan*, called of old *Ebgate*, and *Ebgate-Lane*, which is a common Stairs for the landing Passengers and Goods by Water, *Fish wharf*, and *Drink water Wharf* in the Parish of *St. Magnus*. Upon *Fish street-Hill* also was anciently a great House, built for the most Part of Stone which belonged some Time to *Edward* the black Prince, Son of *King Edward III.* who dwelt there a while; but after his Death (*Mr. Stow* tells us) it was turned into an Inn, having the *Black-Bell* for its Sign. These are all the things we find memorable in this Ward. Wherefore we go on to

11. *Candlewicke-street* Ward.

This Ward took its Name from the Tallow-Chandlers, who dwelt many of them together in this Street, and made and sold Candles, both of Wax and Tallow. The Street was called *Candlewright* as well as *Candlewick street*, and both import the making of Candles. We find no such Street now in *London*, and therefore suppose it lost in the new Building of the City after the Fire. It is supposed to have been

where now *Cannon-street* is. This Ward is governed by an Alderman *Sir John Ward*, Knt. and his Deputy Captain *Sutton Sharp*, seven Common Councilmen, eight Constables, six Scavengers, and a Beadle. This Ward was quite destroyed by the Fire, but is rebuilt very handsome, and contains these things remarkable in it, viz.

1. *St. Clements Eastcheap* Church, so called because it is dedicated to *St. Clement*, the apostolical Bishop of *Rome*, mentioned by *St. Paul. Phil. 4. 3.* He was created Bishop *Anno 93.* and martyred by *Trajan* in 100. It is one Piece of Honour bestowed on him, that the Christians dedicated some of their Churches to him. The Addition is taken from the Situation near *Great Eastcheap*. Upon the rebuilding the Churches that of *St. Martin Orgar* was united to this, tho' the Parish is Part in *Bridge Ward within*, and the Site of it is now made a Burial-Place to the united Parish. It was called *St. Marsin Orgar*, from the Dedication of it to *St. Martin* before accounted for, and one *Odgarus*, or *Ordgarus*, who gave this Church (with that of *St. Botolph Bishopsgate*) to the Canons of *S. Paul s.* This Church was but small before the Fire, but is not much enlarged since the re-edifying, yet is well adorned with good Wainscot and uniform Pews. The Pulpit is finiered and carved, the Font Marble with a Cover finely embellished, and the Altar-piece spacious and beautiful. There is at the West-End a neat wainscot Gallery, and on the North-Side the King's Arms carved in Wood.

There were these Monuments in this Church in *Mr. Stow's* Time, viz. for *Francis Barnam*, who died 1575. and *Benedict Barnam* his Son, both Alderman; *William Chartney* and *William Overy*, who founded a Chantry here, but these being destroyed by the Fire there is now no Monuments in it but for *Mrs. Mary Cater*, the Wife of *Mr. John Cater*, of this Parish, Merchant, who died *March 2. 1692.* Here was a Monument in Memory of *Queen Elizabeth*, with some Part of the Epitaph set down at *All hallows the Great*. But Benefactors we find none.

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*; but falling into the King's Hands at the Suppression, it continued

nued in the Crown till Queen *Mary*, Reg. 1. with other Churches, gave it to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever, who have continued Patrons ever since. The Living since the Union is made by Act of Parliament worth 140 *l. per Ann.* to the Incumbent. There is also given to the Minister of this Parish three Tenements, valued at the yearly Rent of 18 *l. per Ann.* by the Will of Mr. *James Hall*, for a Lecture to be preached every *Wednesday* in the Afternoon from *Michaelmas* to our *Ladyday*,

Dr. *Moket*, who translated the Liturgy, Catechism, thirty-nine Articles, Book of Ordination, and doctrinal Points of the Homilies into *Latin*, was Minister of this Church. He is thought to have been at this Pains out of a pious Zeal to gain Honour to the *English* Constitution among foreign Countries; but he being found to falsify the 20th Article, by leaving out these Words, *Habet ecclesia*, &c. i. e. 'The Church hath Power to appoint Rites and Ceremonies, and an Authority in Controversies of Faith,' and in many things not truly to represent our ecclesiastical Government, his Book was burnt, which caused so great Grief to his Mind, that he soon after died, *July 7. 1618.* and was buried in *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*.

2. *St. Mary Abchurch*, as it is now called; but Mr. *Stow* says, he has found it written *Apchurch*, and *Upchurch*; perhaps because it stands so much above the Houses in *Thames-street*. Since the Fire of *London* the Parish of *St. Lawrence Poultny* is united to it by Act of Parliament, and so it is the only Church to both Parishes. This Church *St. Lawrence* was so called from its Dedication to *St. Lawrence*, Deacon to Pope *Sixtus II.* who sate about 260. whom the Emperor *Valerian*, after much cruel Usage, caused to be broiled to Death; and the Addition given it for Distinction was taken from Sir *John Poultny*, Mayor of *London*, who made it a College of *Jesus* and *Corpus Christi*, for a Master and twelve Chaplains, and so richly endowed it, that at the Dissolution it was valued at 91 *l. 17 s. 11 d.* when it was surrender'd into King *Edward VI's* Hands; but this Church being now demolished, and the Site turned into a Burying-Place for the Parish, we shall say no more of it,

but return to the Church in being *St. Mary Abchurch*.

This Church is a very neat one, well built of Brick and Stone, and the Steeple has a Cupulo and Spire. The Ornaments are good Wainscot about the inside Walls, a pretty Gallery at the West End, regular Pews, a magnificent Altar-piece, a Communion-Table finiered, and standing on a Foot-pace of black and white Marble, a Pulpit carved with Cherubims, and a spacious brass Branch-Candlestick. The Benefactors to this Church and Poor are, Mr. *John Watson*, who besides the forementioned Candlestick gave 4 *l. per Ann.* for ever. The Lady *Helen Branch*, Wife of Sir *John Branch*, Mayor, gave to poor Maids 10 *l.* and to the other Poor 19 *l.* and twenty-six Gowns to poor Men and Women, with many Legacies to the City and Universities.

The Monuments of this Church in Mr. *Stow's* Time were for *William Wilkinson*, Alderman in 1519. Sir *James Hawes*, Mayor in 1574. Sir *John Branch*, Mayor in 1580 when a blazing Star was seen above two Months every Night. He died *July 1588.* aged 73 Years. There is now in this Church but one remarkable Monument, under which is a Vault for Mr. *Edward Sherwood*, who died in *January 2. 1690.* aged 62 Years. Mr. *Stow* tells us, that *Robert* and *Henry* Earls of *Suffex*; *William Bewick*, Alderman, who died in 1567. and *John Oliffe*, Alderman, who died in 1437. and Mrs. *Elizabeth Lucar*, a most ingenious Gentlewoman, who spoke and writ several Languages, wrote three Hands very well, and play'd on the Lute, Vial, and Virginals at twenty-seven Years old, and died in 1535. were buried in *St. Lawrence Poultny Church*.

This Church is a Rectory, the Patronage of which was of old in the Prior and Convent of *St. Mary Overyes* in *Southwark*, and continued in them till 1455. when the Master and Chaplains of the College of *Corpus Christi* near the Church of *St. Lawrence Poultny* became Patrons of it. They held it till the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown, in which it remained till *Matthew Parker*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, procured Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 10. to grant the perpetual Advowson of this Church to *Bennet-College* in *Cambridge*, who have been Pa-

trons;

trons, and presented to it ever since. This Living since the Union is worth 120 l. per Annum.

William Latimer, Dean of *Heterborough*, and who complained against *Bishop Bonner*, for leaving out of his Sermon at *St. Paul's Cross* the King's Supremacy, for which that Bishop was deprived of his See in 1549. was Minister of this Parish.

3. *St. Michael Crooked-Lane*, so called from its Dedication to *St. Michael* the Arch-Angel, and its Situation in *Crooked Lane*, just on the turning into *St. Michael's Lane*, to distinguish it from the other Churches of the same Dedication. It was built by *John Lookin*, Stock-fishmonger and Mayor four Times, and a new Quire and Chapel added to it by *Sir William Walworth*, Subservient to the stout Lord Mayor, who arrested and wounded the Rebel *Wat Tyler*, and founded a College of a Master, and nine Priests in this Church, in which they both lie buried. It was destroyed by the calamitous Fire of London in 1666. and rebuilt in 1688. but not fully beautified till 1698.

The present Church is built all of Stone, adorned with a Cornish round the Roof, well pewed and wainscotted, the Altarpiece is neat, and under the ten Commandments is written,

A new Commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another.

The Benefactors to this Church, besides the Founder abovementioned, are *Mr. Robert Marsh*, who gave two Pieces of Ground for a Church-yard. *Mr. Finkell*, who gave 40 l. and *Mr. Withers* gave 20 l. per Ann. to it lately. There are no Monuments at present in it. *Mr. Stow* tells us that there were these in his Time, viz. For *Mr. William Ray*, which *Mr. Weaver* said had this Inscription:

*Here lieth wrapt in Clay,
The Body of William Ray;
I have no more to say.*

Simon Mordon, Mayor in 1368.

John Finkal, Sheriff Anno 1487.

Sir John Patekey, Mayor in 1441. he was Master of the Tower-Mint.

Sir Henry Amcoate, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, who died September 5. 1574. and the Lady *Joan* his Wife, who died September 4. 1573.

Richard Gurney, Alderman, and *Anne* his Wife, who died, he, March 5. 1596. *Æt.* 72. and she, August 31. 1612. *Æt.* 70.

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of *Christ's-Church Canterbury*, and so continued till the Year 1408. but after that it appears to have been in the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Successors it has continued ever since. The Value of it to the Incumbent is made by the Act 100 l. per Ann.

Dr. John Poynt, first Bishop of *Rochester* in 1590. and soon after translated to *Winchester*, a very learned Man, was Minister of this Parish. He was forced to fly upon the Accession of *Queen Mary* to the Throne, and died at *Strasburg*, April 11. 1556. He was the Inventor of a Dial with many Motions, a great Piece of mathematical Skill, which he presented to *King Henry VIII.* but his excellent Sermons procured him all his Preferment. We find nothing more remarkable in this Ward, and so proceed to

12. Walbrook Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from *Walbrook*; a considerable Street between *Sticks market* and *Cannon-street*, so called from a Brook, which coming out of the North-Fields, crossed the Wall of London, and ran thro' this Street into the *Thames*. This Brook, (as *Mr. Stow* tells us) was so large that Barges were towed up it as far as *Bucklersbury*; but afterward it was arched over, and Buildings upon it. The Government of this Ward is under an Alderman *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*, and his Deputy *Mr. John West*, seven Common Councilmen, nine Constables, six Scavengers, thirteen Wardmote Men, and a Beadle. The most observable things of this Ward are,

1. The Churches, which are, 1. *St. Swithens* in *Cannon street*; so called from the Dedication of it to *Swithin*, or *Swithune*, Prior of *Winchester Abbey* first, and then Bishop of *Winchester*. He was a Person of very exemplary Life, and very charitable to the Poor. He died in 862, and his Reliques being found in 970. by *Eschelwald*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and enshrined, so many Miracles are said to be wrought by them, that ha-

he was revered as a Saint, and Churches were dedicated to him. This Church was burnt down in 1666. and being rebuilt by the Act of Parliament, *St. Mary Bothaw*, or *Boathaw*, so called from a Boat-yard, or *Haw*, where Boats were made for the River, near which it stood, was united to it. This of *St. Swithin* was rebuilt in 1679. both Church and Tower with Stone, the Roof covered with Lead, the whole being commodious and pleasant, tho' small. It is well wainscotted and pewed, the Pulpit carved and finiered, and the Altar-piece adorned with a Glory, and the Queen's Arms in the Pediment. The Clock-Dial hath on it the Figure of *St. Swithin* gilt, and standing on a Pedestal.

There are no Benefactions to this Church or Poor, but several Monuments, viz. for *Michael Godfrey*, Merchant, who died *December 3. 1689. Aet. 65.* *Michael* his Son, first Deputy-Governour of the Bank of England, who attending his Majesty King *William*, then encamped before *Namure*, upon some important Business, was slain by a Cannon-Ball, *July 17. 1695.* and his Body being brought over, was buried by his Father's. *Mrs. Agnes Reid*, Daughter of *John Reid*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Judges of *Barbadoes*, who died *January 1. 1685.* and by the Altar-piece there is an Hatchment for Sir *John Bowles*, Baronet, who died *March 3. 1686.* The Monuments of this Church preserved by Mr. *Stow*, are for Mr. *John Hind*, Mayor, Sir *Ralph Joceline*, Mayor in 1464. *John White* and *William Draper*, Sheriffs, Sir *Stephen Slany*, Lord Mayor in 1595. who died in 1608. Sir *John Hart*, Lord Mayor in 1589. Sir *George Bowles*, Lord Mayor in 1607. At *St. Mary Bothaw*, *Lancelot Bathurst*, Alderman of the City of London, who died in 1594. Sir *Henry Fitz alwin*, first Lord Mayor of London, who was chose twenty-four Times afterwards. *Robert Chicheley*, Grocer, Lord Mayor in 1412. who appointed by his Testament, that on his Birth-Day a Dinner should be made for 2400 poor Housholders of the City, and every Person to have 2 d. in Money. He also gave a Piece of Ground to build *St. Stephens Walbrook* Church on, 208 Foot in Length, and sixty in Breadth. Here was also a Kenotaph for Queen *Elizabeth*.

This Living is a Rectory, and the Advowson of it was of old in the Prior and Convent of *Tostington* in the Diocess of *Chichester*, and continued in them to the Suppression, when coming into the King's Hands, it was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *John Earl of Oxford*, whose Son *Edward* sold it to Sir *John Hart*, Citizen and Lord Mayor of London, whose eldest Daughter carried it with her by Marriage to Sir *George Bolles*, of whose Descendants the Company of *Salters* purchased it, and are still the Patrons of it; but being united with *St. Mary Bothaw*, which was in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, this Body have an alternate Presentation with the *Salters*, and the Site of the Church is now only made a Burial-place for the Parishioners. It is now worth 140 l. per Ann. to the Incumbent. Here is a Lecture on *Tuesday* Evenings from *Michaelmas* to *Midsummer*, for which is given 12 l. 10 s. per Ann. the Gift of Mr. *Wetnall* in King *James II's* Reign.

2. *St. Stephen Walbrook*, so called from its Dedication to *St. Stephen* the Deacon and Protomartyr, and *Walbrook*, to distinguish it from Churches of the like Dedication. This Church was built in 1429. Mr. *Chicheley*, who gave the Ground as is above-mentioned, laying the first Stone for himself, and the second for *William Stondon*, who was a great Contributor to the buying the Houses on which the Church stands and the Church-yard. This Church was demolished by the Fire, and upon its rebuilding in 1676. the Church of *St. Benedict*, or *Bennet Shorekog*, or *Shorehog* was united to it. This Church, which is dedicated to *St. Bennet*, the Monk beforementioned, is distinguished from the Churches of the same Dedication by the Name of the Founder, Repairer or chief Benefactor *Benedict Shorne*, or *Shorehog*.

The Church was built at the publick Charge, the Walls and Tower of Stone, arched and covered with Lead, the Walls are wainscotted at the Charge of the Grocers Company, the western Door-case having Mr. *Chicheley's* Arms over it. The Communion-Table is a Semi-circle finely finiered, and the Frame carved. The Pulpit is also so wrought, and hath the Enrichments of Cherubins, and the Font is of white

white Marble, whose Type is curiously carved.

Here are no Benefactors exposed, but several Monuments both in the old Church preserved to us by Mr. Stow and in the new Church now standing. Of the first Sort are these: For *John Dunstal*, Master of Astronomy and Musick, who died in 1413. Sir *Rowland Hill*, Lord Mayor in 1549. He founded a Free-School at *Draiton* in *Shropshire*, his native Country, and gave 500 l. to *Christ's Hospital*. Sir *John Cotes*, Lord Mayor in 1542. Sir *John Yorke*, Merchant-Taylor, Knt. Dr. *Owen*, Physician to King *Henry VIII.* and *Roger Tenton*, Doctor of Divinity in *Lancaster*, who died June 16. 1615. and some others.

Of the late sort are Monuments for *John Lilbourn*, Citizen and Grocer, who died October 15. 1678. *Daniel Brown*, Common Councilman for this Ward twenty-one Years, who died October 20. 1698. *Ætat.* 65. *Nathaniel Hodges*, an Oxonian Physician, who died June 10. Anno 1688. *Percival Gilbourne*, Wholesale Apothecary, who died Decemb. 1. 1694. *Ætat.* 78. *Robert Marriot*, D. D. Pastor of this Church, who died May 14. Anno 1689. *Ætat.* 81. and *Martha* his Wife. *German Bazin*, who died February 28. 1704. and *Abraham* his Son, who died April 1693.

This Church is a Rectory, and the Advowson of it was anciently in the Abbot and Convent of *St. John's* in *Colchester, Essex*; given to that Monastery by *Eude*, Sewer to King *Henry I.* and they presented to it till Anno 1422. after which the Advowson was found to be in the Duke of *Bedford*; but how it came into his Hands we know not. From him it was passed to Sir *Robert Whittington*, who gave it to Sir *Richard Lee*, a Grocer by Company, and his Son *Richard* settled it in the Company of Grocers, who have presented to it ever since. The Revenue of this united Parish is 100 l. per Ann. There is also in this Parish a Gift of 100 l. a-year, by whom and for what Purposes bestowed is not known, and therefore employed partly in repairing the Church, and partly in relieving the Poor.

Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was Rector of this Parish in 1396.

2. *Salter's-Hall*, situate near *St. Swithin's* Church on the West-Side of *St. Swithen's*

Lane. This Company was incorporated, and had their Arms granted them by King *Henry VIII.* They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-eight Assistants, and 140 on the Livery, besides Yeomanry. They are a rich Company, and the ninth of those twelve Companies of which the Lord Mayor must always be free, and there have been ten Lord Mayors of it.

3. *London-Stone*, which (according to Mr. *Stow's* Description of it) is a great Stone pitched edge-right, and fixed deep in the Ground, and with Bars of Iron, or otherwise so strongly set, that it is immovable, and if Carts unawares dash against it, it breaks their Wheels in pieces. The Cause why this Stone was there set, when and by whom, we have no certain Account; but that it hath been there ever since King *Ethelstane*, King of the *West-Saxons* Days, appears from certain Writings about the Rents and Lands belonging to *St. Swithen's* Church, viz. That a Parcel of them lay near *London-Stone*, and we further read, that in *K. Stephen's* Reign Anno 1135. a Fire began near *London-Stone*, which consumed all the East Parts of the City to *Aldgate*, &c. There are various Conjectures about the setting up of this Stone. As 1. To be a Mark for the Middle of the City, (which is not probable, for 'tis nearest the *Thames*.) 2. To make or tender Payments on at Times appointed, till afterward they were moved to the Font in *Ponts-Church*. 3. From the Person who set it up, who was named *London-Stone*; but this not being usual, if any of these Reasons be good, it must be the middle one, and of that the Reader must judge.

3. *Stocks-market*, a fine Market for Fruits, Roots, Herbs, &c. Mr. *Stow* gives us this Original of it. *Henry Wallis*, Lord Mayor in 1282. caused divers Houses to be built towards the Maintenance of the Bridge in a void Place almost in the middle of the City, where had formerly stood a Pair of Stocks for the Punishment of Offenders, and appointed near them a Market-place for Fish and Flesh, which took its Name from the Stocks once placed there, and was called *Stocks-market*. In 1322. 17 *Edw. II.* a Decree was made, That none should sell Fish or Flesh but in the publick Markets of the

the City, which were then but four besides this, and then this Market was farmed at 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Ann. From this Time the Market grew bigger, and other Houses were built about it, insomuch that in the Year 1543. there were so many Stalls and Chambers in and about it as were let at 82*l.* 3*s.* per Ann.

At the Conduit in this Market is erected a Statue of King CHARLES II. in Armour, with his Head uncovered, all carved in Marble upon a large and lofty Pedestal eighteen Foot high, represented trampling on an Enemy with his Horse's Feet. The Conduit is enriched with his Arms within a Compartment of Fishes, and finely cut in Stone. The Statue was given by Sir Robert Dymor. We find nothing more remarkable in this Ward, and so go on to

13. Dowgate, or Downgate Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the Water-gate by the Thames Side, to which there is a constant Descent from the upper Part of the Ward down to it. It is governed by an Alderman Sir Francis Forbes, Knt. and his Deputy Mr. Anthony Tournay, five Common Councilmen, eight Constables, five Scavengers, and fourteen Wardmote-men, and a Beadle. The most remarkable things in this Ward are,

1. One Church, viz. *All hallows the Great*, so called to distinguish it from a Church of the same Dedication in this Ward, named *All-hallows the less*, which was never rebuilt since the Fire, which consumed all this Ward, being united to this Church, and so they now make but one Parish. There was also another Church called *St. Lawrence Poultny* in this Ward before the said Fire, but is since united to *St. Mary Abchurch*, of which we have given an Account in *Candlewicke Ward*; so that this is the only Church of this Ward at this Time. This Church which was anciently called *Allhallows the More*, or *Ad fanum in the Ropery*, because it stood near to the Hay-market at Hay-wharf, and Ropes were made and sold in the high Street by it. This was a fair large Church with a Cloister on the South-Side before the Fire; but being then burnt down, it is rebuilt after a new Model, de-

signed by the great Architect Sir Christopher Wren, as most of the other Churches were that had the same Fate. It is built of Stone, and hath a square Tower, but no Bells in it except a small one to ring to Prayers. &c. The Ornaments are fine, 'tis well wainscoted and pewed, the Pulpit finiered and carved, and the Altar-piece and Communion-Table of Marble.

The Benefactors here are not set up, if there be any: Information has befriended us with these: The Lady Anne Hope, who gave 10*l.* per Ann. for ever, and Mr. Henry Campion as much; Mr. John Brickles, Draper, who was a great Benefactor to the Church, and by his Will gave certain Tenements to the Poor; and Mr. John Arnold, Rector of this Parish, who gave some Tenements in *All hallows Lane* to this Parish, now rented at 8*l.* 10*s.* per Annum. The Monuments of Note before the Fire were (says Stow) for Dr. William Lichfield, Rector of this Church, a great Student, who compiled many Books moral and divine, and among others, *The Complaint of God unto sinful Man*; and besides left in Manuscript 3083 Sermons found after his Death under his own Hand-writing. He died October 14. 1447. He lay under the Communion-Table, and on his Stone was fixed a long Epitaph in Latin, graven on Brass, containing his Commendation, &c.

Mr. John Brickles, abovementioned, who died in 1451. there was also a large Latin Epitaph engraven upon a Brass Plate fixed on his Monument.

There was a Monument for Queen Elizabeth, adorned with these Verses under her.

*If ever Princess put all Princes down,
For Temperance, Prowess, Prudence, Equity;
If ever Honour matched true Renown,
And Courage ever dwelt with Clemency,
This, this was she, that in Despight of Death,
Lives, still admired, Queen Elizabeth!
Many Daughters have done well, but thou excelled them all.*

On the one Side of her are these Verses:

*Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin, Netherlands Relief,
Heavens Gem, Earth's Joy, World's Wonder,
Nature's Chief.* On

On the other Side of her :

*Britain's Blessing, England's Splendor ;
Religion's Nurse, and Faith's Defendor.*

And under her these Words :

*I have fought a good Fight, I have finished my
Course, &c.*

The only modern Monument is of white Marble in Memory of *James Jacobson*, an *Hamburgber*, with his Arms, but no Date.

This Living is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Patronage of the *Le Dispensers*, from whom it passed by the *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Warwick*, *Neuils*, Earls of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, to *K. Henry VII.* and his Successor and Heir *K. Henry VIII.* gave it in Exchange to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Reg. 37. in whose Successors it hath remained ever since. Since the Union with *Alhallowes the Less*, 'tis made by Act of Parliament worth 200 *l. per Ann.* to the Minister. Here were anciently in this Church two Chuntries, the one founded by *Richard Preston*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, for the Souls of his Father, Mother, Wife, and himself, and endowed with 10 *l. per Ann.* out of certain Tenements he had in this Parish, and the other for *Sir Nicholas Lowen*, and Dame *Margaret* his Wife ; but we find not the Endowment, &c.

Edward Story, Bishop of *Carlisle* in 1468. and after of *Chichester*, was Rector of this Parish.

George Day, Bishop of *Chichester*, deprived by King *Edward VI.* Anno 1551. and restored by Queen *Mary* in 1553. was also Rector here. He was Brother of *William Day* Bishop of *Winchester*.

Dr. Thomas White, Chaplain to the Princess *Ann*, and made Bishop of *Peterborough* by King *James II.* in 1685. was Rector of this Church. He was deprived soon after King *James's* Abdication, and lived some Years after in a poor Condition.

Dr. William Carr, the learned Author of many historical Books, and afterward Rector of *Isleworth* in *Middlesex*, was Rector of this Parish at the Revolution.

2. The Halls of Companies within this Ward are five, viz. 1. *Skinners-Hall*, a noble Structure on the West-Side of *Dowgate-Hill*, (*Mr. Stow* tells us it was anciently called *Copped Hall*) built with fine Bricks, and richly furnished, the Hall wainscotted with fine Oak, and the Parlour with odoriferous Cedar. It is said to have cost 18000 *l.* building. They were incorporated by King *Edward III.* Reg. 1. and were at first two Brotherhoods, viz. one at *St. Mary Spittle*, and the other at *St. Mary Bethlehem* without *Bishopsgate*; but were united by King *Richard II.* Reg. 18. by the Name of the *Fraternity of Corpus Christi of Skinners*. Divers Royal Persons are named Founders and Brethren of this Company, viz. six Kings, five Queens, one Prince, nine Dukes, two Earls, and one Baron. They are a rich Company, and the sixth of the twelve Companies, and have had twenty-nine Lord Mayors of them. They consist of a Master, four Wardens, sixty-eight Assistants, and 170 of the Livery. Their Patron is the *Virgin Mary*. The *East-India* Company give them for the Use of their Hall as a Court-Room, Offices, and Warehouses about 300 *l. per Ann.*

2. The Dyers had before the Fire an Hall near *Alhallowes the Great Church*, but they have not erected it anew since ; but meet at *Salter's Hall* upon all Business that concerns the Regulation of their Company. They were incorporated by King *Henry VI.* Reg. 4. and consist of one Master, one Warden, and about thirty Assistants, and 171 on the Livery.

3. *Tallow-Chandlers Hall*, which is a large handsome Building, with Piazza's, adorned with Columns and Arches of the *Tuscan Order*. They were incorporated in 1461. 2 *Edward IV.* and confirmed afterwards by several Kings. They consist of a Master, four Wardens, about forty Assistants, and 147 on the Livery.

4. *Innholders Hall*, situated on the East-Side of *College-Hill*. This Company was incorporated Anno 1505. and has been confirmed since. It consists of a Master, three Wardens, about twenty-four Assistants, and 112 on the Livery.

5. *Joiners Hall*, which stands on the South-Side of *Thames-street*, almost over-against *Dowgate Hill*. This Company was

incorporated *Anno* 1570. and consists of one Master, two Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and a Livery of 190. Their Hall is remarkably curious for a magnificent Skreen at the entering into it, having Demisavages and other Variety of Enrichments carved in right Wainscot, and the great Parlour wainscotted with Cedar.

3. Other things worth Observation are,

1. *Old Hall*, belonging to the Priory of *St. Mary Overy* in *Southwark*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* given to that House by *William de Pont le Arch*, whose Mansion-house it was.

2. The *Erbar*, inhabited by many of the chiefest Nobles of *England*, as *George Duke of Clarence*, the *Nevils*, Lord *Raby*, and Earls of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*. And lastly, by *Sir Francis Drake*, the famous Navigator.

3. The *Stilyard*, a Place for the German Merchants, who used to bring in hither Wheat, Rye, and other Grain; as also Cables, Masts, Pitch, Tar, Flax, Hemp, Linen Cloath, and other profitable Merchandizes; upon which Account they were in the Year 1259. granted a Charter by *K Henry III* at the Request of his Brother *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, and King of *Almain*, that these Merchants having an House in *London* called *Gilda Tentonicorum*, i. e. the *Flemish Guild*, should be maintained and upholden through the whole Realm, with all such Freedoms and Liberties as they had enjoyed under his noble Progenitors, which Charter was confirmed by *King Edward I.* These Merchants enjoyed these Privileges several Reigns, but being complained of by the *English Husbandmen* for bringing in abundance of Corn, they were first restrained from bringing any when the Quarter of Wheat exceeded not 6 s. 8 d. Rye 4 s. Barley 3 s. and afterward upon the Complaint of our Merchants, their Liberties were seized into the *King Edward VI.* Hands, *Reg. 5. Anno* 1551. and so quite lost.

4. *Cold Harbour*, sometime the Habitation of *Sir John Poultney*, four Times Lord Mayor, *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, *Edmund Earl of Cambridge*, *Cuthbert Tonstall*, Bishop of *Durham*, and the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, the last of which pulled it down, and built divers Houses in the Place, now let out for great Rents (says *Mr. Stow*).

5. Merchant-Taylors School, situate in *Suffolk-Lane* in the Parish of *St. Lawrence Poultney*, near *Cannon-street*, a commodious large Structure, rebuilt since the Fire of *London* in 1666. by which it was consumed. It was founded by the Merchant-Taylors Company in the Year 1561. after this Manner: *Mr. Richard Hills*, some time Master of the Company, gave 500 l. towards the Purchase of an House called the Manor of *Thomas Rose*, some time belonging to the Duke of *Buckingham*, where the School was designed to be erected. The Merchant-Taylors adding what was deficient to compleat this good Design, purchased the said House, and endowed it for a Master and three Uthers, who are to teach 300 Boys, viz. 100 at 5 s. per Quarter, 100 at 2 s. 6 d. per Quarter, and 100 free from all Payments, appointing their Company Trustees for ever.

Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor in 1553. founded *St. John's College* in *Oxford* in 1557. and appointed this School as a Seminary for it, and from thence there are elected annually several Scholars to the said College, where are forty-six Fellowships appertaining to them. The School was enlarged with the Addition of a new Court by Archbishop *Laud*; so that there are now convenient Apartments for the Habitation of the Schoolmasters, and a fine Library for the Use of the School, composed of classic Authors, History, and some others. Having finished this Ward we pass to

14. Vintrey Ward.

This is so called from Vintners, and the *Vintry*, a Part of the Bank of the River *Thames*, where the Merchants of *Bordeaux* landed their Wines, and made Sale of them within forty Days, till 28 *Edward I.* when the Merchants complaining, that they could not sell their Wines so soon, obtained Leave of that King to build Houses to lodge their Wines in, one of which was called the *Vintrey*, from which this Ward is named. This Ward is governed by an Alderman *Sir John Eyles*, Baronet, and his Deputy Lieutenant Colonel *William Cooke*, nine Common Councilmen, nine Constables, four Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote-Men, and a Bea-

a Beadle. The things worth our Observation in this Ward are,

1. Churches, which are, 1. *St. Michael Royal*, called in ancient Records *Pater-noster Church* in the *Royal*. It was founded, or at least rebuilt and made a collegiate Church of *St. Spiric* and *St. Mary*, for a Master, four Fellows, (Masters of Arts) Clerks, Conducts, and Choristers by *Sir Richard Whittington*, who built near it thirteen Almshouses for as many poor Folk, called *God's House*, or Hospital, as the former was afterward called *Whittington College*. One of the poor Men was to be Tutor, and have 16 *d* per Week, and the rest 14 *d*. for ever, with other necessary Provisions, &c. They were bound to pray for the good Estate of *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his Wife, *Sir William Whittington* and *Joan* his Wife, and *Hugh Fitz-warren*, and *Molde* his Wife, the Fathers and Mothers of the said *Richard* and *Alice*. The License for this Foundation was granted by King *Henry IV.* and confirmed by King *Henry VI.* but was suppressed by King *Edward VI.* and the Almshouses paid by the *Mercers*, only left standing, with the Church, which was burnt down at the Conflagration of *London* in 1666. with the whole Ward, which then had four Churches in it, viz. *St. Thomas Apostle*, *St. Martin Vintry*, and *St. James Garlick Hithe*, besides this, which two last were only rebuilt, *St. Martin Vintry* being united to this, and *St. Thomas Apostle* to *St. Mary Aldermary* in *Cordwainers-street Ward*, where we shall give an Account of that Church.

This Church was finished in 1694. The Walls are built of Stone and some Brick, the Roof is covered with Lead, the Floors of the Isles are paved with *Purbeck Stone*, and the Altar with black and white Marble. The Ornaments are decent, the Walls well wainscotted, the Pews, Pulpit, and Door-cases neat, and a convenient Gallery at the West-End. The Altar-piece, besides the Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, has the King's Arms carved upon a Compass Pediment. The Benefactors which are set up on the North-Side of the Church in an handsome Table are only these, viz.

Mr. John Finch, Citizen and Clothworker, who gave in 1588. for reading a Divinity-Lecture in *Whittington College* for ever, 10 *l*. per Annum.

Alderman John Heydon, Citizen and Mercer, gave in 1575. for a weekly Lecture in this Church for ever, 13 *l*. 6 *s*. 8 *d*. per Ann.

These are both now employed for a weekly Lecture.

The Monuments of this Church preserved by *Mr. Stow* are these, viz. For

Sir Richard Whittington, *Thomas Winford*, Alderman in 1488.

Heer Hartancleux, Knight of the Garter, a great Warrior in King *Henry V.* and *VIth* Reign. *Thomas Cockham*, Recorder of *London*; *Sir William Adhall*, Knt. 1460.

Sir John Yung, Grocer, Knight Banneret, who was Mayor in 1466.

William Postar, Clerk of the Crown in 1520. *Sir William Bailey*, Mayor in 1524. and *Dame Katharine* his Wife, leaving behind them sixteen Children.

Alderman John Heydon, who gave 20 *l* per Ann. to the *Mercers Company* to be given to the Poor; and some others.

In *St. Martins Vintry* was a Monument for *Queen Elizabeth*, with such an Encomium of her, as we have already set down at *Allhallows the great*: *Sir Cuthbert Hacket*, Mayor in 1606.

Sir John Gifer, Mayor of *London* in 1311. when an Order was made that Merchants-Strangers should sell their Wares within forty Days after their Arrival, or the same should be confiscated.

Thomas Cornwallis, Sheriff in 1384. *John Cornwallis*, Esq; in 1436. *Sir Ralph Asty*, Lord Mayor in 1493. knighted by King *Henry VII.* who new roofed and glazed the Church.

This Living is a Rectory, and was in the Patronage of the Prior and Chapter of *Canterbury* till the Suppression, when it was given to the Dean and Chapter; but the Advowson of *St. Martins Vintry* being in the Bishops of *Worcester*, the Union of these Churches has made the Presentation alternate. They are both valued by Act of Parliament at 140 *l* per Ann. *Sir William Bayly* abovementioned, founded a Chantry in *St. Michael*, and *Sir John Gifers* founded another in *St. Martins Vintry* for himself and *Isabella* his Wife.

Richard Smith, the greatest Pillar of the Roman Catholick Cause in his Time, was Minister of *St. Michael Royal* in Queen *Mary I.* Reign.

2. *St. James Garlick-Hill*, so called from its Dedication, (as may most reasonably be supposed) to *James* the Apostle, tho' there was another an Apostolical Man, Bishop of *Jerusalem* of that Name, the first was the Martyr mentioned *Acts* 12. 2. the other is mentioned *Acts* 15. 13. and tho' he is said to be a Martyr likewise, yet it was afterward, and not from so good Authority; the Addition given it for Distinction of this Church from others of the same Dedication in this City and Suburbs is thought to be taken from the landing and selling of Garlick at a Market still called *Garlick Hill*. The first Foundation of this Church is unknown, *Richard Rothing*, one of the Sheriffs of *London* in 1326. new built it, and it was kept in good Repair and Order till it was destroyed by the Conflagration, but is again re-edified, and was compleatly finished in 1683.

The outward Walls are well built of Stone, and the Roof is covered with Lead, with handsome Door-cases. The Inside is also adorned with Wainscot, neat Pews, a Pulpit finiered and enriched, and an Altarpiece in the usual Form with the King's Arms in the midst of the Pediment. The Foot-pace for the Communion-Table is of black and white Marble.

Here is no Table of Benefactors, and but few Monuments. Mr. *Stow* gives us a Catalogue of several, as of *Richard Rothing*, the Builder; *John* of *Oxford*, Mayor in 1341. who was a considerable Benefactor to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*. *J. f. frey Montley*, who in 1281. founded a Chantry in this Church. *John Stanley*, Lord *Strange*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Derby*, in 1503. *Richard Lyons*, a famous Wine-Merchant and Lapidary, who was beheaded in *Cheapside* by *Wat Tyler*. and his Crew of Rebels in 1381. He is drawn on his Grave-stone in the Habit worn in those Days, viz. Short Hair, a forked Beard, a long Gown, and a Purse by his right Side, &c. The Lady *Stanley*, Mother to the Lord *Strange* aforesaid. The Countesses of *Huntington* and *Worcester*. *Richard Platt*, a Brewer, who founded a Free-School and six Almshouses at *Aldenham* in *Hertfordshire*, and *Edmund Chapman*, Joiner to Queen *Elizabeth*, and a Benefactor to this Parish, as well as to seve-

ral Prisons and Hospitals, who died May 14. 1580.

This Church is a Rectory, and was formerly in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*; but coming to the Crown upon the Dissolution of that Abbey was given by Queen *Mary's* Letters Patents to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever, in whose Collation it yet continues. The Revenue of it in lieu of Tithes is made by the Act of Parliament 100 *l.* per Ann. besides 20 *l.* per Ann. payable out of the Donation of *Lawrence Smith*, Citizen and Cordwainer of *London*. There are also certain Lands and Houses given by *John Rothing*, of the yearly Value of 66 *l.* and and Mr. *Hayward* and Mr. *Adams* of 13 *l.* which are appropriated to the Sustentation and Repair of the Parish-Church.

Dr. *Arthur Bulkley*, Rector of this Church, was promoted to the See of *Bangor* from hence. He is said to have sold five fair Bells out of the Steeple of his Cathedral, and having seen them shipped off, as he was returning, was struck blind, and never saw afterwards.

2. Halls of Companies, of which there were five formerly, but now are but three in this Ward, viz. 1. Cutlers Hall, Mr. *Stow* tells us that this Hall was anciently the House of *Lawrence Gylfors*, and *Peter* his Son, and was at length made over to *Paul Butcher* by *Richard de Wilehale*, for the Use of this Company, which then consisted of three Arts, or sorts of Workmen, viz. Smiths and Forgers of Blades. 2. Makers of Hilts, and Garnishers of Blades. And 3. Sheath-makers for Swords and Daggers, who were all drawn into one Fraternity or Brotherhood, 4 *Henry VI.* by the Name of *Cutlers*; and confirmed by several Kings since, and particularly King *James I.* in 1607. They are a Master, two Wardens, twenty-three Assistants, and ninety-six on the Livery. They are the twenty-second Company.

The Fruiterers before the Fire had a Part of *Worcester House* for their Hall, but now they have no Hall, but sometimes meet at the Parish-Clerks Hall in *Wood-street*. They were incorporated Anno 1604. and consist of a Master, two Wardens, about seventeen Assistants, and thirty-nine on the Livery. See Parish-Clerks Hall in *Bishopsgate Ward*.

2. Plum-

2. **Plummers-Hall**, an handsome, tho' no very large Room, situate in the Chequer-Yard on the East-Side of *Dowgate-Hill*. Their Hall was anciently in *Anchor-Lane*, and they held it of the Vintners; but this is their own. They were incorporated in 1611, and consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and fifty-three on the Livery. They keep themselves to their own Trade, and will admit none of other Trades to be free of theirs, nor are any of them free of other Companies.

3. **Vintners-Hall**, Mr. *Stow* gives us this Account of this Company, and their Hall. Mr. *John Stodie*, Vintner and Mayor in 1357, gave *Stodie-Lane*, before he possessed it, called *Spittle-Lane*, with all the Tenements and a fair Quadrant therein to the Vintners, who built themselves an Hall, and thirteen Alms-houses for thirteen poor People, which were to be kept of Charity, Rent-free. Their Hall since the Fire, which consumed all this Ward, is situate on the South Side of *Thames-street* near *Queen's-street*. It is well built of Brick, large, and commodious; being three Sides of a Quadrangle. The Hall is paved with Marble, and the Walls richly wainscotted and enriched with Carvings, with a noble Screen at the East-End, and on the Acroters the Figure of *Bacchus*, &c. This Company of Free-Vintners were incorporated by the Name of *Wine-Turners* about 1340, and confirmed 15 *Henry VI.* They consist of a Master, three Wardens, sixty-two Assistants, and 253 on the Livery. They may sell Wine within the City and Liberties thereof without Licence, and have many other Privileges. They are the twelfth Company of one of which the Lord Mayor must be free, and there have been thirteen Mayors of it. Mr. *Stow* speaking of this Company tells us, that in the Reign of *K. Edward III.* *Gascoign* Wines were sold at 4 *d.* and *Rhenish* at 6 *d.* the Gallon, and that *Malmsey*, which was the Wine then used at the Sacrament, was then sold for 1 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Pint; Sack was then only used for Medicines, and very rarely drank, and none but *Rumney-Sack* was sold here. The only thing beside which we find remarkable in this Ward is

3. The Tower Royal, so called (as Mr. *Stow* tells us) because it was a great Place

pertaining to the Kings of this Realm, but by whom it was built it doth not appear. In *K. Edward I's* Reign, it was the Tenement of *Simon Beaumes*, whether he sold it to the King we know not; but find that King *Edward III.* Reg. 36. gave it by the Name of his Inn, called *The Royal* in the City of *London*, to his College of *St. Stephen* at *Westminster*; but this notwithstanding we read, that in the Reign of King *Richard II.* it bore the Name of the Queen's Wardrobe, as we observe from this Story: That *Wat Tyler*, and his Fellow Rebels besetting the Tower of *London*, and getting Possession of it, took out of it what they listed; but the Princess-Mother of the King (*Richard II.*) fled, and came to this Tower-Royal, called *The Queen's Wardrobe*, which seems to have been then a Place of good Defence, and remained there safe, tho' under great Concern for her Son, who was gone with his Nobles against the Rebels, and soon returned to her with Victory to her great Joy. 'Tis supposed that the King dwelt here at this Time; for we find him not long after, when he lay in the *Royal*, granting 1000 *l.* a-year to *Lyon King* of *Armenia*, who had been driven out of his Kingdom by the *Tartars*, &c. *Knights-riders-street* lies near this Tower, and is supposed to have taken its Name from such Knights, who being well armed and mounted at the Tower Royal, rid from thence through that Street and *Creed-Lane* out at *Ludgate* towards *Smithfield*, where they were to turney, joust, or otherwise shew Activities before the King and Nobles of the Realm. Thus much of this Ward, we proceed to

15. *Cordwainers street* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the chief Street in it, called *Cordwainers-street*; which (as Mr. *Stow* tells us) took its Name from the Cordwainers, Shoe-makers, Curriers, and Workers of Leather that dwelt in it. It hath an Alderman and his Deputy Mr. *Samuel Hayward*, eight Common Councilmen, eight Constables, eight Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote Men, and a Beadle.

The remarkable things in this Ward are,

1. The

1. The Churches, which are three. 1. *St. Anthony's*, vulgarly called *St. Antbolins*, or for Shortness *St. Antlins* Church, from its Dedication to *St. Anthony*, the famous and holy Eremit or Hermit, and Abbot of the Monks of *Egypt*, in the Time of *Constantine the Great*, to whom there was a Cell founded by King *Henry II.* standing near this Church, dedicated. He was much celebrated for his Miracles, living, and for his Holiness, when dead; which was manifested by dedicating Churches to him. This Church stands in *Cordwainers street*. It was burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt in 1682, and the Parish of *St. John Baptist* added to it.

This Church is well built of Stone, and covered with Lead, wainscotted and pewed, with a fine Gallery at the West-End, the Pulpit is curiously finiered and carved, the Altar-piece gilt and carved, with a Glory and the King's Arms above the Commandments; the Communion-Table is a large marble Slab, placed in a carved Frame, and the Choir paved with black and white Marble. The Benefactors to this Church and Poor are *Mr. Hind* and *Collet*; but their Gifts are not known, the others have given together 600 *l.* in Money, and 14 *l.* per Ann.

Mr. Stow tells us, that the Monuments in this Church in his Time were for *Mr. Thomas Knowles*, who re-edified the Church in 1399, and his Son *Thomas*, *Mr. Hind* above-said, *Mr. Thomas Windent*, and his Wife *Katharine*; *Mr. Street*, *Mr. Collet*, *Mr. Grantham*, and *Mr. Nicholas Bull*, who founded two Chantries; *Mr. William Daunsey*, Mercer, Alderman, and Merchant of the Staple of *Calais*, and *Agnes* his Wife; *Sir Roger Martin*, and *Elizabeth* his Lady, with some others of less Note, and some Monuments without Inscriptions.

This Living is a Rectory, of which the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* are not only Patrons, but give Institution to it; nevertheless the Church of *St. John Baptist*, which was in the Gift of the King, being annexed to it, the two Patrons present alternately, viz. the King one Time, and the Dean and Chapter another. Both the Parishes together are obliged in lieu of all Tithes to pay 120 *l.* a-year to the Minister by the Act. In this Church there are Prayers read every Morning at six a-clock,

and a Sermon preached by six Clergymen, who have each of them about 12 *l.* per Ann. but they must pay the Reader out of it. This Lecture was founded by the Contribution of the Parish, and divers other pious Persons who have given in Money 593 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and in yearly Rents 61 *l.* Here is also a Rent-charge of 10 *l.* per Ann. paid to the Rector on *St. Thomas's* Day, given by one *Mr. Parker*, 5 *l.* to the Clerk, and 5 *l.* to the Poor.

2. *St. Mary Aldermay*, so called, because tho' there are many other Churches dedicated to the *Virgin Mary* in this City and Suburbs, this is the *Alder*, i. e. the older *Mary* of them; but this we must understand of its original Foundation, and not of the Building erected by *Sir Henry Keeble*, Grocer, about the Year 1412. for *St. Mary le Bow* will otherwise be the older much; because it was built before the Conqueror's Time. This Church was consumed by the late great Fire all but the Steeple, which was built so firmly about the Year 1626, at a 1000 *l.* Charge, that tho' the rest of the Church was destroyed by the Fire, it remained whole as it still continues, and rebuilt by the Legacy of *Henry Rogers*, Esq; who having seen the Depopulation of this City, gave 5000 *l.* indefinitely for the rebuilding of some Church, which *Mr. Rogers* his Executor was prevailed upon to apply to this, as an Inscription over the West-Door testifies. *St. Thomas* Apostle, which stood in *Cordwainers street*, is by Act of Parliament united to this Church.

The Ornaments, viz. the Wainscoting and Pews were erected at the Parish-Charge. The Altar-piece with the Rails and Frame of the Communion-Table were given by the Lady *Jane Smith*, Relict of *Sir John Smith*, Knight and Alderman of this City, and the Whole was beautified and paved by the Parish in 1705.

The Walls of this Church are built with Stone, and the Roof being flattish, is covered with Lead. It is handsomely finished, the Arches are adorned with the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Founder's Arms. It is well pewed and wainscotted, the Pulpit carved, the Altar-piece adorned with the King's Arms, carved, gilt, and painted; and the Communion-Table is a Marble

Slab, with a carved Frame, inclosed with a Rail and Banister.

The Benefactors of this Church had their Monuments here, and therefore we shall put them together: Sir *Henry Keble*, who gave 1000 l. for the rebuilding of the Church, died in 1518, and was buried in a Vault prepared by himself; *Thomas Roman*, who founded a Chantry for the Souls of himself and his Wife *Julian*, their Parents, Friends, &c. *Richard Chawcer*, (supposed to be the Father of Sir *Jeffrey Chawcer* the Poet) who gave to this Church his Tenement and Tavern, with the Appurtenances in *Royal-street*, was buried in 1348. *William Taylor*, who discharged the poor Inhabitants of this Ward of Fifteens, died 1482. *Charles Blount*, Lord Mountjoy, who glazed the East-Window, and several others. Since the Fire these Monuments have been set up in this Church, viz. for *Elizabeth Hanson*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Hanson*, Knt. and one of the Coheirs of *Michael Jones*, Esq; who died September 24, 1690. *Anne* Daughter of *Charles* and *Anne Perkins*, who died March 16, 1697. *John Watts*, five Sons of *Thomas* and *Elizabeth Watts*, who died July 22, 1705. Sir *John Smith*, Knight and Alderman, Son of *James Smith* of *Friday-street*, Esq; who died June 17, 1673.

This Living is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Patronage of the Prior and Chapter of *Canterbury*, till *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, did by Indenture, bearing Date 1400. exchange the Advowson of the Church of *Westwell* in *Kent*, with the Prior *Thomas Chiltenden*, and Convent, for the Advowson of *Aldermary*, from which Time the Collation of this Church has been and continued in the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The Parish of *St. Thomas-Apostle* being united to this since the Fire, the Revenue of it by Act of Parliament is now made 150 l. a year. Dr. *Tompkins*, the Chaplain of Archbishop *Shelton*, whom he valued so much that he would never part with him out of his House, was Rector of this Parish and *Lambeth*, that he might be near him. He died August 20, 1675. aged thirty-seven Years.

3. *St. Mary le Bow*, so named, because it being the first Church that was built in the Reign of King *William the Conqueror*, upon

Arches of Stone, was first called *New Mary Church*, and afterward *St. Mary de Arcubus*, or *le Bow* in *West-Cheaping*, as *Stratford Bridge* being the first built with *Arches of Stone*, was called *Stratford le Bow*. The Court of *Arches*, or *de Arcubus*, takes its Name from its being at first usually kept in this Church.

Divers Accidents made this Church more memorable than any other in *London*, viz. In the Year 1090, the Roof was blown off by such a violent Tempest, that four of the biggest Rafter six and twenty Foot long were driven into the Ground twenty-two Foot, the Streets of *London* not being then paved, but dirty and moorish. In 1196, *William Fitz-Osbert*, a seditious Traitor took the Steeple and fortified it; but he was smothered out of it, and hanged with nine of his Associates in *Smithfield*; yet it may seem as tho' the Steeple were some ways weakened; for in 1271. a great Part of it fell down and killed many, but was again rebuilt, tho' but slowly; for it does not appear to be compleated till 1469. when it was ordained by a Common Council, That the great Bell commonly called *Bow-Bell* should be rung every Night at nine a-clock, and *Reginald Longdon* gave two Tenements for the Maintenance of the Ringing, in *Hosier-Lane*. This Bell sounding further than the Freedom, it is a Proverb for one born in the Suburbs of *London*, or adjoining Parts, He was born within the Sound of *Bow-Bell*. In 1287, *Lawrence Duckett*, Goldsmith, having dangerously wounded one *Ralph Crepin* in *West cheap* fled into *Bow-Church*, which the said *Ralph's* Friends knowing, got into the Church in the Night, and hanged *Lawrence*, yet so that the Jury that sate upon his Body. gave their Verdict, that he hanged himself, and so his Body being drawn by the Feet, was buried in a Ditch; but not long after a Boy who lay with the said *Lawrence* in the Church, and had hid himself for Fear, informed a Magistrate, that he was murdered by *Jordan Good-cheap*, *Ralph Crepin*, *Gilbert Clark*, *Jeffrey Clerk*, and a Woman named *Alice*, who thereupon were attainted and hanged all but the Woman, who was burnt, the Church was interdicted, the Doors and Windows being stopped up with Thorns, and *Lawrence* was taken up and buried in the Church-yard.

This

This old Church continued in good Repair till the Fire of *London*, the Steeple being again repaired in 1512, Lanterns and Bows built of Stone, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*, and the whole Church being new pewed and beautified in 1620. but the Conflagration of *London* laid this Church with divers others in this and other Wards near it in Ruins; but it was soon rebuilt, and finished chiefly through the Liberality of the Lady *Dionys Williamson* of *Hales-Hall* in the County of *Norfolk*, who gave 2000 *l.* toward the carrying on of that pious Work, which was completed in 1673. By the Act of Parliament for rebuilding the City, 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 15. the two Parishes of *St. Pancras Soper-Lane*, and *All-hallows Honey-Lane*, both in *Cheapside Ward*, were united to this Church; and so those Churches were not built.

St. Pancras was the Son of *Gledonius*, a Nobleman of *Phrygia*, who being become a Christian under the Tuition of his Uncle *Dionysius*, went with him to *Rome*, but he dying there, *Pancras* was apprehended for being a Christian, and carried before the Emperor *Dioclesian*, who by fair Words and large Promises, sought to bring him over to his Idol-Worship; but he refusing, was by the Emperor's Command, beheaded at *Rome*; but his Body being preserved by one *Octavilla*, a pious Woman, lies buried in a Church dedicated to him there.

The new Church of *St. Mary le Bow* is built of Brick and some Stone, the Roof arched, the Floor paved with Stone, the Windows handsome and lightsome, and in the Glass of the West-Window are the Arms of the Lady *Williamson*, the great Benefactress to it, and the Steeple built all of *Portland Stone* is the most admirable Piece of Architecture not to be paralleled by the Steeple of any Parochial Church in *Europe*, having a Balcony adorned with Arches or Bows, and a Dragon of polished Brass, about ten Foot long, upon the Top instead of a Weather-cock, which will turn with the least Wind, so as to shew very exactly from what Quarter it blows, the whole being designed by Sir *Christopher Wren*. In this Steeple are eight good Bells; but there were twelve in the old one.

The Ornaments of this Church are very decent: It is well pewed and wainscotted nine Foot high, the Pulpit is finiered and carved; there are handsome Galleries on the north and south Sides, the Altar-piece is very neat, not long ago erected and painted with a sparkling Glory under the Pediment, the Painting being in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*.

The Benefactors to this Church are none besides the forementioned Lady *Williamson*. The Monuments observed by Mr. *Stow* for Persons of Note in the old Church are, for Sir *John Coventry*, Mayor in 1425. Sir *Nicholas Alwin*, Mayor in 1499, who gave 12 *d.* a-piece to 3000 poor People in *London*, and the like to as many in and about *Spalden*. *Ade de Buke Hatten*, who glazed most Part of the Church and a Chapel belonging to it, and a Monument in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*. The only late Monument is for Mrs. *Julian Marshal*, the Relict of Mr. *John Marshal* of *St. Olave Southwark*, Wool-Merchant, who died February 25, 1701. *Ætat*. 89. In *St. Pancras Church* was interred Mr. *John Barnes*, Mercer, Mayor in 1370, who gave a Chest with three Locks, and 1060 Marks in it to be lent to young Traders upon Security. He was the Founder of *St. Thomas Apostle's Church*, *John Hadley* and *Richard Gardiner*, Mayors, &c.

This Church is a Rectory, and hath been all along under the Jurisdiction and Patronage of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and is the Principal of the thirteen Peculiars of this City that belong to him. The Revenue of it to the Minister since the Union abovementioned is 200 *l. per Ann.* Sir *John Coventry*, who lies buried in this Church, founded a Chantry in *St. Nicholas's Chapel*, and endowed it with 11 *l. per Ann.* *Martin Forbry*, who was one of the first Fellows of *Chelton-College*, and was consecrated Bishop of *Salisbury* in 1618. was Rector of this Parish, as was also

Dr. *Samuel Bradford*, the present Bishop of *Carlisle*, in the Year 1719.

4. Mr. *Stow* tells us that there was a Grammar-School in this Parish, appointed by the Command of King *Henry VI.* and kept in a House prepared for that Purpose in the Church-yard; but the School being decayed, as others about the City, the School-

School-house was let out for a yearly Rent in King Henry VIIIth Reign for 4 s. a Cellar 2 s. and two Vaults under the Church for 15 s. On the North Side of this Church also was a fair Stone-building, called in Records *Sildam*, which was a Shed built by the Order of King Edward III. for himself, the Queen, and the other States to stand in to behold the Justings, and other Shews in *Cheapside* at their Pleasure. King Henry IV. granted it to Stephen Spilman, and others, under the Name of the *Crown-Sild* or *Shed*, and *Tamerish'd*, to be used as Shops, &c. This is all that this Ward affords us worth Observation. We shall therefore pass on to

16. *Cheapside* Ward.

This Ward taketh its Name from a Market here kept, called *West-cheaping*. The *Poultrey*, and the Counter there, *Bucklers-Bury*, *Queens-streec*, anciently called *Sopers-Lane*, and *Ironmongers-Lane* are the chief Streets in it. It hath an Alderman Sir William Humphreys, Knight and Baronet, and his Deputy Captain John Heron, eleven Common Councilmen, eleven Constables, nine Scavengers, twelve Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

Things worthy our Observation in this Ward are, 1. Churches. 2. Halls. 3. Of divers Kinds.

1. Of Churches here were before the Fire seven, viz. *St. Mildred Poultrey*, and *St. Mary Colechurch*, which last since the Fire is united to the former. 3. *St. Bennet Sherbrog*, which is united now to *St. Stephen Walbroke*. 4. *St. Pancras Soper-Lane*, which is annexed to *St. Mary le Bow*. 5. *St. Martins Ironmongers*, which is united to *St. Olaves Jewry*. And 7 *Guild-hall Chapel*; so that since the Fire the Churches are reduced to two and a Chapel, of which we shall give the best Account we can.

1. *St. Mildred-Poultrey*, so named from *St. Mildred*, a Virgin-Daughter of *Memoraldua*, a Prince of *West-Mercia*, and Brother of *Penda* the King theteof. She became a Nun first at *Kale* in *France*, and then was made Abbess of the Monastery built by her Mother *Dampnena*. in the Isle of *Thanet*, where she lived in an exemplary Holiness and Contempt of the World till her Death,

which happened *Anno* 664, after which she was had in great Veneration, and Churches were dedicated to her not only in this City but other Parts of the Nation. The Addition of the *Poultrey* is taken from its Situation in that Street, (the Habitation of Poulterers of old) to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Dedication. This Church was very ancient, and being much decayed, was pulled down and rebuilt by the Parson and Parishioners in 1456, and again repaired and beautified in 1626. It had of old Time a Chapel annex'd to it, situate in *Conyhop-Lane*, dedicated to *Corpus Christi* and *St. Mary*, founded by one *Jonnirunnes*, a Citizen of *London*, some Time before 18 *Edward II.* in which was a Guild or Fraternity that could dispend 20 l. per Ann. This Chapel was suppressed by King Henry VIII. and being sold to one *Thomas Hobson*, was converted into Shops and Warehouses with Chambers over them towards the Street.

In the Year 1594. *Thomas Lane*, Citizen and Scrivener of *London*, gave by Will a small Tenement over-against *London-Wall*, near *Bishopsgate*, to this Church, towards the Reparations of it, and for the Relief of the Poor. Here were also founded two perpetual Chantries, the one at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin, for the Soul of *Solomon Lanfare*, Citizen and Cutler of *London*, Anno 1337. and the other for the Soul of *John Brown*, in 1366. but they were soon united by the Rector, Churchwardens, and Parishioners, who were the Patrons of them.

This Church with all the Ward was consumed by the dreadful Fire of *London* in 1666, and being rebuilt, was by Act of Parliament made the Parochial Church for this and the Parish of *St. Mary Colechurch*, so called from the Founder one Mr. Cole. This Church was appropriated to the Master and Brethren of *St. Thomas* the Martyr of *Alcan*, now called *Mercers-Chapel*; because upon the Dissolution it was given by King Henry VIII. to the Company of *Mercers*, who are now the Impropiators, and put in a Curate to whom they allow 40 l. per Annum. *Thomas Cavendish*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, founded a perpetual Chantry in this Church in 1362, and by his Will made some of the Parishioners Patrons, but

the Union has extinguished these things, and we must now give an Account of *St. Mildred Poultry* since the Fire,

This Church was rebuilt at the publick Charge, and finished by the Contributions of the Parishioners. It is built of Stone, covered with Lead, paved with *Purbeck Stone*, and the Chancel with that and black Marble. It is adorned with an handsome Gallery at the West-End, and Wainscot by the Walls, and good Pews and Pulpit. The Altar-piece is the common one with the King's-Arms, and the Communion-Table stands on a Foot-pace of black and white Marble railed in. The Benefactors are all fairly written with golden Letters on a Table hung up on the North-Side of the Church, and their Donations amount to about 600 *l.* Mr. *Stow* has preserved the Names of these Monuments, viz. for Mr. *John Saxton*, some Time Parson of the Parish; Mr. *Thomas Tuffer*, the Author of a poetical Book of Husbandry, who died in 1580. *Thomas Iken*, Skinner, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died March 10, 1590. with several others. The Monuments now standing are but two, viz. for *John Lorrimer*, Esq; his Wife and two Children, who lie in a Vault under the Communion-Table, and Dr. *Crowne*, one of the Fellows of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians, who died October 12, 1684. Here was also a memorable Monument erected for Queen *Elizabeth*, after the same Manner as at *All-hallows the Great*, yet with some additional Verses.

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of *St. Mary Overy*, but upon the Suppression it came to the Crown, and hath so continued ever since. Since the Union it is to the Incumbent of the yearly Value of 170 *l.* Here was the Interest of 100 *l.* given for a Preparation-Sermon for the Sacrament every Month, but all of it was not paid, and what was, was lost; but the Parish allow 3 *l.* per Ann. out of their Stock, as also 25 *s.* for a Sermon to be preached on November 17, paid by the Parish of *St. Mary Colechurch*. Other Monies were given for Sermons on Fast-Days, but are lost.

2. *St. Lawrence Jewry*, so named from its Dedication to *St. Lawrence*, of whom we

have given an Account at *St. Lawrence Poultry* above, and the Addition of *Jewry* is taken from the *Jews* dwelling near it. This Church was burnt down in 1666, and upon their building the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Magdalen Milk-street*, which is Part in *Cripplegate* and Part in *Bread-street Ward*, was united to it, and is so named for its Dedication to *St. Mary Magdalen*, often mentioned in the Gospel; and the Place where it stood called *Milk-street*, from Milk being of old commonly sold there. In this Church Mr. *Stow* tells us were divers Monuments for several Citizens, and others of Note; but nothing remarkable is said of them, as to their Charity or personal Eminency, and therefore we shall proceed to the History of *St. Lawrence Jewry*.

This Church was rebuilt in 1677, the Charge of the Walls being defrayed out of the Parish-Stock, and the finishing and adorning at the Charge of Sir *John Langham*, Baronet, and *Edward Reynolds*, Bishop of *Norwich*, who gave towards it, the one 250 *l.* and the other 50 *l.* It was repaired and beautified in 1706. This Church is well built of Stone, covered with Lead, and has handsome, uniform Windows, It is well wainscotted and pewed, the Pulpit is carved with Enrichments, the Altar-piece is decent, and the Font Marble. Mr. *Stow* gives us a large Account of such as were buried in the old Church, whose Tombs are demolished and little but their Names preserved by him; but there are some Monuments now standing which deserve our Notice, viz. for

Serjeant *Christopher Goodfellow*, Justice in the Sheriffs Courts, who died May 8, 1690. and his Son *John Goodfellow*, Esq; City-Council, who died June 26, *Æt.* 45.

Elizabeth Rawstorn, Wife of Sir *William Rawstorn*, Sheriff of London in 1678. who died August 14, Anno 1675. *Æt.* 29.

Mrs. *Mary Browning*, Daughter of *John Browning*, Esq; Merchant, who died August 6, 1697.

Dr. *Benjamin Whichcote*, Master of *Emanuel* and *King's College* in *Cambridge*, and Vicar of this Parish; a Man of great Learning and Devotion. He died in 1683. *Æt.* 74.

Archbishop *Tillotson*, who had been a Preacher there at the Lecture thirty Years. He

He has no Encomium; because his excellent Sermons demonstrate his Piety, Learning, and Orthodoxy beyond Contradiction. He died November 20, 1694. *Ætat.* 64.

This Church is now a Vicarage, consecrated by *Richard de Gravesend*, Bishop of London, and the Patronage of it is in *Baliol College* in Oxford, to which *Hugh de Vienna*, gave the Advowson of this Church 22 Edward I. soon after it was built by *John Baliol*, Father of *John Baliol King of Scots*, and *Dervorquilla* his Wife, and they have presented to it ever since, saving that of late the Parishioners by Virtue of a Lease granted them of the inappropriate Tithes and Right of Patronage, have presented to the Vicarage. It is worth to the Incumbent since the Union 120 l. per Ann. Several Men of great Eminency have been Vicars of this Church both before and since the Rebuilding, viz.

Hugo de Warkenby, who was the second Principal, or Custos of *Baliol-College*, and was a Benefactor to it. The Vicarage was ordained in his Time.

Dr. Edward Reynolds, Preacher at *Lincolns-Inn*, one of the Assembly of Divines, Dean of *Christ-Church* in Oxford, in the Place of *Dr. Samuel Toll* ejected, and Vice-Chancellor of that University, the Pride and Glory of the Presbyterian Party, was Vicar of this Church of *St. Lawrence*. He was ejected out of his Deanery for refusing to take the Engagement, but restored again to it by the secluded Members in 1659, and conforming, was elected Warden of *Merton-College*, and soon after made Bishop of *Norwich*, in which See he continued till his Death July 28, 1676.

Dr. Seth Ward, a most noted Mathematician and Astronomer in his Time, some Time Astronomy-Professor at Oxford, upon *Dr. Reynold's* Preferment to the See of *Norwich* was admitted Vicar of this Church, and about the same Time became a Member of the Royal Society, to which he was a considerable Benefactor. From hence he was removed to the See of *Salisbury*, and died January 6, 1688.

Dr. John Wilkins succeeded him in this Vicarage, a Person equally eminent with his two Predecessors, but a Covenanter, and one that closed with the Presbyterian Party, as they did. He became a Member of the Royal Society, was made Dean of *Rip-*

pon, and at length Bishop of *Chester*. He died of the Stone at *Dr. Tillotson's* House in *Chancery-Lane*, November 19, 1672.

3. *Guild-Hall Chapel*, called anciently *London-College*, was founded by *Adam Francis*, and *Henry Frowick*, (*Peter Fanlore*, who had joined with them in the Intention to build it being dead) Citizens, for a Custos, or Master, and four Chaplains, making *William Brampton* the first Custos. It was consecrated by *Michael Northburgh*, Bishop of London, and then dedicated to the Honour of God, the Blessed Virgin-Mother, *St. Mary Magdalen*, and *All Saints*, to celebrate therein Divine Offices for the Souls of *Roger de Frowick* and *Mary* his Wife, *John Luter*, and *Isabel* his Wife, *Peter Fanlore*, *Michael*, Bishop of London, *Mary*, *John*, *Alice*, and *Joan Anabelle*, and for the State and Health of *K Edward III.* his Queen, and Sons, *Simon* Bishop of London, the Mayors, Sheriffs, and Chamberlains of that City, the Founders *Adam Francis*, and *Henry Frowick*, and their Relations then living, and for their Souls when dead; as also for the Souls of their Parents and Relations already departed, and for the Souls of the Kings of England, Bishops of London, the Mayors, Sheriffs, and Chamberlains of that City, and for the Souls of all the Faithful deceased.

It was endowed with three Tenements and their Appurtenances, two of them in the Parish of *St. Vedast*, alias *Foster*, and one in that of *Cripplegate*, out of the Rents of which the four Priests were to have ten Marks a-piece yearly, and the Custos thirteen. The Overplus of the Rents to be kept in a Chest in a Chamber of *Guild-Hall*, to be laid out from Time to Time upon the Repairs of the College, and some other Things appointed by the Founders, as *Roger Frowick's* Anniversary, &c. The Mayor and Chamberlain of London, for the Time being, being ordained the Supervisors, and to have for their Trouble the one 3 s. 4 d. and the other 6 s. 8 d.

This Chapel growing very ruinous by Time, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of London, petitioned King *Henry VI.* Reg. 8. to grant them his Licence for pulling it down and rebuilding it, which having obtained, they accordingly erected it a-new, and enlarged it, and the same King

Reg. 27. granted to the Parish-Clerks in London, a Guild of *St. Nicholas* for two Chaplains, by them to be kept in this Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen* near *Guild Hall*, and to keep seven Alms-people. *Henry Barton*, also *Roger Depham*, and *Sir William Langford*, Knt. had also each a Chaplain here; so that in the End this College or Chapel, had a *Custos*, seven Chaplains, three Clerks, and four Choristers, and the Mayor, and Chamberlain of London were the Patrons, and the Bishop of London Ordinary; for Bishop *Bonner* made them their Statutes. This Chapel fell with the other religious Houses at the Dissolution, when it was valued at 12 l. 18 s. 9 d. per Ann. and the Site with all its Appurtenances given by King *Edward VI.* to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, and their Successors, to be held in Soccage of the Manor of *Greenwich*, and in it Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday, and upon other Occasions.

This Chapel was much defaced by the Fire of London, tho' not burnt down, but is since rebuilt, and very handsome. There are three Niches toward *Guild-hall yard* filled with the Figures of *Edward VI.* *Queen Elizabeth*, and King *James I.* the Windows spacious, a Gallery at the West-End, the Walls hung with rich Tapestry, a Covering of Wainscot over the Aldermen, a particular Seat for the Lord Mayor, adorned with Cartouches, a handsome wainscot Pulpit and Desk, and Altar-piece neat, and enclosed with Rails and Banisters.

The Monuments which were here before the Fire, are so defaced most of them, that they are not discernable, or demolished. Mr. *Stow* mentions several but of little Eminency save their Titles, most of them the *Custos's* of the College. The Monuments now standing are for

Mrs. *Katharine Lightfoot*, the Wife of *William Lightfoot*, one of the four Clerks of the Lord Mayor's Court, who died in Childhood, February 17, 1673. Near her lies

William Lightfoot, her Husband, who at his Death was also Register of the Charter-House, who died January 6, 1699. *Ætat.* 67.

William Man, Esq; who being admitted Sword-Bearer to the Lord Mayor in 1659, held that Place to his Death, which happened April 30, 1705. *Ætat.* 77. having

officiated in that Business forty six Years. He had had five Wives.

William Fluellin, Esq; Alderman of the City of London, who died September 11, 1675.

William Avery, Esq; Secretary and Controller of the City, who died February 9, 1671.

2. There are two Halls in this Ward, viz. *Mercers-Hall*, which with the Chapel and Ambulatory Westward from it is a very magnificent and beautiful Building. The Hall and great Parlour are finely wainscoted, and the Piazza's adjoining are very stately. In the Hall are the King's Arms, the City's, and Court of Assistants. The Front towards *Cheapside* is very ornamental, the Door-case being enriched with *Cupids*, &c., and above the Balcony with the Figures of *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*. This Company was incorporated Anno 1393, and consists of four Wardens, about forty Assistants, and 283 on the Livery. Mr. *Stow* tells us, that so early as 17 *Richard II.* they were enabled to purchase Lands of the Value of 20 l. per Ann. and that they had three Messuages and Shops in the Parish of *St. Martin Outwich*, for the Sustentation of the Poor, and a Chantry; that King *Henry IV.* confirmed to them the *New Seldam* or Shed, with all the Shops, Cellars, &c. thereunto appertaining, called *Crown side*, to be holden in Burgage, as all the City of London is, of the yearly Value of 7 l. 13 s. 4 d. and that King *Henry VI.* Reg. 3. granted them to have a Chaplain, and Brotherhood, for the Relief of such of their Company as came to Decay by Misfortunes at Sea. To this Company belongs the Hospital of *St. Thomas of Acon*, now called *Mercers-Chapel*, because at the Dissolution 30 *Henry VIII.* it was purchased by the Company of *Mercers*. It was founded by *Thomas Theobald de Heili*, and *Agnes* his Wife, Sister to *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was born there. They gave to the Master and Brethren the Lands of *Gilbert Bennet* her Father. It had a Charnel and Chapel over it dedicated to *St. Nicholas* and *St. Stephen*, and at the Dissolution was valued at 277 l. per Ann. The *Mercers* turned it into a free Grammar-School, as it continued to Mr. *Stow's* Time. Here were many Monuments remaining then, tho' most of them defaced, viz. for

James

James Butler, Earl of Ormond, and the Lady *Joan* his Countess, &c. Mr. *Hewel* tells us, that there was every Sunday Morning throughout the Year a Sermon preached in the *Italian Tongue*, beginning about 10 a Clock in this Chapel. This is the first of the 12 Companies, and takes Place of all the rest; they are very rich and numerous, take no Quarterage of such as are free thereof, and make all publick Feasts at the Charge of the whole Society. Their Company is patronized by the *Virgin Mary*, and several Kings, Princes, and Noblemen have been free of it, and from them has the City had ninety-eight Lord Mayors. This Company in the Year 1698, settled 2888 *l. per Ann.* as a Security for the Payment of 30 *l. per Ann.* during the Life of any Widow, whose Husband subscribed in his Health 100 *l.* and so in Proportion for a greater or lesser Sum, the whole of the Subscription being now or lately 100000 *l.* pursuant to a Project contrived by Dr. *Asheton*, for the Use of Clergymens Widows, &c.

2. Grocers Hall near the *Poultry*, a capacious Building let out to the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*, having a very spacious Hall. This Company was anciently called *Pepperers*, from their selling Pepper chiefly; but being allowed by *Stephen de Abridge*, Mayor Anno 1315, to sell all such Spices and other Wares as Grocers now use to sell, they were some Years after, viz. Anno 1345. incorporated by the Name of *Grocers*, and allowed to elect a *Custos* or Guardian, and twenty Brethren, who having purchased Ground in *Conyhop Lane* of *Robert Lord Fitzwalters* for 320 Marks, built them a new Hall there. Afterward in 1429, they obtained a Licence to purchase Land of the Value of 500 Marks, and some Time after built seven Almshouses near their Hall for seven aged poor People of their Company, to which several charitable Persons, free of the Company, have given such a Revenue as is a competent Maintenance.

This Company is governed by four Wardens, seventy Assistants, and there are about 277 of the Livery. It is the second of the twelve Companies out of which the Lord Mayor is to be chosen, and there have been 108 Lord Mayors of it. It has been dignified

with five Kings, several Princes, eight Dukes, three Earls, and twenty Lords, which have been made free of it. The Patron of it is St. *Anthony*. This Company in the Year 1685, settled their Revenues as a Security for the due Payment of all Charities given to them, which is no small Encouragement to such as have left, or are able to leave any Estate to their Disposal; and there stands in their Hall a numerous Catalogue of their Benefactors, done in gold Letters on black. The Bank of *England* being kept in this Hall we shall give a short Account of that.

The Bank of *England* was established by Act of Parliament Anno 1693, 5 & 6 *Guil. & Mar. c. 20.* for a Loan of 1200000 *l.* subscribed and paid to the Government at several Times, the Interest being secured by an Act laying an additional Duty upon Tonnage, Excise, &c. whereupon the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England* were incorporated, with a Power to make By-Laws, and act in all other Respects as a legal Corporation for thirteen Years. By this their Charter they were constituted a Governour, Deputy-Governour, and twenty four Directors, of which thirteen, the Governour being always one, make a Court, and were invested with a Power of Management, except at the four quarterly general Courts. Such as are qualified for a Governour must have 4000 *l.* capital Stock, for a Deputy Governour 3000 *l.* and for the Directors 2000 *l.* and the Officers are to be chosen by the Majority of such Members as had 500 *l.* Stock, and that annually.

Upon this Establishment the Bank had these Restrictions laid on it. 1. That none should subscribe above 20000 *l.* 2. That they should not borrow above 1200000 *l.* 3. That they should not trade as a Corporation, neither themselves, or any for them, and if they refuse to pay their just Debts, the *Exchequer* must pay them out of the 100000 *l.* kept there to pay the Interest of the 1200000 *l.* Upon these Conditions these Privileges were granted them, viz. 1. That their sealed Notes should be transferrable. 2. That they should have Power to purchase Lands, buy Gold and Silver, receive Goods as Security for Money lent, and sell them when forfeited. 3. That their Stock.

Stock shall not be taxable. 4. But they may negotiate Bills of Exchange. 5. That the Government shall give them a Year's Notice for repaying the 1200000*l.* 6. That it shall be Felony to counterfeit their Notes, 7. That no Person that deals in this Stock shall be a Bankrupt thereby, nor their Stock liable to foreign Attachment. 8. That during the Continuance of this Bank no other shall be set up by the Parliament.

3. Things remarkable in this Ward of different Kinds, *viz.* 1. The *Poultry-Compter*, a Prison so called, because it is situate in in the *Poultry, London*. It belongs to one of the Sheriffs of that City, and there not only Debtors upon Actions in the Lord Mayor's and Sheriffs Courts, but such as disturb the Peace of the City in the Night are committed. It hath been a Prison for some hundred of Years past, (Mr. *Stow* says he never could find out the Original in all his Reading) and might possibly be called *Compter*; because such as are detained there, were obliged to give an Account of the Cause of their Commitment before they can be set at Liberty.

2. *Cornet-Stoure*, an ancient and strong Tower of Stone standing over against *Buckles-bury*, (so called for being the Manor and Mansion of one *Buckle*) which King *Edward III. Reg.* 18. so named as the King's House, and appointed it to have his Exchange there kept, and afterwards let it for 20*l.* a-year to two Merchants of *Lucca*, and soon after settled it upon his College or free Chapel of *St. Stephen* at *Westminster*, by the same Name.

3. *Sopers-Lane*, which some have supposed to take its Name from Soap-making, but they are mistaken; for Soap-making hath come into *England* not above 200 Years, when *John Lamb* of *Grace-church-street* set up a Boiling-house; for before the City was served with white Soap in Cakes, called *Castle-Soap* from beyond Sea, and grey Soap from *Bristol* at 1*d.* a Pound, and black Soap an half penny; but it took its Name from *Alen le Soper*, the Owner. In 1315, this Lane was inhabited chiefly by *Pepperers*, as also *Gutter Lane*, anciently inhabited by Gold-beaters, from whence this Proverb is taken, *All goes down Gutter-lane*;

to signifie such as spend all in Drunkenness and Gluttony, mere Belly-Gods.

4. Mr. *Stow* tells us, that anciently there was a Market in *Cheapside*, which he calls *West-cheap*; and in the East-Part a great Conduit of sweet Water, conveyed by Pipes of Lead under Ground from *Paddington*, castellated with Stone, and cisterned with Lead as yet standing, but the Standard and Cross (which he speaks of) have been long demolished. At the Standard it was a Custom of old to execute Malefactors divers Ways, *viz.* three Men for rescuing a Prisoner, had their right Hands cut off there; *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, Lord Treasurer in King *Edward II's* Reign, was beheaded by the Burgessees of *London* there, as were also two Fishmongers in 1351, &c. The Cross was erected by King *Edward I.* in Memory of Queen *Eleanor*, as were others at *Waltham*, and it was gilt over and made more magnificent at the coming over of the Emperor *Charles V.*

5. But the most remarkable Building in this Ward is

GUILD-Hall, wherein nine Courts for the City are kept, *viz.* 1. The Court of Common-Council. 2. The Lord Mayor's and Aldermen. 3. The Hustings, the principal and highest Court in *London*, from whence came this Proverb to express an haughty proud Temper: *You are all for the Hustings*, i. e. too high for your Birth or Quality. 4. The Orphan's Court. 5. The Sheriffs. 6. The Court of Wardmote, 7. The Court of Hall-mote, the Meeting of all the Citizens at the publick Hall. This Court ought to be distinguished carefully from another Court called *The Holy-mote*, i. e. the holy Meeting, being a Court anciently kept on the Lord's-Day for regulating the Assize of Bread, but now on the *Thursday* before *St. Thomas*. 8. The Court of Requests, commonly called the Court of Conscience. And 9. The Chamberlain's Court, for making Apprentices free. It is an ancient, spacious, and handsome Structure, and is said formerly to have stood in or near *Aldermanbury*, i. e. the Aldermens Court, that Street taking it Name from this Hall there standing, and if so this House must have been founded before the Year 1189, when we find the Street so

called. 'Tis probable King *Edward the Confessor* had a considerable Hand in the Foundation of this Hall, because his Arms are in several Places of this present Hall, which was built in 1431, at a little Distance from the old Hall, being erected at the Charge of several Companies, and extraordinary Impositions for ten Years, besides what was expended out of Sir *Richard Whittington's* Estate by his Executors in paving and glazing it for the greatest Part.

This stately Hall being much damnified by the great Conflagration in 1666, was rebuilt in 1669, and extremely well beautified and repaired both inside and out, at the Expence of 2500 l. Two Figures of Giants of a great Magnitude being set up as before the Fire; the Portico is adorned with a stately Frontispiece, enriched with the King's Arms. The Aperture is embellished with the Arms of the twenty-four Companies finely depicted, as also the City Arms, and the Figure of *Moses*, with the two Tables of the Decalogue, and five Niches. The Walls are adorned at the West-End with *Edward the Confessor's* Arms, and those of *England* and *France* quarterly, and at the East with the said King *Edward*, his Queen, and the Shield and Cross of *St. George*, near which are the Pourtraits of Queen *Anne*, and King *William* and Queen *Mary*. The Intercolumns are imbellish'd with the Pictures of the eighteen Judges, who determined the Differences between Landlord and Tenant in rebuilding the City, put up by the Citizens in Gratitude for that signal Service whereby the Expences of many Suits of Law were spared.

In December 1706, Queen *Anne* gave to the City to be put up in this Hall twenty-six Standards, and forty-six Colours; but there was Room but for nineteen Standards and forty-six Colours, and one Trophy of a Kettle-Drum of the Elector of *Bavaria*, very rich. These were all taken by the Army of her Majesty and her Allies, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the Battle of *Ramillies* in *Flanders*, fought on *Whitsunday* 1706, upon a total Defeat of the *French* and *Bavarian* Forces, who had 10000 Men killed, and 6000 Men taken Prisoners, with all their Tents, Baggage, and Ammunition, fifty-one Pieces of

Cannon, and 120 Standards, from which Defeat followed the Reduction of all *Brabant* wherein are *Brussels*, *Antwerp*, and many other great Towns. It is used not only for the Session of the Courts abovementioned, and for feasting the King, Princes, foreign Ministers, Noblemen, &c. but for choosing Lord Mayors, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, &c. it being large enough to contain near 7000 Men. Mr. *Stow* tells us that there was a fair and large Library adjoining to the South-Side of the Chapel, furnished with Books appertaining to the Hall and College; but being sent for by the Duke of *Somerset*, Lord Protector in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* with a Promise to be restored, they were sent in three Cart-loads, but never were returned. This is all we meet with observable in this Ward, and so proceed to

17. *Coleman street Ward.*

This Ward takes its Name from *Coleman street*, which was so called, because one *Coleman* was the Builder of it. It is governed by an Alderman Sir *Harcourt Master*, Knt. and his Deputy Mr. *Simon Andrews*, five Common Council Men, and four Constables, four Scavengers, thirteen Wardmote Men, and a Beadle.

What is observable in it is reducible to our former three Heads, viz. 1. Churches. 2. Halls. And 3. of several kinds.

1. The Churches of this Ward are three. 1. *St. Margaret Lothbury*, so called from its Dedication to *St. Margaret* before described, and the Street where it stands *Lothbury*, which Mr. *Stow* guesses took its Name from the loathsome and grating Noise which the Founders of Candlesticks, Chafing-dishes, Mortars, &c. make in turning them to make them bright; but others more probably suppose, that it is so denominated from one *Load* or *Loth*, who kept his *Bury* or Court here. When this Church was built, we can't find, but Mr. *Stow* assures us, that it was rebuilt in 1440. for *Robert Large* gave 5 l. towards the building the Quire, and 20 l. towards the Ornaments about that Time. It was repaired and beautified in 1621. but coming within the Reach of the spreading Flames of 1666,

was

was quite demolished, yet was again rebuilt in 1690, and beautified in 1706.

This Church is built of fine Stone, and has a Steeple with a spacious Tower. The Walls are wainscotted, the Floor handsomely pewed, and the Pulpit finiered. The Altar-piece is ornamental, and the Font is very pretty, the Basin having these Histories cut on the Convexity.

1. The Garden of *Eden*, and the Fall of Man.

2. The Salvation of *Noah* and his Family in the Ark.

3. *John the Baptist* baptizing our Savior.

4. *St. Philip* christening the Eunuch.

The Cover is adorned with the Figures of *St. Margaret*, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*. In the Church are several Branches of Brass Candlesticks, and by the Walls several Sentences of Scripture in carved Frames, and a Table of Fees and Duties, with the Figure of *St. Margaret*.

The Benefactors to the Poor, which are exposed on a Table in one Corner of the Church, have given of annual Rents 20 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* and to the Church in Money about 300 *l.* *Mt. Stow* mentions several Monuments in this Church before the Fire, and among them one for *Reginald Coalman* the Son of *Robert Coalman*, who died in 1483, and is supposed to be the Builder of *Coleman-street*, where he built a Chapel, then annexed to *St. Olaves Jewry*, tho' since made a Parochial Church, as we shall shew by and by.

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Patronage of the Abbey and Convent of *Barking*, and so continued till the Dissolution, when it went to the Crown, and has been in it ever since. It was burnt down, but is again rebuilt and made of the yearly Value of 100 *l.* to the Incumbent. *Anselm Becket*, *John Julien*, and *William Ilford* had Chantries here.

2. *St. Stephen's Coleman-street* Church, which *Mr. Stow* says was some Time a Synagogue of the *Jews*, then a Parish-Church, then a Chapel to *St. Olaves* in the *Jewry*, till 7 *Edward IV.* 1467. when it was made a Parish-Church again, but this Account we can't depend on; because we do not find it in any good Author. The most certain Relation of it is this, viz. That in 1182. it

belonged to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who not long after conveyed it with the Church of *St. Olaves Jewry*, to which it was a Chapel annex, to the Prior and Convent of *Butley* in *Suffolk*, and *Stephen de Gravesend* appropriated it to them. In 1456. it was made Parochial, and a Vicarage ordained and endowed By *Thomas Kemp*, Bishop of *London*, and then with the Consent of the Prior, Convent, and Parishioners, it was made a Parish-Church, as it has continued ever since. It was repaired at the Charge of the Parishioners in 1622. and afterwards, but was reduced to Ruins by the dreadful Fire of *London* in 1666, and rebuilt in 1676. of Stone for the most Part, with which it is also paved.

The Front of this Church is adorned with a Cornish, two Pine-Apples and the Figure of a Cock handsomely carved. On the South-Door leading into the Church-yard, is also finely carved an Emblem of the Resurrection. It is well wainscotted and pewed, and the Pulpit is neatly carved, and the Altar-piece adorned with the King's Arms carved, gilt and depicted. The Foot-pace of the Communion-Table is black and white Marble inclosed with a neat Rail and Banister, and at the West End is an handsome Wainscot Gallery.

The Benefactors to this Parish are very considerable, viz. in annual Rents 24 *l.* and in Money near 2000 *l.* *Mr. Stow* hath preserved the Names of divers Monuments in this Church, which were demolished by the Fire, viz. for *Sir William Glover*, who died December 17, 1603. *Sir William Daniel*, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, who died May 19, 1610. *John Taylor*, Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*, who gave 200 *l.* to be lent to Young-Men of his Trade, 2 *s.* to be distributed every Sunday to the Poor in Bread for ever, and 20 *l.* for a Stock to buy the Poor Fuel; *John White*, who gave 1 *s.* a Week for the same Purpose, and died in 1565, and some others. The Monuments now standing are for *Henry Vernon*, Esq; Son of *Thomas Vernon*, who died November 7, 1691. but lies buried at *Aleppo* in *Syria*. *Mr. Anthony Monday*, by whose Labour and Cost *Stow's* Survey of *London* was completed, he died August 10, 1633. Here was al-

fo a Kenotaph in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*, like that at *All-hallows*.

This Living is a Vicarage, and was in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of *Butley* aforesaid till the Suppression, when it being with the Rectory seized by the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth* gave them both to Sir *William Daniel*, and other Parishioners, who holding the impropriate Rectory in Fee-Farm of the Crown are Patrons of the Vicarage, and have presented to it ever since 1597. There were anciently two Chantries in this Church, one of them founded for the Soul of *William Grapefig*, and four of his Children; and the other for *Roger de Bourser*, and his Relations; but the Revenue of them being found insufficient to maintain a Priest for each of them, they were united. The Living since the Fire is by Act of Parliament made worth 110*l.* per Ann in lieu of Tithes, besides 5*l.* per Ann. given by the Lady *Wroth*, and Deputy *Mossett*.

3. *St. Olaves Jewry*, (in old Records called *St. Olavs Upwell*) so named, because it is dedicated to *St. Olave the Martyr*, King of *Norway* beforementioned, and built in a Street where anciently many *Jews* dwelt. This Church was anciently a Rectory, but has for above 300 Years past been a Vicarage appropriated to the Priory of *Butley* in *Suffolk*, as is said in our Account of *St. Stephen's Coleman-street*, who were Patrons of it till the Suppression, when it was seized by the Crown, and has continued in the Gift of the Kings and Queens of this Realm ever since. It was repaired in 1608, and being rebuilt, was made the Parochial Church for this Parish, and that of *St. Martin's Ironmonger-Lane*, or *Pomery*, from the Apples that anciently grew there, its Dedication to *St. Martin*, and Situation in *Ironmonger-Lane*.

This Church of *St. Martin's* was anciently in the Gift of the Prior and Canons of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, and so continued to the Suppression, when it came to the Crown, which has been the Patron of it ever since. Here were anciently two Chantries belonging to it, viz. One for *Henry at Wroth*, Citizen and Chandler of *London*, who gave six Marks yearly to a Priest to officiate there, out of his great Inn in

St. Eshelburgh's Parish in *Bishopsgate-street*; and another for the Soul of *William Forbush*, to which the Bishop of *London* collated in 1691. Since the Union the Site of this Church is made a Burial-place to this Parish. Dr. *Sparks* was ejected out of this Church, and plundered by the Rebels for his Loyalty; but was restored to it upon King *Charles II's* Return to the Crown. He is the Author of a Book, entitled, *Scintilla Altaris*: Much esteemed by some People.

St. Olaves Church, as it now stands, is built partly with Brick and Stone Facio's, the Roof is covered with Lead, the Steeple, consisting of an handsome Tower and Pinnacles is all Stone, and the Floor is paved with *Purbeck*. The Church is handsomely pewed and wainscotted, the Pulpit enriched with Carvings of Cherubims, the Altar-piece adorned with the King's Arms, and the Communion-Table set upon an *Anabathrum* of black and white Marble. In this Church are three famous Pieces of Painting, viz. 1. Queen *Elizabeth* lying on a fine Tomb, with her Regalia, under an arched Canopy, on which are placed her Arms. 2. The Picture of King *Charles I.* in every Respect like that in *St. Botolph's Bishopsgate Church* abovementioned. 3. A spacious and curious Piece of Painting, in a strong Frame, being the Figure of *Time*, with Wings displayed, a Scythe in his right and an Hour-glass in his left Hand, at his Foot a *Cupid* dormant, and under his Feet a Skeleton eight Foot long, and under all these Texts, *Deut. 32 29. Prov. 27. 1. Job 17. 11.*

Here are no Benefactors set up in the Church, but among the Monuments which as Mr. *Stow* hath set them down, are pretty many. We find that *Robert Large*, Mercer, Mayor in 1439, gave to this Parish Church 200*l.* to poor Householders 100*l.* and for Maids Marriages as much. He died in 1440. The Monuments now standing in this Church are for *Ephraim Skinner*, King *Charles II's* Confun at *Leghorn*, who died at *Issington*, May 6. 1678. and for Sir *Nathaniel Herne*, Alderman and Governour of the *East-India Company*, who died August 10, 1679.

This Church is a Vicarage, in the Gift of the King, and the Profits of it, as united, in lieu of Tithes, are made yearly to the Incum.

Incumbent worth 120*l.* per *Ann.* besides some Ground-Rents of 5*l.* per *Ann.* upon which Houses are built upon Leases of forty Years, which will increase the Revenues when expired. Here was anciently a Chantry founded by *John Brian*, Parson of this Church, 16 *Edw.* II. who gave two Messuages in this Parish for the Maintenance of it. Here is also a weekly Lecture every *Wednesday*, founded by the Lady *Weld*, Mr. *Vaughan*, and Sir *John Frederike*, of the yearly Value of 29*l.* One Mr. *Stodder* also has given 40*s.* yearly for a Sermon to be preached on *St. James's Day*, by an unbefitted Minister in Commemoration of our national Deliverance in 1588, to be paid by the Ironmongers Company. This Sermon was given to *St. Martins Ironmonger-Lane*, but is now preached at *St. Olave Jewry*. *Nicholas Lyra*, the famous Jewish Convert, who had all the Rabbies at his Fingers Ends, vigorously confuted his Brethren the Jews, and wrote an invaluable Commentary on the Old and New Testament, was born in this Parish. He died in 1340.

2. The Halls of this Ward are, 1. Armourers, which is situate near the North-End of *Colman-street*. They were made a Guild or Fraternity of *St. George*, with a Chantry in the Chapel of *St. Thomas* in *St. Paul's Church*, Anno 1423. 1 *Hen. VI.* which King honoured them in being of their Company. They are a Master, two Wardens, twenty-one Assistants, and fifty-eight of the Livery, besides Yeomen; many Bra- siers are of the Company. They are the eighteenth Company.

2. Founders-Hall situate in *Founders Court* in *Losbury*, a little distant from the Church. This Company was incorporated in 1614, and consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and ninety-six of the Livery, &c.

3. Things remarkable of several Sorts. 1. A Jews Synagogue, which was defaced by the Citizens of London, after they had slain 700 Jews, and plundered the Residue of their Goods, which Synagogue certain Friars, entitling themselves *Frates de Sacô*, or *de Penitentiâ Jesu*, got Possession of in 1257. They were a new Order of Friars never heard of before; but established by the Pope's authentick Bulls, which they

openly shewed; but *Robert Fitz-walter* obtained it of King *Edward I.* to add to his House adjoining, and so deprived them of it. 2. An old House some time belonging to one *Mansere a Jew*, near the South-west Corner of *Basing Hall street*, of which Part was employed as a Market-house for Wollen-Bays, Watmoles, and Flannels. This is all we think observable in this Ward, and so proceed to

18. *Bassishaw* or *Basing Hall Ward*.

This Ward takes its Name from *Basing Hall*, the Mansion or Lordship of the *Bassings*, a Family of great Antiquity and Renown in this Realm, which gives Name to a Street, and that to the Ward, which is but very small, yet hath an Alderman Sir *Randolph Knipe*, Knt. and his Deputy Mr. *John Eyer*, four Common Councilmen, two Constables, two Scavengers, seventeen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle. In it there is but one Church, but several Halls of Companies, of which we shall give an Account, with other Things of Note. The Church is

St. Michael Bassishaw, (or rather *Bassingshaugh*) so called from its Dedication to *St. Michael*, of whom see above in *Cornhill Ward*, and *Bassishaw*, to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Dedication in this City. This was an ancient and graceful Church before the Fire, and being decayed by Age, was rebuilt by *John Burton*, Mercer, and *Agnes* his Wife, as appears by their Arms in the Roof of the middle Isle and Quire. It was again beautified and repaired in 1630, but being reduced to Rubbish in 1666, by the late dreadful Fire, it was again new built in 1679, and new beautified in 1697, as it now stands.

The Nature of the Building now is, the Walls are Brick, the Tower Stone, with which also the Floor is paved. The Inside is wainscotted and well pewed, the Pulpit handsome, Door-cases at the North and South-side spacious. The Altar-piece is graceful, having under the Pourtraiture of *Moses* these Words: *The Law came by Moses, under Aaron, but Grace and Truth by Jesus Christ, Under the Lord's-Prayer. This is my Commandment, that ye love one another, as I*
have

have loved you ; and under the Creed is subscribed, I came not to destroy the Law or Prophets, but to fulfil them. At the West-End is a neat Table of the customary things, and on the South side a japan'd Table of the Benefactors in gold Letters, whose Gifts amount annually to near 40 l. and in Money above 100 l. besides Mr. Lock's Charity, who gave Christ's Hospital *Anno* 1532. a Maintenance for two poor Children of this Parish.

The Monuments of this Church preserved by Mr. Stow, are for Mr. Burton, and his Wife, the Founders ; Sir James Terford, Mercer, Mayor in 1527. who was buried in a Chapel built by him on the North-Side ; Sir John Gresham, who died *October* 23, 1556. Richard Sarich, Rector, &c. Monuments now standing are for Sir Rowland Aynsworth, who died *January* 14, 1702 *Paris* and Elizabeth Slaughter, Mr. Edward Smith, Rector twenty-seven Years, a constant Preacher and pious Liver. He died *October* 22, 1701. Sir William Hedges, tho' not buried here, and Bazil Hearn, who died *January* 4, 1692.

This Church was anciently in the Prior and Canons of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield* ; but after we find a Clerk presented to it by *Henry Bodyke* a Citizen of *London*, and above 100 Years after another collated by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, from which Time to this present they have continued Patrons ; but how it came to them we know not. The Profits of this Church settled by the Act since the Fire are 132 l. 11 s. per Ann. Here was a perpetual Chantry founded by *John* of *London*, and another for one Mr. *Thomas Westiner* thereof, which not being sufficient to maintain a Priest, they were united. *Lionel Cranfield*, E. *Middlesex*, and Lord Treasurer, was born in this Parish. His Seat was at *Copt hall* in *Epping* in *Essex*, and was sold by his Grandson to Sir *Thomas Webster*, Baronet, who now enjoys it.

2. The Halls are, 1. *Masons-Hall*, situate in *Masons-Alley* in *Basinghall-street*. Their Company was incorporated about 1410, having been called, *The Free-Masons* ; a Fraternity of great Account, who have been honoured by several Kings, and very many of the Nobility and Gentry, who have been of their Society. They are governed

by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-five Assistants, and there are sixty-five of the Livery. They can take but one Apprentice till they are chosen Warden, and then they may have two.

3. *Weavers-Hall* in *Basinghall-street*. It is neatly adorned with Hangings, and a Skreen. The Company consists of two Bailiffs, two Wardens, sixteen Assistants, and 186 of the Livery. They were incorporated in the Time of King *Henry II.* and confirmed by him *Rg* 31, 1184. They are of several Kinds, but Woollen-Cloth Weavers are the most ancient and honourable in this Nation. Their Motto is, *Weave Truth with Trust.*

3. *Girdlers-Hall* is an handsome Brick-building near the North-End of *Basinghall-street*, built *Anno* 1681, and is adorned with right Wainscot and a beautiful Skreen. They are a Master, three Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and eighty-four on the Livery. They were incorporated *August* 6, 1448. Their Motto is, *Give Thanks to God.* They are the twenty-third Company.

4. *Blackwell*, or *Backwell-Hall*, anciently called *Bassing-Hall*, as appears from the Arms of the *Bassings* in several Parts of it ; but it changed its Name by becoming the Dwelling of *Thomas Bakewell*, 36 *Edw III.* *Richard II.* *Reg.* 20. conveyed this House to the Mayor and City of *London* for 50 l. to be held of the King in Burgage. This Hall being thus established in the City, has been for a long Time employed as a weekly Market-place for all sorts of woollen Cloaths, broad and narrow, brought from all Parts of the Realm to be sold there, and by an Act of the Common Council held *August* 8, 1516. This was to be the only Market for such woollen Manufactures, and no Place else in *London*, and the City of *London* has given the Profits thereof to Christ's Hospital, which amount to 1100 l. per Ann. at 1 d. a Cloath pitching, and $\frac{1}{2}$ resting per Week, Stockings and Blankets to pay by the Pack. This Hall was burnt down in the Fire of *London*, and is again built by Christ's Hospital. It is a spacious Building with a stone Front, adorned with Columns, &c.

5. *Coopers-Hall*, situate in *Basinghall-street*, near the Passage to *Guild-Hall*. It is built

of Brick, and the Hall is an handsome Room, wainscotted round, paved with Marble, adorned with several Coats of Arms in the Glass, and the Pourtraiture of Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor in 1693, and of Sir Henry Stroud, both Members of this Society, the last of whom at his Death in 1704, when he was Master of the Company gave 6500*l.* to build and endow a Free-School at Egham in Surrey, and some Almshouses.

This Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, and a Renter, twenty Assistants, and 140 on the Livery. They were incorporated in 1500. 16 Henry VII. Such as are on the Livery may take three Apprentices. They are the thirty-seventh Company. This is all observable in this Ward, the next is

19. Cripplegate Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the Gate or Postern so called, which took its Denomination from certain Cripples who made it their constant Place to beg in. It is a very ancient Gate, for we read of it Anno 1010, near sixty Years before the Conquest. It was a Prison in the Reign of King Edward I. for Debtors, and such other Citizens as had committed any Misdemeanours and common Trespasses. It was anew erected at the Charge of the Brewers of London, Anno 1244. and being again much decayed, was about 250 Years after Anno 1491. rebuilt at the Charge of Sir Edmund Shaw, or Shaw, who appointed his Executors, with the Cost of 400 Marks, and the Stuff of the old Gate, to re-edifie it as they accordingly did; but Time had so ruined it, that in the Year 1663, it was repaired and beautified, the Tower being built with Stone, and enriched with the City-Arms, as this Inscription on the Front shews:

‘ This Gate was repaired, beautified, and the Foot-Postern new made at the Charge of the City of London, in the XVth Year of our Sovereign Lord King CHARLES II. in the Mayoralty of Sir John Robinson, Knt. and Bar. Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and Alderman of this Ward, Anno Dom. 1663.

This Ward is very large, and tho’ it has not two Aldermen as the Wards of Bridge and Faringdon have, yet for the more convenient Government the Alderman of it, who is Sir William Stewart, Knt. hath for the most Part within a Deputy, who is Mr. William Patten, and eight Common Councilmen, nine Constables, twelve Scavengers, fifteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle; and without a Deputy Felix Feast, Esq; and three Common Councilmen, four Constables, and as many Scavengers, seventeen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle. What occurs to us worthy of Observation in this Ward, we shall reduce to our usual Heads.

1. Churches in this Ward are, 1. *St. Mary Aldermanbury*, so called for its Dedication to the *Virgin Mary*, and for Distinction from the Street where it stands, which had its Name from the Bury or Court of the Mayor and Aldermen held there till *Guildhall* was built in 1431. This Church was ancient, and being decayed so long ago as 1437, was repaired, the Steple new built, and the Bells changed for five more tunable ones by Sir William Eastfield, Knight of the Bath, and Mayor, who also erected the Conduit in this Street near his Dwelling. It was again almost new built at the Parish-Charge in 1633, but was quite demolished by the dreadful Fire in 1666, yet is again erected and was finished in 1677.

The present Structure of this Church is of Stone, the Roof covered with Lead, the Floor paved with Stone, and well pewed, the Walls wainscotted, the Pulpit enriched with Cherubims, the Altar-piece adorned with Cherubs and the King’s Arms, and the Communion-Table finiered, standing upon a Foot-pace of Marble, and enclosed with Rails and Banisters.

We find no Account of the Benefactors to this Church, if there be any. The Monuments before the Fire, as we have them from Mr. Stow, are for Sir William Eastfield beforementioned, who died August 24, 1438. John Middleton, Mayor in 1472. Sir William Brown, Mayor in 1537. Stephen Jennings, Mayor, and Margaret his Wife, in 1515. the Lady Gresham in 1528. Thomas Diggs, Esq; who died August 24, 1595. Elizabeth Norris, Daughter of Henry Lord Norris, who died April 18, 1574. and Ralph Woodcock, Alderman, who died September 1, 1586. *Æt. 67.*
Since

Since the Fire the armorial Ensigns of the Lord Jeffrey's Son, Baron of *Wem*; for Mrs. *Mary Hack*, who died September 20, 1704. Mr. *Richard Chanaler*, who had fined for Alderman, and died November 1691. and his Brother *John*, who died October 1686. *Walter Pell*, Alderman, who died Anno 1675. In this Church also was a marvellous old Inscription for *John Constantine* in 1188.

This Living is a Curacy, anciently in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who had the Rectory, but in 1331, they settled it, with the Consent of *Richard de Gravesend*, upon *Elfing Spittle*, of which they were Patrons, upon Condition that they should provide a Curate to perform all Divine Offices in *Aldermanbury Church*, to be approved of by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, as it continued till the Dissolution, when the Rectory and Advowson being granted to certain Persons in Trust for the Parishioners, the Election of their Minister has been in them ever since; but he must be licensed by the Bishop. The Revenue of this Curacy is settled by Act of Parliament since the Fire at 150 *l. per Ann.* The Impropriators, who are the Parish, pay him also 16 *l. per Ann.* Here were anciently three Chuntries founded by, 1. *Sir William Eastfield*, at the Altar of *St. George*, of which the Mercers Company were Patrons. 2. *Stephen and William Bakerel*. 3. *Isabel*, the Wife of *Stephen*, at the Altar before the Cross, for his and her Soul, and their three Children. Here is a *Wednesday Lecture*, but the Maintenance for it is uncertain.

2. *St. Alphage*, so called from the Saint so named, in his Youth a Monk of the Abbey of *Hyrst*, in the Isle of *Axholm* in *Lincolnshire*, after Prior of *Glaßonbury*, and being had in great Esteem for his Holiness, was at length made Bishop of *Winchester*, and then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in which See when he had sat six Years, he was put to Death by the Danes at *Greenwich*, Apr. 17, An. 1014. He was buried in *St. Paul's Church*; but afterwards removed to *Canterbury* by *K. Knute's Order*. He was afterwards Sintered, and Churches were appointed to be consecrated to him. This present Church is but one Isle of the old Church of *St. Alphage* which was pulled down, and made a Carpenter's Yard about the Dissolution, the

South Isle, which belong'd to *Elfing Spittle* being preserved, and converted into a Church, which now remains.

It is a very old Building, and so appears, tho' it was beautified at the Parish-Charge in 1701. As it is at present, there is scarce any thing observable in it. The Wainscot old, the Pews of an ancient Form, the Pulpit plain, the Altar piece done in an old Character, and painted upon Cloath, and on the North Side of the Choir the King's Arms painted in a Frame. The Benefactors are set up in a Table on the North Side of the Church, and are *Sir Rowland Hayward*, who gave 4 *l. per Ann.* to be distributed to the Poor every Sunday 20 *d.* in Bread. And *Sir John Swinerton*, Knt. Lord Mayor in 1612, who gave in his Life-Time 7 *l. per Ann.* to be distributed every Sunday to the Poor 2 *s. 11 d.* in Bread with the Vantage, and four other smaller Benefactors.

The Monuments of Note in this Church are for

1. *Sir Rowland Hayward*, who was twice Lord Mayor, viz. in 1570, and 1590. thirty Years an Alderman, who died in great Reputation December 5, 1593. 36 Eliz.

2. *Richard Leigh*, Esq; *Clarencieux*, King of Arms, who died 1597.

3. *Samuel Brewer*, of the Inner-Temple, Gent. who died March 10, 1684. with this Inscription, *World adieu, Friends adieu, Life adieu, but hoping for a better after this, only through the Merits and Mediation of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ.*

4. *Christopher St. German*, who died in 1593. He was a Person singularly eminent for his Piety, reading and expounding a Chapter to his Family every Night, for his Charity, giving *Consilia & auxilia* to his People gratis, and for his great Knowledge, and Abilities, not only in the Civil, Canon, and Common Law, but Scripture, as his Book called *Doffor and Student* doth testify.

It is a Rectory, and was of old in the Gift of the Deaqs of *St. Martin le Grand*, as it continued till King *Henry VII.* annexed that collegiate Church to the Monastery of *St. Peter Westminster*, by Virtue whereof the Abbot and Convent there remained Patrons, (except that small Time there was a

Bishop

Bishop of *Westminster*) till Queen *Mary* Reg. 1. by her Letters-Patent, gave the Advowson of it to *Edmund Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, and his Successors in that See for ever, in whom it hath continued ever since. The Revenues returned in 1636, were 107 *l.* 4 *s.* per Ann. besides 4 *l.* per Ann. the Ground-Rent of the Parsonage, which was burnt, and is built upon for a Lease of fifty Years, from 1686.

James Halscy, Rector of this Church in 1638, was in the rebellious Times much abused by the Soldiers, his Cap pulled off to see if he were not a shaven Priest, and being ejected out of his Living, died with Grief, and was buried in this Church in 1640:

3. *St. Albans Woodstreet*, so called from *St. Alban*, the first Martyr of *Great Britain*, who suffered for the Christian Faith under *Dioclesian*, Anno 300. and lies buried at *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*. This Church is at least as ancient as King *Adelstan* the *Saxon*, who began his Reign in 924, and Tradition tells us, he had an House at the East-End of it, the Door of which went out into a Street called from him *King-Adel street*, but now corruptly *Addle-street*; and the Situation of it in *Great Wood-street*. This Church being old and shattered, was rebuilt in 1634, and being demolished by the great Fire of *London*, was again re-erected in 1685, and made the Parish-Church of this Place and *St. Olave Silver street*.

The Church is at present a neat Building, both within and without; it is wainscotted, hath a Gallery at the West-End, and a spacious Arch under it, the Pulpit finely carved and enriched with the Figures of Fruits and Flowers, the sounding Board an Hexagon, having a Cornish adorned with Cherubims, the Altar-piece is very ornamental, and the whole Church well pewed. There are two large Brass-Branches hanging in the Midst, and a pretty marble Font. On the North-Side is a Table of the Benefactors, who are in Number thirteen, who have given 10 *l.* per Ann. and about 200 *l.* in Money. The Monuments of this Church are, 1. Such as Mr. *Stow* has preserved the Memory of, viz. for Sir *Richard Hollinworth*, Baron of the *Exchequer*; *Thomas Catworth*, Mayor in 1443. *Jehu Woodcock*, Mayor in 1405. *William Duntorn*, Town-Clerk of *Lon-*

don, who had a long Epiraph in *Latin* upon his Monument. Sir *John Cheeke*, Knight, School-Master to King *Edward VI.* who died September 13, 1534. Upon him is a *Latin* Epitaph. *William Wilson*, and his Wife, who have an *English* Inscription. *Allen Downer*, who has a *Latin* Epitaph, and *Anne* the Wife of *Lawrence Gibson*, whose Inscription is both in *English* and *Latin*. Mr. *Stow* sets down this for a Monument here.

Hic jacet Tou Skorthose, sine Tomb, sine Sheets, sine Riches,
Qui vixit sine Gown, sine Cloak, sine Shirt, sine Breeches.

2. Such as are now standing, viz. 1. A curious white Marble-Monument for *Richard Wynne* of *London*, Esq; 2. Another for *Benjamin Harvey*, Esq; late Major of the yellow Regiment of Train'd-Bands, who by his Will gave the white marble Font to this Parish-Church, which was set up by *Joseph Rand* his Executor. He died December 14, 1684.

This Parish is a Rectory, and was some Time in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*; but was exchanged by them for another with the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of *St. James's* near *Westminster*, in whom it continued till King *Henry VI.* having founded *Eaton College*, it was given to the Provost and Fellows of it, who have presented to it ever since. It is since the Union made by Act of Parliament worth to the Incumbent 170 *l.* per Ann.

Dr. William Wats, an admirable Critick and Divine, mentioned by *Vossius*, with the Title of *Doctissimus & Clarissimus*, who had a special Hand in Sir *Henry Spelman's* Glossary, and published *Matthew Paris's Historia Major*, in 1640. was Minister of this Place in 1642, but all his Learning and Eminency could not protect him from the Violence of that Time; for he was sequestred from his Benefice, plundered, and his Wife and Children turned out of Doors, and forced to save himself by Flight. He fled to the King's Side, served under Prince *Rupert* in all the Battles he fought against the Parliament, and died at *Kinsale* in *Ireland*, when the Prince was blocked up there, Anno 1649.

4. *St. Michael Woodstreet*, so called from its Dedication to *St. Michael the Archangel*, and the Place of its Situation for Distinction. It is probable that it is a very ancient Church, because (as *Mr. Stow* tells) *Mr. John Iwe*, Parson of this Parish, *John Foster*, Goldsmith, and *Peter Ekelden*, Taylor, gave two Messuages, with Shops, and other Edifices in this Street and *Ladle-Lane*, to the Reparations of the Church, Chancel, and other Works of Charity in 1392. 16 *Rich. II.* This Church was also burnt in the late dreadful Fire, but is again rebuilt, and made the Parochial Church to this and the Parish of *St. Mary Staining*.

This Church is built of Stone, the Roof covered with Lead, but the Windows are only on the South Side and East-End, the Floor paved with Stone, the Walls wainscotted, and the whole handsomely pewed, the Pulpit finiered and enriched with Cherubims, and the Altar-piece adorned with the King's Arms. Here are no Benefactors set up in view. The Monuments preserved by *Mr. Stow* are, for *John Bount*, Cloathworker, who died May 1, 1599 *Nicholas Warren*, April 10, 1614. *William Harvey*, Grocer, Deputy-Alderman of this Ward within, who died November 16, 1581. and his Son *Robert*, who died November 9, 1608. the Head of *James IV.* King of *Scots*, who was killed in the Battle of *Hodden-Field*, September 9, 1513. is buried here. The Manner of its Burial was this: His Body being embalm'd, was carried first to *London*, and from thence to *Sheen* in *Surrey*, and there buried, as was thought; however, after the Dissolution, the Body, wrapped in Lead, was found lying in a waste Room, among old Timber and other Rubbish, which a Glazier of this Parish observing, he cut off the Head, and finding it dry and casting a sweet Smell, he brought it home, and some time after had it buried in this Church. The Glazier's Name was *Lancelot Young*, Master Glazier to *Queen Elizabeth*. *Mr. Speed* will have this Head to be the Laird of *Bonehards*, but *Weaver* says, there's no doubt but he was buried at *Sheen*. Here was also a Monument in Memory of *Queen Elizabeth*, with a large Inscription in her Praise, which is summ'd up in two of the Verses thus:

*In brief, of Women ne'er was seen,
So great a Prince, so good a Queen.*

In *St. Mary Staining*, there is one memorable Monument for *Sir Arthur Savage*, who was knighted at *Cadiz* in *Spain* in 1596, being then General of her Majesty's Forces in the Kingdom of *France*, at the Siege of *Amiens*, 39 *Eliz.* Colonel, Vice-Treasurer, Receiver-General, and Counsellor of State in *Ireland*, who died March 13, 1632.

This Church is a Rectory, anciently in the Gift of the Abbot of *St. Albans*, as it continued to the Dissolution, after which the Advowson, with the Appurtenances, in 35 *Hen. VIII.* was sold to *William Burwell*, and by him in *Queen Elizabeth's* Time to *John* and *Thomas Marsh*, *Richard Hanbury*, and others, in Trust for the Parish, as it still remains.

5. *St. Giles Cripplegate*, so called from its Dedication to *St. Giles*, an *Athenian* by Birth, of noble and rich Parentage, but so charitable to the Poor, that he sold all and gave it to them. He went to *Casarius*, Bishop of *Arles* in *Provence*, and having staid with him two Years, he grew weary of Company, and retiring into a Wilderness dwelt in a Cave: *Charles Martel*, King of *France*, as he was hunting, found him there, and understanding that he retired thither out of Devotion, built a Monastery where his Cave was, by his Consent, and made him the Abbot of it. It was near the City of *Nismes*, and in it he presided some Years, living in great Sanctity and Austerity, and dying Anno 700. was canonized for a Saint, and *Cripplegate* is added to distinguish it from other Churches so dedicated in this City and elsewhere.

This Church is a very ancient Foundation, being built by *Alfons*, Bishop of *London*, Anno 1020, near forty Years before the Conqueror's coming, and tho' it was burnt down in 1545, it was again rebuilt, and by several Additions, became a very magnificent Church in Appearance; for in 1623, the Chancel was repaired, and the Inside curiously clouded, and in 1629, the Spires at the Corners were rebuilt, and a fair Turret erected in the Middle, but this decaying, a Cupulo was set up in its Place, with

with a Vane upon it, as there is also on the Spires.

The present Church is built of old Stone, Boulder, and some Brick finished over. It is large and spacious, and within pleasant, the Roof is flat, neatly cieled, and over the Altar painted in Clouds, well pewed and wainscotted, the Pulpit finely carved and finiered, the Font is fine blue veined Marble, standing at the West-End directly opposite to the Communion-Table, the Altar-piece is very ornamental, having over the Commandments these Words, *God spake these Words.* Over the Lord's Prayer, *When ye pray, say.* And over the Creed, *The Apostles Creed.* And the Foot pace of the Communion-Table is paved with fine polished white and black Marble, encompassed with a Rail and Banister.

The Benefactors of this Parish are Mr. *Thomas Eusby*, who gave forty Dozen of wheaten Bread and four Loads of Charcoal, to be distributed yearly to the Poor in this Manner, viz. Ten Dozen and a Load of Coals the Week before *All Saints Day*, November 1. and the like Quantities of each in the Weeks before *Christmas*, January 25, and *Easter Day*.

Mr. *Blighton*, a Butcher, gave also forty Dozen of Bread, and two Loads of Charcoal, to be distributed at the same Time and in the same Proportion.

Mr. *Charles Langley* gave twenty Gowns, twenty Shirts, and as many Smocks for twenty poor People of this Parish, to be distributed to them yearly upon *All Saints Day*, and a Sermon then to be preached to invite others to the like Charity. He died June 8, 1602. and is buried here.

Mr. *Roger Mason*, Vintner, gave 200*l.* with which 16*l.* per Ann. was purchased. to be expended in buying ten Gowns of black Cloath lined, to be given to ten poor Men of the Freedom of this Parish upon *All Saints Day*, at the Discretion of the Vicar and Churchwardens for the Time being. He died September 3. 1603. *Ætat.* 37. and was buried in this Church.

Mr. *William Day*, Vintner, gave to the Poor of this Parish 80*l.* with which a Rent of 6*l.* per Ann. is bought and settled for ever, to be bestowed in twelve Coats of given Cloath, to be distributed to twelve

poor Orphans upon *All Saints Day*, as above. He died September 22, 1603.

Mrs. *Anne Harveſt*, Widow, gave 20*l.* per Ann. for ever, for the Relief of poor Widows.

Mr. *Robert Smith*, gave yearly four Bibles well buſſed and buſſed to four poor Mens Children, who ſhall beſt deſerve them for their reading, and one Dozen of Bread weekly for ever.

Mr. *Richard Hanbury*, gave ſix new Common Prayer-Books, and fifty-two Dozen of Bread.

Mr. *Roger Bellow*, gave 19*l.* per Ann. of which 10*l.* is to be given yearly to the Poor at *Christmas*, and the reſt to be reſerved yearly to purchaſe Land for their further Relief.

The Monuments of this Church are ſome of them very obſervable, viz. for

Mr. *John Speed*, the famous Geographer and Historian, Servant to Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* who died July 28, 1629. aged 77 Years.

Mr. *John Fox*, the Martyrologiſt, who died April 18, 1587. *Ætat.* 73. Dr. *Fuller* tells us of him, That he was ſo large a Reiever of the Poor in his Life Time, that 'tis no Wonder that he left no Legacies at his Death. He foretold the *Spaniſh Invaſion* in 1581, and the Ruin of their *Invincible Armada*, (as they called it) but he lived not to ſee his Prediction fulfilled.

Sir *John Wriotheſley*. Knt. Garter, principal King at Arms, Grandfather of *Thomas Wriotheſley*, Knight of the Garter, Lord Chancellor of England, and Earl of *Southampton*.

Robert Glover, *Somerſet Herald*, who died April 10, 1518. *Ætat.* 45.

Mr. *Edward Harveſt*, an Alderman's Deputy, who died March 14, 1610. and ſeveral others.

This Church was given by *Aelmund* the Prieſt, to the Church of *St. Paul's*, and the Prebendaries thereof for ever, and the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral are Proprietaries of the Reſtory, and Patrons of the Vicarage, which is valued to the Incumbent at 500*l.* per Ann. Mr. *Speed* tells us, That there was in this Church a Brotherhood dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Giles*, founded by Queen *Maud*, Wife to *K. Henry I.* which *John Belamcer* repaired in 1360, but Mr. *Stow* makes him the Founder.

Dr. *John Buckeridge*, Bishop of *Rocheſter* in 1611, and afterwards tranſlated to *Ely* in 1627, a Perſon of great Gravity and Learning, and ſo eminent a Preacher, that he was choſen by King *James I.* to be one of the four to convince the *Melvins*, and other Prefbyterian Scots, of the Excellency of the Conſtitution of the Church of *England*, in their Sermons before him at *Hampton Court*, was Vicar here.

Dr. *William Fuller*, a Man famous for all kinds of Learning, as well as for his Prudence and Piety, was Vicar here in 1642, but being ſequeſtered, plundered, and ejected for his Loyalty by the parliamentary Powers, he fled to *Oxford*, and ſtaid there till it was ſurrendered, whereupon he retired to *London*, where he lived in Obſcurity to his Death, which happened May 12, 1659.

In *Cherry-Alley* in *Golden-Lane* in this Pariſh is a free School for forty Scholars, for inſtructing whom the Maſter has 30*l.* a Year out of the Rents of ſome Houſes in the ſaid Alley, they were endowed by *William Wren* in 1689.

2. The Halls in this Ward are,

1. *Scriveners-Hall*, an handſome Building. You enter the Room called the Hall by a ſpacious Arch in a ſtately Skreen, adorned with Columns, &c. They were incorporated in 1616, and conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty four Aſſiſtants, and thirty-eight on the Livery, &c.

2. The *Bowyers Company* had formerly (as Mr. *Stow* tells us) an Hall in this Ward in *Monkewell-ſtreet*; but ſince the Fire they have no Hall, but generally meet at a Tavern, or ſome publick Place; they were incorporated in 1622, but doubtleſs were a Fraternity long before, and that in great Requeſt, the long Bow being a chief Inſtrument of War for many Ages, before Guns were invented. They are a Maſter, two Wardens, twelve Aſſiſtants, and thirty-two on the Livery, &c.

3. *Plaiſterers*, anciently *Pinnerſ-Hall*, ſituate in *Addle ſtreet* near *Philip-Lane*, a pretty Room, adorned with Fret-work, &c. They were incorporated about the Year 1500, and conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, and Aſſiſtants uncertain, and eighty-fix on the Livery, &c.

4. *Brewers-Hall*, a ſpacious and curious Room with a graceful Appearance, the Walls Brick and Stone Window-Caſes. It is ſituate in *Addle ſtreet*. The Company were incorporated in 1427. 6 *Henry VI.* by the Name of *St. Mary* and *St. Thomas the Martyr*, which was confirm'd in 1559, 20 *Eliz.* They conſiſt of a Maſter, three Wardens, twenty-four other Aſſiſtants, and ninety on the Livery, beſides Yeomanry, &c.

5. *Curriers-Hall*, ſituate near *London Wall*. This Company was incorporated June 12, 1605. and have a Maſter, two Wardens, fifteen Aſſiſtants, and 100 on the Livery, &c. their Motto is, *Spes noſtra Deus*, i. e. God is our Hope.

6. *Haberdashers*, or *Hurrers*, Hall, ſituate in *Maiden-Lane* near *Wood ſtreet*. It is a good brick Building, and the Hall is lofty, paved with Marble and *Purbeck*, wainſcotted, and hung round with the King's, City's, Company's, and other Arms. They were incorporated a Brotherhood of *St. Katharine*, their Patroneſs in 1447, and were confirmed 7 *Henry VII.* Anno 1501, and named *Merchant Haberdashers*. They are a Maſter, four Wardens, ninety Aſſiſtants, and 329 on the Livery: They may take each of them 2 Apprentices. They are the eighth of the twelve Companies out of which the Mayor muſt be choſen, and have had twenty-two Mayors free of their Company. Their Motto is, *Serve and obey*. Mr. *Stow* ſays, That the *Cappers* and *Hat Merchants* are one Company of *Haberdashers*. Over againſt this Hall is,

7. *Wax-Chandlers-Hall*, ſituate in *Maiden-Lane*, a pretty tho' ſmall Building. This Company was incorporated 2 *Rich. III.* Anno 1484, and are a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-three Aſſiſtants, ſeventy-one of the Livery, and the whole Company about 150. They may take but two Apprentices.

3. Other things obſervable of ſeveral ſorts, both new and old are, 1. *Sion College*, ſituate in *Philip-Lane* near *London Wall*, which was moſt anciently a Nunnery, afterward in 1329, converted into an Hoſpital by *William Elſing*, Eſq; for 100 blind Men, and called *Elſing-Spittle*. This Houſe he three Years after changed into a Priory for *Canons Regular*, who ſurrendered it to King *Henry VIII.* Anno 1530. About 100 Years after

after Dr. White, a Residentiary of St. Paul's and Vicar of St. Dunstons in the West, purchased it of the Crown for 3000 l. and converted it into a College for the Use of the London-Clergy, who were incorporated by King Charles I. by the Name of the President and Fellows of Sion-College, for the Glory of God, the Good of the Church, Redress of Inconveniences, maintaining Truth in Doctrine and Love in Conversation one with another, as the Doctor's Will intimates. It is governed by the President, two Deans, and four Assistants, who are elected every third Tuesday after Easter, when there is a Sermon preached at the Church of St. Alphage, in which Parish it stands. It consists of an handsome Hall, Lodgings for the President, and Chambers for Students.

This was a great Work for one Man, (considering the Alms-houses he also built near it, and endowed, of which we shall speak presently) but the main thing which either he overlooked or found himself unable to do, was wanting, which was a Library; but that was soon after supplied by the Liberality of another London Minister Mr. John Simpson, Rector of St. Olave Hartstreet, who at the Charge of 2000 l. built a spacious Room for that End, and furnished it with Plenty of Books of all sorts, for the Use of the Clergy of the City chiefly, not excluding others. How well chosen and proper the Books were, may be seen by perusing the Catalogue of them published by Mr. Spencer, the Keeper of it in 1647, under this Title, *Catalogus Universalis librorum in Bibliotheca Collegii Sionii apud Londinenses*, &c. But most of the Books were destroyed or lost, when the College and Library were demolished by the Fire of London in 1666.

The Founder Dr. White made this College an Hospital in Part for ten poor Men, who have their Dwellings within the Gates, and ten poor Women, who are to inhabit without them, giving them besides their Dwelling 6 l. per Ann. each. They are to be nominated thus; Four by the City of Bristol, where Dr. White was born; eight by the Merchant-Taylor's Company, six by the Parish of St. Dunstons in the West, where he was Minister forty-nine Years; and two

by St. Gregory's near St. Paul's, where he lived about twenty Years; unless any of his poor Kindred appear, who are always first to be considered by the Electors. These Alms-houses fell with the College, and tho' they were rebuilt with it (as will appear) yet their Allowance, partly by the falling of the Rents, and partly by the sinking of the Value of the Lands, is so much diminished, that they are now paid no more than 3 l. 10 s. per Ann. by the College.

The Restoration of the College and Hospital after the Fire was in this Manner: The Clergy of London gave and procured such large Contributions, that the Hall and other publick Rooms with the Chambers, &c. were built by them at the Expence of 2000 l. the Library and Hospital were rebuilt at the Charge of several worthy Benefactors, who laid out 1300 l. about them. The Library is still defective of Books, tho' King Charles II. in 1678, after the Popish Plot, gave many of the Jesuits Books, which were seized, to it; and many of the Members of the College gave others, as have also the Earl of Berkley, Mr. Calf, &c. Whar Books are now in it may be seen in blue Frames at the End of each Class; but there are in every one so many Vacancies that it is easily discernable, that it is not restored any thing nigh its original Perfection.

2. Woodstreet-Compter, which is a Prison kept in Woodstreet, (so called from the Woods the Owners of it) for Debtors and Night Ramblers, that disturb the Peace. This Prison had been for many Years in Breadstreet, but was removed hither in the Year 1555, by Vertue of an Act of Common-Council held September 19. 3 & 4 Ph. & Mar. This Prison hath belonging to it a Secondary, Serjeants, and Clerks.

3. In Monkswellstreet in this Ward, (tho' we find no such Street) Mr. Stow says there were twelve Alms-houses founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas Salter, Mayor in 1575, for twelve poor aged People, who besides their Dwellings Rent-free, were allowed each of them 7 d. a Week, five Sacks of Coals, and a Quarter of an Hundred of Faggots.

4. Turning towards Cripple-gate, just upon London-Wall, are other six Alms-houses of the Cost and Gift of Mr. Robert Rogers, Leather-

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therfeller, who has endowed them with a sufficient Maintenance for such poor People as are allowed to dwell in them.

5. In *Little Wood-street* are in an Alley seven Chambers founded for seven poor People to dwell in them Rent-free, by *Henry Barton*, Mayor in 1516.

6. The *Jews Garden*, the only Place then allowed them in *England* to bury their Dead.

7. *Drewry House*, of old Time pertaining to the Abbot of *Ramsay*, for his Lodging when he came to *London*, but of late to Sir *Drew Drewry*.

8. In *Beech-Lane* the Drapers of *London* have eight Alms-houses, built of Brick and Timber for eight poor Widows of their own Company to live there Rent-free, according to the Gift of the Lady *Askew*, Widow of Sir *Christopher Askew*, Draper, and Mayor in 1533.

9. In *Golding Lane*, *Richard Gallard* of *Islington*, Esq; Citizen and Painter-stainer of *London*, founded thirteen Alms-houses for so many poor People to live in Rent-free, to whom he also allowed 2 d. a Week and a Load of Coals yearly among them for ever, tying certain fair Lands in *Islington* to maintain this Foundation.

10. The *Barbican*, so called, because there anciently stood on the North-Side thereof a Burgh-kenning, or Watch-Tower of the City, called in some Language a *Barbican*. This Street lately belonged to *Poregrine Bertie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*.

11. *Garret-Place*, an House belonging to Sir *Thomas Wriothesley*, Knt. principal King of Arms abovementioned. This is all we find memorable in this Ward, and shall now survey

20. *Aldersgate Ward*.

This Ward takes its Name from the Antiquity of the Gate, it being one of the four Gates that were built at the first setting up of the Wall, and as *Aldgate* or *Oldgate* was so called from its Age, so this is from being the *Alder-gate* of the two. This Gate being ruinous, and in Danger of falling, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners resolved to pull it quite down, and build it in a more beautiful Manner, which being known to Mr *William Parker*, a very

charitable Citizen, he gave 1000 l towards it, provided it were built in the Space of three Years, which was accordingly performed, and it was finished in 1617, Sir *John Leman*, Knt. being Mayor. The North-Side of it is adorned with the Figure of King *James I*, on Horseback, done in Relievo between two Niches, wherein are the Figures of the Prophets *Jeremiah* and *Samuel*, with References to *Jer. 17. 25. 1 Sam. 12. 1.* and on the South-Side is written:

' This Gate was repaired and beautified
' at the sole Charge of this City, in the Year
' of the Mayoralty of Sir *Samuel Starling*,
' Knt. Anno Dom. 1670.

This Ward is governed by an Alderman Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, and his Deputy *Richard Lervet*, Esq; four Common Councilmen within the Gate, and four without, eight Constables, nine Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

The things most remarkable in this Ward are,

1. The Churches which were before the great Fire, viz. *St. John Zachary*, now united to *St. Anne's Aldersgate*. 2. *St. Mary Staining*, now united to *St. Michael Wood-street*. 3. *St. Olave Silver-street*, annexed to *St. Albans Wood-street*. 4. *St. Anne's Aldersgate*. And, 5. *St. Botolphs Aldersgate*, but now are only two.

1. *St. Botolph* without *Aldersgate*, so called of *St. Botolph* an English Saxon, famous for Piety and Learning in the Reign of King *Lucius*, and being in Love with a monastick Life, built a Monastery at *Icanhoe* near *Lincoln*, where he lived almost thirty Years, and died in 680. The Place is grown up to a Town, and is now called *Boston*, i. e. *Botolph's Town*, and *Aldersgate* is added for Distinction of it from other Churches of the same Dedication. In this Church, at divers Times, were founded two Brotherhoods, one of *St. Fabian* and *St. Sebastian*, in the Year 1377, 51 *Edw. III.* and the other in Honour of the Holy Trinity, 24 *Hen. VI.* by Dame *Joan Ashley*, R. *Cawood*, and T. *Smith*, for a Master, two Wardens, with Brethren and Sisters, and endowed with more than 30 l. a Year Lands, which King *Edward VI.* suppressed.

It is an old Church, having escaped the Fire in 1666, yet was Part burnt, which is since repaired, and the whole hath lately been beautified. It hath two Galleries on the North and West Side, good Oak Pews, and a carved Pulpit, there is little Ornament, the Altar-piece is old Painting, adorned with a Glory, and GOD done in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and Cherubims with many old Monuments near it.

We can find no Benefactors in this Church, save what we find on the Monuments of such as lie buried here, viz. *Thomas Biffington*, who founded a Chantry in it, and gave to it the *Helmet*, an House of his in *Cornhill*; *John Hartshorne*, a Servant to King Henry IV. and others of his Family, who were great Benefactors to it. The Lady *Anne Packington*, who built Alms-houses near *White-Fryers Church* in *Fleet-street*, who died August 22, 1563. *Christopher Tamworth* of *Greys-Inn* Esq; who gave 400 Marks to purchase twenty Marks annual Rents in Land, to maintain a Priest to read Prayers every working Day in the Week for ever, and 400 l. to purchase 20 l. a Year in Land, to give six poor Men and four Widows 40 s. a Year a-piece. Other Monuments there are for

Dr. Francis Barnard, an eminent Physician, who died February 9, 1697.

Andrew Wanley, and *Anne* his Wife, who died old and weary of Life.

William Mill Esq; of *Greys Inn*, Clerk of the *Star Chamber*, who died July 16, 1608.

Michael Crud, Minister of this Parish, *Etar.* 50.

John Sotherton, Baron of the *Exchequer*, who died October 26, 1605.

Dr. John Mickelthwaite, Knt. Physician to King Charles II. who died July 27, 1682.

John Morley and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died he, November 20, 1587. she, November 7, 1603.

This Church was of old a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean of *St. Martin le grand*, but by the Letters Patents of King Richard II. with the Consent of *Robert Braybroke*, then Bishop of *London*, being appropriated to that collegiate Church upon Condition of celebrating a perpetual Anniversary on June 7. for that King and Queen, allowing a sufficient Maintenance for a Parochial Chaplain

to serve the Cure, &c. it became a Donative or Curacy, and so continued under several Alterations of that Deanery, 1. By King Henry VII. who annexed it to his Monastery of *St. Peter* in *Westminster*. 2. By King Henry VIII. who granted it to the Bishop of *Westminster*, which he had lately converted into a See. 3. By Queen Mary I. who brought in the Monks again, and continued it to them. 4. By Queen Elizabeth, who having again displaced the Monks, gave this Rectory and Parish-Church to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, who have presented to it ever since. The Rectory here is worth 300 l. per Ann. and Curacy 200 l. per Ann. The impropriate Tithes are said to be leased by the said Dean and Chapter to *Anthony Bramson* and *Christopher Rans*, Esqs.

2. *St. Anne's* within *Aldersgate*, so called, because it is dedicated to *St. Anne*, Mother of the Virgin *Mary*, by her Husband *Joachim*, of the Tribe of *Judah*, dwelling at *Nazareth*: But if the Tradition received in the Parish be true, viz. That *St. Anne* and *St. Agnes*, two Sisters, built that Church, which is therefore dedicated to them, they must be two British or Saxon holy Women, and *Aldersgate* is added for Distinction from other Churches of the same Dedication. The Foundation of this Church is not discoverable higher than 1359, 33 Edw. III. when a Chantry was given to it. Mr. Stow says it was burnt down as far as it was combustible in 1548, but was soon repaired, and in 1624. beautified; but had again the unhappy Fate to be burnt down in 1666. It was rebuilt in 1680, and beautified in 1703. and by the Act of Parliament 22 & 23 Car. II. the Parish of *St. John Zachary* in this Ward was united to it which Mr. Stow says was a fair Church, rebuilt by Sir *Nicholas Twiford*.

This Church is square, supported by four handsome Pillars, well wainscotted within, having a good Gallery at the West-End, an handsome Pulpit, and an Altar-piece adorned with a spacious gilded Seraphim, and a Facio-piece, on which the Word GOD is done in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English; the Foot-pace is of black and white Marble, inclosed with an handsome strong Rail and Banister. Here are no charities,

rities, and but few Monuments besides what Mr. Stow has preserved, which are for Mr. *Walter Haddon*, on a Table hanging in the Quire; Mr. *Edward Herenden*, Mercer, and *Millicent* his Wife, Anno 1572. Mr. *Edmund Herenden* his Son, who died April 10, 1590. *Stephen Brokenbury*, Gentleman Usher to King *Henry VIII.* Queen *Mary*, King *Edward VI.* and Queen *Elizabeth*, who died February 2, 1563. Mr. *John Pemberton*, Rector of this Parish, who died September 12, 1499. In *St. John Zachary's* were Monuments for Sir *Nicholas Twisford*, the Founder, who died in 1390, and Sir *James Pemberton*, Mayor in 1612, and died September 8, 1613. He founded a free School at *Eccleston* in *Lancashire*, and gave 500*l.* to *Christ's Hospital*, &c.

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Gift of the Dean of *St. Martin le Grand*, London, in which the Advowson continued till King *Henry VII.* gave it to the Abbey of *St. Peters* in *Westminster*, in which Church it continued till Queen *Mary I.* gave it, among others, to the then Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever, who have enjoyed it ever since. It is made since the Union worth 140*l.* per Ann. to the Incumbent, besides two little Houses in *St. Anne's Lane*, which pay 10*l.* a-year Ground Rent to the Rector, and 10*s.* per Ann. for a Sermon upon *New Year's Day*, given by one Mr. *Winge*. Here were anciently two perpetual Chantries, the one founded for the Souls of *Thomas Juvenal* and *Alice* his Wife, and the other by Sir *William Gregory*, Mayor in 1451.

Dr. *John Hopton*, Bishop of *Norwich* in 1554, was Rector of this Parish in 1547. He held his See till Queen *Mary's* Death, and died himself soon after of Grief, as was supposed.

Richard Cluet, Rector of this Church, and Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, was sequestered from it for his Loyalty in 1642, and died before King *Charles II's* Return.

2. The Halls in this Ward are,

1. Goldsmiths, a proper House (says Mr. Stow) but not large, built by Sir *Drew Barrantin* in 1407. It was burnt in 1666 and is since rebuilt more stately of Brick and Stone, having in it several handsome Apartments, with a spacious Hall well finished with Wainscor, &c. It is situate in *Foster-*

Lane. This Company was incorporated in 16 *Richard II.* 1392. is the fifth of the twelve Companies, and hath had thirty-six Mayors of it, of which *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, the first Mayor of *London*, who continued so twenty-four Years, was one; *Gregory Rokelsey*, chief Assay-Master of all the King's Mints in *England*, 3 *Edward III.* was another, and *Nicholas Faringdon*, Alderman of *Faringdon Ward*, and four Times Mayor was another, with many others of Note. They consist of four Wardens, ninety Assistants, and 294 of the Livery. They have a Power to examine and try the Goodness of Plate all over *England*, and do sit at their Hall to assay the Fineness of Plate every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, for which Purpose they have an Assay-Master, and one of the Wardens is always present. Their Patron is *St. Dunstan*, and the Motto of their Arms is, *Justitia virtutum Regina*.

2. Cookes Hall, situate on the East Side of *Aldersgate-street*, over against *Little Britain*. This Company was incorporated by the Name of *Cooks*, or *Pastelars*, 22 *Edward IV.* 1481. and are two Masters, two Wardens, twenty-five Assistants, and seventy six of the Livery, besides the Commonalty. They were confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, and afterward by King *James I.* Anno 1615. Their Motto is, *Vulnerati non victi*.

3. Things remarkable of several sorts in this Ward.

1. Ten Alms-houses belonging to the Haberdashers for ten poor People of their Company, every one of them to have 8*d.* a Piece every *Friday* for ever, by the Gift of *Thomas Huntow*, Haberdasher in 1539. Mr. *George Barn* gave them 10*l.* a-year more for ever.

2. *Peter's House*, (so called anciently, because it belonged to some of the Family of the *Petres*) but now known best by the Name of *London-Huse* an handsome brick Building on the West-Side of *Aldersgate-street*, the City Residence of the Bishops of *London* who is at present Dr. *John Robinson*.

3. *Thornet-House*, the City Seat of the right honourable the Earl of *Thornet*.

4. *Little Britain*, thought to be so called, because the Dukes of *Britain* had some Time their Residence there.

21. *Faringdon Ward within, or intra.*

This Ward taketh its Name from the *Faringdons* who were Aldermen of it eighty-two Years, and came by it thus: *William Faringdon*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs of *London* in 1281. 9 *Edw. II.* purchased all the Aldermanry within the City of *London* and Suburbs of the same, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, to himself and his Heirs, of *Ralph de Feure*, who had before purchased it of *Thomas de Ardern*, for twenty Marks in 1276. *Nicholas Faringdon*, Goldsmith, was Heir to this *William*, Mayor of *London* four Times, and was Alderman of this Ward above fifty Years, by which Means the Ward took the Name from them. This Ward was very large during their Time, and after their Death had but one Alderman till 17 *Richard II.* 1394. when by Act of Parliament it was divided into two, by the Names of *intra* and *extra*, and ordered to have two Aldermen, as it continueth to this Day. This Ward is governed by an Alderman *Richard Brocas*, Esq; and his Deputy fourteen Common Councilmen, seventeen Constables, eighteen Scavengers, eighteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

The things observable in this Ward are,

1. The Churches, which before the late dreadful Fire were ten, viz. 1. *St. Paul's Cathedral*. 2. *St. Faith's*, but this is since the Fire united to, 3. *St. Augustine's* in *Walling-street*. 4. *St. Peter's Cheap*, united with, 5. *St. Matthew Friday-street*. 6. *St. Vedast*, alias *Fosters* in *Fester-Lane*, to which 7. *St. Michael's Quern* is annexed. 8. *Christ's Church and Hospital*. 9. *St. Martin Ludgate*. 10. *St. Anne's Black friars*, annexed to *St. Andrew Wardrobe*. So that there are now but six Churches, viz.

1. *St. PAUL's Cathedral*, so called from the Apostle *St. Paul*, who propagated the Gospel among the Gentiles for near thirty-one Years, and was at last beheaded at *Rome*. It was built by *Esbelbert*, King of *Kent*, Anno 610. in or near the Place where had been a Temple of *Diana*, as appeared from the Bones of Beasts which had been sacrificed to that Goddess, and were found at digging the Foundation of it. He gave it to

Melitus then Bishop of *London*, for his Cathedral, and bestowed upon the Prior and Canons of it the Manor of *Tillingham* in *Essex*, which still belongs to it; *Erkenwald*, the third Bishop of *London*, bestowed great Cost upon the Fabrick Anno 675, augmenting its Revenues, and procuring it ample Privileges, whose Example several Kings and Princes, as well as Bishops followed; so that the Revenues were thereby increased to a great Bulk.

This stately Fabrick, (as it was then accounted) did not long flourish, before several Misfortunes by Fire befel it, which began in 961, and so often interrupted the Repairs, that it was not fully rebuilt till 1240, when it was thought necessary to give it a new Dedication, and after this it was further enlarged, and a Part called the *New-Work*, set up chiefly at the Charge of *Henry de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and *Ralph de Baldock*, Bishop of *London*, which being finished, the Church was then measured, and the Length was found to contain 690 Foot, the Breadth 130, the Height in the West-Part 102, and in the East eighty-eight, the Height of the Tower-Steeple and Spire 520 Foot. The Ball at the Head of the Spire was so large as to hold ten Bushels of Wheat, and the Cross above it fifteen Foot high, the Traverse being six Foot long.

Near 200 Years after, viz. February 1, 1444. the Steeple was burnt down by Lightning, but the Damage being not very great, was soon repaired; but a greater followed in 1561, when being fired by Lightning, the whole Spire and Roof were consumed by it. Queen *Elizabeth* was much troubled at this Accident, and gave Order for its speedy Reparation, which by her Majesty's Generosity, who gave 1000 Marks in Gold, and 1000 Loads of Timber, and others Liberality, was so far effected that the Roof was finished in 1566, but the Steeple was not attempted till Dr. *Laud* set about it in 1631, which proved too late, for before the Contributions could be got together, and all things fitted for its Erection. the Civil Wars began, the Money collected for the Repairs, and Materials provided, were all seized by Order of Parliament, the Cross pulled down, the Revenues of the Dean and Chapter sold, or otherwise

wife disposed of, the Stalls taken away, the marble Pavement torn up, the Monuments defaced, Sawpits digged in the Church, and some Parts converted into Horse-Quarters for Soldiers, one Part only reserved and separated from the rest by a Wall for a preaching Place.

In this Condition did this stately Edifice remain till the Restauration of King *Charles II.* when the Preaching-Place was turned into a Choir, till the rest of it should be repaired, which was intended with all convenient Speed, but the dreadful Fire of *London* prevented it, which laid that and the greatest Part of the City in Ashes, *September 2, 1666.* but this did not quite break off those Purposes; for the same Year an Act of Parliament was passed for rebuilding the City, and particularly this Cathedral with other Churches then in Ruins, by a Tax laid upon Coals, and accordingly the Foundation of it was laid in 1675, and tho' for some Years 500 Men at a Time have been employed in this mighty Work, yet it was not quite finished in thirty-three Years, as to the main and substantial Parts of the Model, and perhaps forty-three will not compleat it fully.

This Church will be, if it is not already, one of the noblest Cathedrals in the World, and would take up a Volume almost to describe it in all its Parts. We can only hint at some Generals, and leave the Curious to satisfy themselves by a nearer View. The Church (abating some supernumerary Parts) is built in the Form of a Cross. The outside Walls are erected of fine *Portland Stone*, adorned with two Ranges of Pilasters and other curious Enrichments, as Books displayed, Bishops Caps, the Dean's Arms, a Cypher of *W. Runder*, an imperial Crown, two Rows of Windows, and forty-three Niches between them. The Ascent to the North Portico is by twelve Steps of black Marble, the Dome, of which is supported by six very spacious Columns, and over the Door the King's Arms, with the Regalia, supported by two Angels, under whose Feet are a Lion and Unicorn. The Steps to the South-Portico are twenty-five, in all other Respects it is like the North. The West-Portico is supported with twelve Columns, and is adorned with the History of

St. Paul's Conversion, &c. Within the Church is the Choir, which is all paved with Marble, and within the Rails of the Altar with fine Porphyry polished, and laid in several geometrical Figures, the *Anabathrum* to the Communion-Table being fifteen Steps higher than the Choir. The Altar-piece is adorned with Pilasters, finely painted and veined with Gold, in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*. The Organ-Gallery makes up all the West-End of the Quire, the Organ-Case is magnificent and very ornamental, enriched with carved Figures of Cherubims, and the Pipes are very spacious, and gilt with Gold, preserved from Dust with fine Sashes: But that which contributes most to the Beauty of the Choir is the Bishop's Throne and Seat on the South-Side, and the Lord Mayor's on the North-Side, with the Stalls for thirty Prebendaries, and a Dean, every one shewing in gold Letters the Title of the Prebend or Dignity of their Office, as Archdeacon of *London* and *Essex*, the Precentor, Chancellor, and Treasurer, and over them the Galleries where the Ladies and Gentlewomen are commonly placed at solemn Times, *viz.* the Lord Mayor's Lady and Aldermens Wives, &c.

The Chapter of this Cathedral consists of the Dean and three Residentiaries, the Dean hath two Votes, and so he and one of the Residentiaries have a Majority in all Debates. There are twelve minor or petty Canons, of which the Subdean and two Cardinals are the chief; they were founded by King *Richard II.* in Honour of Queen *ANNE* his Wife, *Reg. 17.* In this Cathedral there are Prayers daily at six in the Morning in the Chapel, and at ten in the Choir, and at three in the Afternoon. The Sermon every Sunday Morning is preached by the Appointment of the Bishop of *London*, and the Minister that preaches hath 40 s. paid him immediately out of the Chamber of *London*. This Allowance was given by several Persons, and was anciently 45 s. a Sermon. On Sunday in the Afternoon the Residentiaries preach in their Turns. The Dean and Chapter have the Presentation to all the Livings belonging to the Cathedral, which are not a few. The Deanery is by many thought to be worth yearly

yearly more than 1000 *l.* and the Residencies 300 *l.* The annual Rents of the Cathedral by Lands, Leases, &c. is 1196 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* besides Fines, Reliefs, Woodfals, &c.

The Monuments of this Church which Mr. Stow has preserved, were for

Erkenwald the third Bishop of London, a great Benefactor to this Church, who died Anno 700. *Seba* or *Sabi*, King of the East Saxons, converted by *Erkenwald* in 677, buried in a Stone-Coffin. *Ethelred*, King of the West Saxons, buried in a marble Coffin, who died Anno 1017.

William Norman, Bishop of London, preferred by King *Edward the Confessor*, and admitted to be of the Council to King *William the Conqueror*, of whom he obtained great Privileges for this City. He was Bishop twenty Years, and died Anno Christi 1070.

Roger Niger, the learned and pious Bishop of London, consecrated 1228, who died October 1241.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, *Wickliff's* great Friend, who died in 1399.

Richard Newport, Anno 1318. *John Cheshal*, Anno 1279. *John Elmer*, Anno 1594. *Richard Fletcher*, 1596. *Michael Newherough*, Anno 1361. *Robert Braybrooke*, Anno 1404. *John Stokesly*, 1599. *John King*, and many others, Bishops of London.

Thomas Erve, *Alexander Nowell*, *Robert Brewer*, *Valentine Cary*, *John Dunn*, and some others, Deans of this Church,

William, Earl of Pembroke, who died Anno 1569. the Dutcheß of Bedford, Sister to the Duke of Burgundy. *Henry Lacy*, Earl of Lincoln. *Margaret*, Countess of Shrewsbury, who died June 14, 1468. *John Nevil*, Lord Latimer, 1542 with other Nobles of both Sexes.

Sir Francis Walsingham, *Sir John Willey*, a Privy-Councillor, *Sir John Cockam*, Alderman, *Sir Nicholas Bacon* Lord Keeper, 1579. *Sir Christopher Hatton*, and many other Gentlemen of Note.

The chief Monuments found in the Vault under this Church, which was formerly the Parish-Church of *St. Faith's*, are as follow. For *Jane* the only Daughter of *Sir Christopher Wren*, who died December 29, 1702. Aet. 26. *Dr. William Holder*, Subdean of the King's Chapel, and Sub-almoner of this Church, who died January 24, 1697. and his Wife the Daughter of *Sir Christopher Wren*,

who having a considerable Knowledge in Medicine, cured some thousands of the Poor, and was made Use of by King *Charles II* Queen *Katharine*, and divers Nobles of their Court. She died June 30, 1688. *Sir Edmund Wiseman*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died he, May 8, 1704. she, December 8, 1694 and *Mr. Robert Martin*, an eminent Bookseller and Printer to the Royal Society.

2. *St. Augustine's Church* in *Watling street*, a neat Church, tho' little. It is so called from *St. Augustine* the Monk, the first Archbishop of Canterbury, after the Conversion of the English Saxons, in which, under God, he was a chief Instrument. There was a famous Bishop of that Name called *St. Augustine* of Hippo in Africa, who tho' of great Renown for his Holiness and Writings, yet not having so near a Relation to this Nation as the former, we suppose this Church dedicated to him, who is styled *The English Apostle*. It was destroyed by the late Fire, and rebuilt in 1683, being then made by Act of Parliament the Parish Church to *St. Faith's*, formerly under *St. Paul's*. This Saint was an holy Virgin of the City of Agen in Aquitain in France, and suffered Martyrdom there under the Emperor *Dioclesian*, because she being a Christian, would not sacrifice to the Idol-Gods. This Church was under the Choir of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and was before the Fire used as a Parish-Church for the Stationers, and others dwelling in *St. Paul's Church Yard*, *Paternoster Row*, and the Streets and Lanes adjoining.

This Church of *St. Augustine* is built with Stone, and is well pewed and wainscotted, the Pulpit finely embellished, and the Altar-piece spacious and beautiful, having peculiar to it a winged Heart, aspiring towards a Glory with this Inscription: *SVRSVM CORDA*, i. e. Lift up your Hearts, all done in Gold on blue. The Benefactors to this Church and Poor are, *Mr. William Lamb*, who gave Penies to all the Poor, and Bread, enjoining them before they departed to say a *Pater-noster*.

Dr. Holbeck, late Rector of it 100 *l.* towards the pewing of the Church, and to the Poor 10 *l.* The Lady *Ayloff*, towards the pewing, 100 *l.*

The Benefactors in this Parish of *St. Faith's*, in all 700 l.

Mr. Hart gave a Sermon to be preached annually May 14.

Mr. Trussel gave another to be preached yearly on August 1, and to the Poor 2 l. 10 s. per Ann.

Mr. Morton gave to be weekly distributed in Bread the Sum of 7 l. 16 s.

Mr. Sams hath also given out of the Lady Borsh's Rents at Kensington, 5 l. per Ann.

The Monuments preserved by Mr. Stow are for Mr. Read Armourer, one of the Sheriffs. Robert Bellesdon, Mayor in 1491. Mr. Robert Busted, Rector of this Parish, who died August 16, 1417. Mr. John Battel, Rector, who died August 6, 1426. Mr. Robert Brett, who died April 9, 1586. and some few others. Since the Fire there are none.

This Church is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and by the Union with *St. Faith's*, is made worth to the Incumbent annually 170 l. In ancient Records it bears the Name of *Ecclesia Sancti Augustini ad Portam*, because it stood near the Gate that opened out of *Watling-street* into *St. Paul's-Church Yard*. In the Beginning of the late Rebellion Mr. Udal, Rector of this Parish was sequestred and plundered, and his Wife an ancient, lame, and bedrid Woman carried out of Doors, and left in the Streets.

3. *St. Matthews Friday street*, so called, because it is dedicated to the Apostle and Evangelist *St. Matthew*, Son of *Levi*, a Publican, or Custom House Officer to the Romans, and situated at the upper End of *Friday-street* near *Chapside*. This Church was burnt down in 1666, and being rebuilt, was made the Parish-Church to *St. Peters-Chap*, in old Records called, *Ecclesia Sancti Petri de Wade-street*; because it stands at *Wood street* Corner. It is built of Brick, very plain, the Pews handsome, the Pulpit finely carved, and Altar-piece full of Enrichments. The Table of Benefactors shews, That the Church was built at the publick Charge, and the Pews erected by Rates made upon both Parishes; That Mr. James Smith gave the Altar-piece, Table, and Rails; Mr. Edward Clarke, and Mr. Thomas Sandford gave the Front of the Gallery and the King's Arms there, and Mr. Miles Mar-

tin, and Captain John Shipson, gave the two Branches and Irons. Mr. Prat is styled a worthy Benefactor, but in what is not said.

Mr. Stow hath preserved to us the Names of divers Monuments anciently in this Church, viz. for Robert Johnson, Alderman; Ralph Allen, one of the Sheriffs, who died in 1546, John Mabbe, Chamberlain of London; Sir Nicholas Twiford, Mayor, who gave to this Church an House, and all the Appurtenances, called the Griffin and Hope in the same Street, and some others of less Note, which are all demolished by the Fire. There are now no other Monuments but one for Mr. William Lane, and Elizabeth his Wife, who died he, April 11, 1680. and she, March 12, 1679. and another by an Hatchment in Memory of Mr. James Smith abovementioned, who was buried in a Vault adjoining.

This Church of old was in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, and so continued till that Abbey was dissolved by King Henry VIII. who gave it to the Bishop of *Westminster*, by him newly constituted; but that See being soon dissolved by King Edward VI. it was, among other things, settled upon the Bishop of London, and his Successors for ever, by that Prince, and being confirmed by Queen Mary, has so continued ever since. It is a Rectory, and made by the Act of Parliament worth to the Incumbent of the united Parishes 150 l. a Year. Here were anciently two perpetual Chantries, the one for the Souls of Adam de Bentley and Maud his Wife, and the other for Thomas Wychingworth, to be celebrated at the Altar of *St. Katharine*, and endowed by him with an House in this Street.

Dr. Thomas Goodrich, Chancellor and Bishop of Ely, in the Reign of King Henry VIII. was Rector of the Parish of *St. Peter Cheap*, and Mr. Potier was turned out of it by the Parliament Commissioners. Mr. Burton, who with Pryn and Bastwick was censured in the Star-Chamber to lose his Ears, was Rector of *St. Matthews*.

4. *St. Vedast*, alias *Foster-Church* in *Foster-Lane*, so called from *St. Vedast*, or *Foster*, forty Years Bishop of Arras in *Artois*, (he was famous for his Devotion, Charity, Miracles, Fasting, and Praying) He was made

Bishop of *Arras* by *St. Remigius* Bishop of *Rheims*, and died in 570.) and from its Situation on the East-Side of *Foster-Lane*. This Church was demolished by the horrid Conflagration of *London*, as was also *St. Michael Quern*, or *Corn*, so called from the Archangel *Michael*, to whom it was dedicated, and the *Corn-Market* there kept, which was corruptly called *at the Quern*, for at the *Corn*, and by the Act for rebuilding the City were united, *St. Vedast's Church* being only built.

This Church is well built of Stone, the Roof is covered with Lead, the Walls wainscotted, the Floor well-pewed, the Alley is paved with Stone, the Pulpit finely carved and finiered, and the Altar-piece very curious, as well as magnificent, having these things peculiar to it, viz. a Glory in the Form of an equilateral Triangle, within a spacious Circle, having *John I. 1.* wrote in it in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin*. The Communion-Table is supported with the Figures of four Angels, who stand upon a Foot-pace of Marble, encompassed with Rails and Banisters. On the North Wall and East-Window are the King's Arms. The Steeple is ninety Foot high, and hath six good Bells to be rung in Peal.

We find no Benefactors to this Church or Poor. The Monuments preserved by Mr. *Stow* are, for Mr. *John Throwstone*, one of the Sheriffs; *John Brown*, Alderman, who died in 1532. *Agnes*, Wife to *William Milbourne*, Chamberlain of *London*, who died in 1500. *John Lomfore*, Esq; Master of the Mint, who died May 21, 1583, &c. The Monuments now standing are for Dr. *William Fuller*, Vicar of *St. Giles Cripplegate*, first Dean of *Chester*, and afterwards of *Durham*, who died May 12, 1659. *Etat.* 79. Mr. *Hall*, Deputy of this Ward, who died September 12, 1680. Sir *John Johnson*, Knt. and Alderman, who died October 5, 1698. *Etat.* 59.

In *St. Michael Quern* was buried the famous Antiquary *John Leland*, who having a Commission granted him by King *Henry VIII.* to search for the Antiquities of *England*, and peruse all Libraries, Records, &c. made a very great Collection of Antiquities, and wrote divers Books of that Nature, but falling distracted. died at his House in this Parish April 18, 1517.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and because *St. Michael Quern* was in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* before the Union, they now present alternately. The yearly Value is 160*l.* per Ann.. There was anciently a Chantry in this Church founded for the Souls of *Jeffrey at Gates*, and *Joan*, and *Alice* his Wives, and others. In the Church-yard is a free School lately built and endowed by Mr. *John Johnson*, an Inhabitant of the Parish, and living some Years after this charitable Work.

Thomas Scot, alias *Rotheram*, which Name he assumed from *Rotheram* in *Yorkshire*, the Place of his Nativity, Archbishop of *York*, who built the Library and Gate to the Schools at *Cambridge*, and gave five Fellowships to *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*, was Rector of this Parish. He died of the Plague at *Cawood*, May 29, 1500. *Etat.* 76.

5. *Christ's-Church*, so called from its Dedication to Christ our Lord, when it was made a Parish-Church at the Dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Henry VIII.* It was before the Church of the Grey Friars, and the two Parishes of *St. Nicholas* in the Shambles, and *St. Ewens* in *Newgate-Market*, with so much of the Parish of *St. Pulchers*, or *St. Sepulchres*, as was within *Newgate*, being united to it, was made a Parish-Church by the Name of *Christ-Church*, and settled upon the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of the City of *London*, the two Churches of *St. Nicholas* and *St. Ewens* being thereupon demolished. This Church suffered the common Fate with many others in the Fire of *London* in 1666, but was again rebuilt a little more Eastward in 1687. and the Parish-Church of *St. Leonard Foster-Lane* united to it by Act of Parliament.

This new Church is built with Stone very strong, spacious, and beautiful, the Roof covered with Lead, and the Spire, which was not finished till 1704, of fine Stone, adorned with Vases. The Inside is ornamental and pleasant, as well as very convenient, the Walls and Pillows wainscotted, with large Galleries on the North-West and South-Sides, the Pulpit is finely finiered and carved, with the Figures of our Saviour and his twelve Apostles setting at their last Supper, and the four Evangelists. The Altar is spacious, and the Communion-Table

ble stands on a Foot-pace of black and white Marble, encompassed with handsome Rails and Banisters, and the Font is of white Marble, neatly carved in Relief.

The Hospital adjoining to this Church (of which we shall speak by and by) is instead of all Benefactions. The Monuments, most of them defaced, (as Mr. *Stow* says) were so many that he thought it would be tedious to his Reader to set them all down, yet mentions four Queens, many Dutcheses, Earls, Countesses, Knights, Mayors, &c. The Monuments now standing are for *Mary*, the Wife of Dr. *Nehemiah Grew*, who died April 9, 1685.

Mr. *Edmund Sheering*, Rector of this Church, who died in 1690, aged forty-eight Years.

Colonel *Nicholas Richardsin*, of the Island of *Jamaica*, who died December 13, 1702. He ordered his only Son to be educated in the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, which, upon full Consideration, he judged to be the best Church in the World.

Captain *Valentine Bine*, who spent most of his Life in the *East-Indies*, and was there much respected by the King of *Bantam*, returning into England in 1688, died February 11, 1691 just as his Ship the new *Berkley Castle* was about to set sail for those *Indies*.

Sir *Peter Floyer*, Knt. and Alderman, who is buried in a Vault, but an Hatchment is set over it in Memory of him.

The Living here is a Vicarage, the impropriate Tithes being settled, as is above-said, in the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of London, Governours of *Little Bartholomew's Hospital*, on Condition, that they from Time to Time should find and sustain a Vicar, allowing him yearly the Stipend of 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. and to the Visitor of *Newgate*, 10 l. &c. The Revenue of it since the Union with *St. Leonard's* is 200 l. per Ann. but the Patronage of this latter Church belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, the Presentation to it is become alternate, the Governours of the Hospital presenting upon one Vacancy, and the Dean and Chapter upon another. Here are several Sermons preached of the Gift of Mr. *Banks* on *St. Matthew's Days*, Mr. *Barnes* on

November 17. Mr. *Humble*, on *November 5*. Lady *Ramsay*, on *St. Stephen's Day*, and Mr. *Stretchley*, on the Sunday after *Ascension*, 20 s. each.

Sampson Price; D. D. a famous Preacher, especially against the Popish Doctrines, called therefore the *Mawl of Hereticks*, was Minister of this Parish. He was Chaplain to King *James I.* and an usual Court Preacher.

Mr. *Jenkins*, the famous Presbyterian Minister, was Vicar here all the Parliament-Times, and ejected for Non-Conformity in 1662.

Christ's Hospital, adjoining to the Church, and thence commonly called *Christ's Church Hospital*, was the House of the *Grey-Friars*, which coming into the King's Hands at the Suppression, King *Edward VI.* being moved by a Sermon made by Bishop *Ridley*, exhorting the Rich and Great to find out some Ways to relieve the Poor, called to him the Mayor, some Aldermen, and Commoners, to take Advice about it. These, after some Deliberation, ranked the Poor into three Sorts. 1. By Impotency. As 1. Fatherless Children. 2. The Blind and Lame. 3. The Diseased, as Lepers, &c. 2. By Casualties. As 1. Wounded Soldiers. 2. Decayed Housholders. 3. Grievously diseased. 3. By Unthriftiness. As 1. The Riotous. 2. The Vagabonds, 3. The Idle, as Strumpets, &c. which being represented to the King, he made this Provision for them all by giving

1. This Hospital for the Impotent. 2. *St. Thomas's* for the Wounded. 3. *Bridewell* for the Lazy. All which he incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London, Governours of the Hospitals of King *Edward VI.* We are now only to speak of the former.

This Hospital was opened in *November 1552*, when about 400 Boys, most of them Orphans, were taken into it. They were at first cloathed with Ruffet-Cotton, but this Habit was soon after changed for Blue, which has continued ever since. This Foundation had not been long laid before many well-disposed Persons made considerable Additions to the Revenue the King had settled on it which was 600 l. a Year, Lands, formerly belonging to the *Savoy Hospital*.

viz. the City of London gave the Duties of *Blackwell Hall* for lodging and picking Cloth. Mr. *Giles Ruffel* 140 *l. per Ann.* and 2000 *l.* in Money, and many others, inso-much that the Number of Children now maintained by the said Hospital are about 820 Boys, and eighty Girls, who are instructed in Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetick, and Navigation, and some are sent to the Universities. There are particular Masters kept at the Charge of the Hospital for teaching of these several Arts. The mathematical School was built and endowed by King *Charles II.* with 370 *l. per Ann.* for ever, and all the Affairs of the Hospital are managed by a President, and Governours, who are in Number 300, besides the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, a Treasurer, Steward, Register, and two Clerks.

This Hospital was much damned by the Fire in 1666, but was soon repaired. The new Building is very graceful in the South-Front, having the Figure of King *Edward VI.* in a Nich over the Aperture into the Cloisters. The Hall is a stately Room fitted with Tables for the Children, and an Organ at one End to assist at their Devotion, and hung about with the Pictures of divers great Benefactors, as King *James II.* and his Court, Sir *John Frederick*, Sir *John Moor*, and *William Garraway*. The Schools are near it, and not far off is the Counting-house where the Charge is given to the Governours at their Admission, over which is the Court-Room, curiously adorned with Pictures, *viz.* of King *Charles*, and King *James II.* Sir *Richard Dobbs*, who was Lord Mayor when the Hospital was founded, Sir *John Leman*, Sir *Thomas Vinor*, and many others.

The Children who are capable of being admitted into this Hospital are, 1. The Children of Free men of London only. 2. Not under seven Years old, nor above fifteen. 3. They must be Orphans, wanting either Father or Mother, or both. 4. No Foundlings, nor such as are maintained by the Parish. 5. Nor any that are lame, crooked, or deformed, have the Evil, a Rupture, or any infectious Disease, which if answered, yet 'tis a Rule of this Hospital. 6. That none be admitted without a due

Certificate of the former things, and an Engagement to discharge the Hospital of them at or before the Age of fifteen, if a Boy, and fourteen if a Girl, which shall be left to the Governours to do or not. 7. That no Child shall be admitted that hath a Brother or Sister in the Hospital already. 8. That the Children to be admitted shall be examined by a Committee, consisting of the President, Treasurer, Auditors, and some other Governours, whether they are duly qualified according to the former Rules, and may suspend Admission till they have full Satisfaction. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen present every Year, and the other Governours in their Turns, which may happen in three or four Years.

6. *St. Martin's Ludgate*, so called from its Dedication to *St. Martin*, and to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Dedication, because it is situated near *Ludgate*, which is said by some to have been built by King *Lud*, a British King, who lived about sixty-six Years before Christ. It was repaired in 1215, beautified in 1260, and quite rebuilt in 1586, and the Images of King *Lud*, and his Sons *Androgeus*, and *Theomanius* set up at the Charge of the City. At present it is spacious and strong, built of Stone, and in a Nich is the Figure of Queen *Elizabeth* in her Regalia, very well carved, and above it the King's Arms. It has a good Foot-Postern. It was made a Prison for Freeman of the City for Debts, Trespases, Accounts, and Contempts in 1378, and confirmed in 1382. as it still continues.

This Church was so ancient that the Decays of it called for a rebuilding in 1437, and which Mr. *William Down*, then Parson of it, effected by his Care and Industry to get Contributions; for he obtained of the Mayor and Commonalty of this City a Parcel of Ground in Length twenty-eight Foot, and Breadth twenty-four, to erect the Steeple on. It was repaired and beautified at the Parish-Charge in 1624, but having suffered deeply in the Conflagration in 1666, it was rebuilt in 1684. The Church as it now stands, is of Stone; but the Roof is covered with Tile, and the Floor is three Foot above the Street. The Steeple has a handsome Tower, Cupulo, and Spire. Within

Within it is well pewed and wainscotted, having a neat Gallery on the South-Side and an Organ-Loft at the West-End. The Pulpit is finieted, and the Altar-pice ornamental, having the Commandments under a Glory painted on the Figure of an holy Lamb-skin, and the Foot-pace of the Communion-Table of black and white Marble, inclosed with Rails and Banisters.

He are no Monuments in this Church. The Names of such as were in it before the Fire, preserved by Mr. Stow, but none of them now remain, are for

William Sevenoke, who was Mayor of London in 1418. He being born at *Sevenoke* in Kent, founded and endowed a free School and some Alms-houses there.

Sir Stephen Peacock, who was Mayor in 1533, the same Year that *Queen Elizabeth* was born at *Greenwich*.

William Hufe, Register of the Court of *Canterbury*, who died *June 1, 1560*.

Jasper Cholmley, Clerk of the Recognizances, and Justice of the Peace and *Quorum*, who died *October 31, 1586. 18 Eliz.*

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, and so continued till *Queen Mary*, by her Letters Patent dated *March 3. Reg. 1.* gave it, among other things, to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever, in whose Collation it has continued ever since. The Revenue of it since the Fire is made by Act of Parliament 1601, per Ann Here are four Gift-Sermons annually at 10 s each.

Thomas Lupset, Rhetorick-Lecturer at *Oxford*, in the Lecture of Cardinal *Wolsey's* Foundation, and Prebendary of *Roscomb* in the Church of *Sarum*, was Rector of this Parish. *Sir Thomas More*, in an Epistle to *Erasmus*, makes honourable mention of him.

Samuel Puritius, born at *Dunmow*, or *Thaxted* in *Essex*, the Author of divers Book, as 1. His *Pilgrimage* in fol 2. His *Pilgrims*, in four Parts, fol. &c. was Rector of this Parish.

Michael Jermin, a pious and learned Man, was ejected and sequestered from it, and

Thomas Jacomb placed in it by the Parliament-Commissioners about 1642. He was a religious Presbyterian, and a great Assistent in carrying on their Cause, till he

was silenced for his Non-conformity in 1662, after which he held a Conventicle, and became Chaplain at length to the Countess of *Exeter*, in whose Service and House in *Little Britain* he died *March 27, 1687*.

In *Newgate-street* in this Ward is the *Royal Bagnio*, a very commodious Place for Sweating, Hot-bathing, and Cupping, built after the *Turkish* Model, and having eighteen Degrees of Heat. The Charge for sweating, rubbing, cupping, &c. is 4 s. each Person. The Days for Women are *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and for Men the other four, *Sunday* being wholly exempted.

2. The Halls of Companies situate in this Ward are, 1. *Embroiderers-Hall*, standing on the West-Side of *Gutter-Lane*, (as it is now commonly called, but Mr. Stow tells us the proper Name is *Guthuruns-Lane*, so denominated from one *Guthurun*, some Time Owner thereof, and that it was inhabited by Gold-beaters). It is an handsome Building, and was purchased with Part of the Money given by Mr. *John Throwstone*, Embroiderer and Sheriff, who died in 1519, leaving 40 l. for that End. This Company was incorporated about 1561, and consists of two Wardens, forty-five Assistants, and 144 on the Livery.

2. *Sadlers-Hall* situate on the North-Side and West-End of *Cheapside*, a neat Room adorned with Fret-work and Wainscot. They are a Company of great Antiquity, being incorporated in the Reign of King *Edward I.* and had many Privileges granted them by the succeeding Kings, all which were confirmed to them by King *James I.* They consist of a Master, three Wardens, and twenty-two Assistants, and sixty-five on the Livery, which they have given and continued above 400 Years, viz. ever since the Reign of the said King, who died in 1307.

3. *Barber-Chirurgeons Hall*, a spacious Building of fine Brick and Stone in *Monkwell street*. It is a large Room, with a Parlour, or Court Room adjoining, adorned with the Pictures of King *Henry VIII.* and the Court of Assistants in one Piece, King *Charles II.* *Sir Charles Scarborough*, Alderman *Arriis*, who read and gave the *Muscle-Lecture*. Dr. *Grew*, the Anatomy-Reader, and Mr. *Lisle*, King *Charles II.* Barber. Near it

is a Theatre fitted with Seats, and adorned with the Figures of the seven *Liberal Sciences*, twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, the Skeleton of an *Ostrich*, and a Bust of King *Charles I.* Here are also several Skeletons and Skins of Men and Women, and a mummy Skull. There are also two publick and as many private Lectures read yearly in it upon the Bodies of executed Malefactors then anatomized.

This Company was first incorporated in the second Year of King *Edward II.* Anno 1308. by the Name of the *Barbers Company*; but 32 *Henry VIII.* they were by Act of Parliament constituted a Company by the Name of *Barber Chirurgeons*; but with a Condition that the Barbers should not practise Surgery. Mr. *Stow* gives a clear different Account of the Original of this Company, viz. That they were incorporated by King *Edward IV.* and *Richard Duke of Gloucester*; but our modern Historians disallow of it. They consist of a Master, three Wardens, twenty-six Assistants, and 196 of the Livery, every one of which may have three Apprentices, and others but two. None can use the Trades of Barbers or Surgeons in this City, but such as are free of this Company.

4. Butchers-Hall situate in *Chick-Lane*, it is divided into an upper and a lower one, and has a Parlour and some other Rooms adjoining, which are finely adorned with Fret-Work and Wainscot. This Company was incorporated in 1604, having been a Fraternity long before, and are a Master, four Wardens, sixteen Assistants, and 193 on the Livery. In the Stair-case of this Hall hangs the Arms of Mr. *James Leveret of Great Chelsea*, who left 500 *l.* to the Poor of this Company.

5. Stationers-Hall, which was anciently the House of the Duke of *Britain*, then of the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Abergavenny*, and at length purchased by this Company. It is an handsome brick Building standing in *Cock-Alley* in *Ludgate street*. They are a numerous Company, and consist of a Master, two Wardens, thirty Assistants, and 227 on the Livery, besides two Renter-Wardens, who collect the Quarterage and treat the Company on the Lord Mayor's Day. Such as are on the Livery may take two Ap-

prentices, but the Yeomanry are allowed but one. Their capital Stock, which is employed in printing *Almanacks*, *A, B, C's*, *Primmers*, *Psalters*, *School-Books*, and other privileged Wares, as they call them, (because they have a Patent for printing them alone) is 15000 *l.* which upon the annual Division yields about 10 *l. per Cent.* or more Profit. They give in Pensions to the Poor of their Company about 200 *l. per Ann.* allowing to each about 4 *l.* This Company is composed of Printers, Book-binders, Booksellers, Letter-Founders, &c. as well as Stationers.

3. Things of divers Natures, of which sorts are,

1. The College of Physicians in *Warwick-Lane*, (which is so called from the Earl of *Warwick's* House there). It was formerly in *Knight-Riders street*, and afterward removed to *Amen Corner*, but the Fire of *London* destroying it, the College erected the present stately Building in 1682. It is built of Brick and Stone, of which last is the Frontispiece which is spacious. In the Court over the Door-case is the Figure of King *Charles II.* in a curious Nich, and on the other Side the Statue of Sir *John Cutler*. In the Inside are the Hall where they give Advice to the Poor gratis, the Committee-Room, the Library stored with Books by Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, and the Marquis of *Dorchester*, who was one of the Fellows; the great Hall where the Doctors meet once a Quarter, adorned with Pictures and Carvings, a Map, which is a Plan of certain Lands in *Essex* given to the College by Dr. *Amy*, the Theatre with Seats and Tables for Anatomical Dissections, a preparing Room, where are thirteen Tables containing all the Muscles in an humane Body, and over all Garrets to dry Herbs for the Use of the Dispensary.

This learned Society is constituted a Body corporate by the Acts of Parliament following, 14 & 15 *Hen. 8. c. 5.* and the 32 & 40. of the same King, 1 *Mar. S. ff. 2. c. 9.* 1 *Jas c. 15.* 15 *Car. 2.* and one of K. *James II.* by which they are endowed with these Powers and Privileges among others:

1. That they be a Body-corporate for the Practice of Physick in *London*, and within seven Miles round, and none others (ex-

cept licensed by them) to practise within the said Compass; that they have a perpetual Succession and a Common Seal, and have Liberty to chuse a President, Censors, &c. yearly.

2. That Physicians be not summoned on Juries; but that the Magistrates assist them in the Execution of the Powers given them for the Punishment of Offences, and in destroying unwholesome Medicines.

3. That they be discharged from providing and bearing Arms or other Munition within the City, or serving any Office. By their last Charter their Number is not to exceed eighty, and Doctors who have taken their Degrees in foreign Universities, are qualified to be Members of this College, whereas before none were to be admitted Fellows but such as were Graduates in one of our Universities. The Censors have Power to supervise and govern all the Physicians in London, and the Compass aforesaid.

4. The College hath Liberty to take six Bodies yearly for Anatomy, provided they bury them afterwards, and to purchase 200 l. Lands a Year. The present College consists of a President, four Censors, forty-three Fellows, eight Candidates, three honorary Fellows, and about thirty Licenciates. The Lord Chancellor or Keeper, two chief Justices, and chief Baron of the Exchequer, are appointed Visitors of the said Corporation to determine all Matters brought before them.

1. *St. Paul's School* built in 1512, by Dr. John Collet, Dean of *St. Paul's*, a Citizen of London by Birth, being the Son of Sir Henry Collet, Mercer and Lord Mayor in 1487, and 1492. who endowed it for an high Master, Sub-master, and Undermaster or Usher, with large Stipends for the teaching of 153 poor Mens Children free, who may be of any Country in *England*, or any other Nation. He committed the Oversight of his School to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mercers Company in this City, settling upon them for the Payment of the Masters Lands of the yearly Value of 120 l. or better, leaving eleven Exhibitions which the Company apply for the Use of the same Scholars at the Universities, as they do also some others left to the School for the same Purpose, viz.

Four of 10 l. per Ann. each, given by the Lord *Cambden*. Four of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. each, given by the Lady *North*. Four of 6 l. 5 s. per Ann. each, given by one Mrs. *Robinson*, and One of 5 l. per Ann. given by one Mrs. *Barret*.

All these the Company, according to an Order made Anno 1698, bestow upon no Youths, but such as have been Scholars for three Years last past.

The Masters are all elected into the School by the Wardens and Assistants of the Mercers Company, and the Scholars are admitted by the Master upon a Warrant to him directed, and signed by the Surveyor. The Election of the Scholars for the University is in *March* before *Lady-Day*, and they enjoy the Exhibitions for seven Years, unless they be provided for sooner. To this belongs a good Library consisting chiefly of classick Authors given by Gentlemen educated therein. The Frontispiece of it is, *INGREDERE VT PROFICIAS*

3. The *Old Exchange*, a Street so called from the King's Exchange standing there, which was erected for the Receipt of Bullion to be coined. King *Henry III.* by the Advice of his Council, gave out a Prohibition, That no *Englishman*, or others, should exchange Plate, or any other massy Silver, but in this Exchange at *London*, or at *Canterbury*. It was farmed out to the Citizens of *London*, who received the old Stamps or coining Irons from Time to Time as they were worn, and delivered new to all the Mints of *England*.

22. *Bread-street Ward.*

This Ward taketh its Name from *Bread-street* the chief Street in it, which hath its Name from the Market anciently held here for selling of Bread; for it appeareth by certain Records, that in the Year 1302, 30 *Edw. I.* the Bakers of *London* were obliged to sell no Bread in their Shops or Houses, but in the Market kept here. This Ward hath an Alderman *Robert Baylis*, Esq; and his Deputy Mr. *Samuel Marsh*, eleven Common Councilmen, ten Constables, eight Scavengers, thirteen of the *Warmote Inquest*, and a Beadle.

Things most observable in this Ward are,
1. The Churches. 2. The Halls of Companies. 3. Divers Sorts. 1. The

1. The Churches before the Fire were four, viz. 1. *Allhallows Bread-street*. 2. *St. John the Evangelist in Friday-street*. 3. *St. Mildred Bread-street*. 4. *St. Margaret Mofes*, which are since the Fire reduced to two, the second being united to the first, and last to the third, by the Act of Parliament 22 & 23 Car. 2. for rebuilding the City.

1. *Allhallows Bread-street*, so called from its Dedication to *All-Saints*, and its Situation in *Bread-street*. The Foundation of this Church is not known; but the Spire which was of Stone being broken down by Lightning in 1559, and damaging the Church, one Mr. *Dunstar* gave 200 l. towards the repairing of it in 1620, and settled 12 l. for ever upon it. It was destroyed by the great Fire of London in 1666, but was rebuilt in 1684. It is a pleasant Church with a Steeple eighty-six Foot high. It is within handsomely wainscotted and pewed, the Pulpit finely carved, and the Sounding-Board finiered, a neat Gallery at the West End, and a spacious Altarpiece well adorned and beautified. Here is no Table of Benefactors.

The Monuments preserved by Mr. *Stow*, which are for Men of most Note are these,

1. For Mr. *Thomas Beaumont*, Salter, Alderman and one of the Sheriffs of London in 1442, and his two Wives both named *Alice*. He died August 14, 1457. They lie buried in a Chapel (called *Salter's Chapel*) built by him on the South-Side of the Chancel.

2. For *William Albany*, Esq; Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, with his two Wives *Thomasine*, who died December 15, 1565. and *Joan*, who died July 7, 1579. He died Feb. 18, 1589. *Ætat*. 82. The Motto on their Tomb is, *Respice & prospice Finem*.

3. For *Henry Stuckley*, one of the Sheriffs of London, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, who died July 21, 1564. He had four Wives, which all lie buried by him.

4. For *Richard Read*, Alderman of London, who serving the King in his Wars against Scotland, was taken Prisoner by the Scots, but dying in this Parish was buried here in 1542.

The Monuments now standing here, erected since the Fire are for,

1. *Arthur Baron*, Esq; a Member of divers Societies in this City, a prudent Man,

who died a Batchelor July 20, 1702. *Ætat*. eighty.

2. *Humphrey Lewins*, Citizen and Grocer, descended of the *Lewins* of *Northamptonshire*, who died July 25, 1682. *Ætat*. 53. He lies in the same Grave with his Son *Humphrey*.

Mr. *Stow* tells us, That upon August 17, 1532. 23 Henry VIII. two Priests quarrelled in this Church, and one of them drew Blood of the other, whereupon the Church was suspended, and no Service performed in it for a Month after, and the Priests being committed to Prison, were released upon doing this Penance October 15. They went before the general Procession bare-headed, footed, and legged, before the Children with Beads and Books in their Hands from *St. Paul's* through *Cheapside*, *Cornhill*, &c.

St. John the Evangelist, so called to distinguish it from *St. John Baptist*, and *Zachary* in this City, was but a small Church, yet was well repaired in 1626, and had a handsome Gallery erected by Mr. *Godwin*, one of the Parishioners. Here was a perpetual Chantry, founded by *William de Angre*, Citizen and Marshal of London, for the Souls of himself and *Margaret* his Wife, and of *John Kingston* and his Wife. Since the Union, as above, the Site of it is a burying Place only for the Inhabitants of this Parish.

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Patronage of the Prior and Chapter of *Christ's Church, Canterbury*; but by an Instrument dated April 24, 1365. the Advowson of this Church, *St. Pancras*, and *St. Dunstons London*, were granted to *Simon Ispit*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his Successors for ever, in Consideration of the Advowsons of *Eastry* and *Monkton*, which he had obtained of the King for them, and divers other Benefits, as it still continueth. The Revenue of it settled by Act of Parliament is 140 l. per Ann.

Persons of Eminency, who were Rectors of these Parishes are, 1. Of *Allhallows*, *William Lyndewode*, Dr. of Laws, who compiled the Collections of such Constitutions as had been made by the Archbishops of *Canterbury* from *Stephen Langton*, who sat in 1206, to *Henry Chicheley*, who sat in 1414. He was Bishop of *St Davids*, and lies buried in *Westminster Abbey*.

Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester, who gave to *Pembroke-Hall* in Cambridge, where he was some Time Fellow, a silver Cup double gilt, which weighed sixty-seven Ounces with his Name on it.

Lawrence Sanders, Divinity Lecturer in the College of *Fotheringhay*, and Minister of *Churlington* in Lincolnshire, a Man zealous against the Popish Doctrines and Errors, even in Queen *Mary's* Reign, for which he was taken up and imprisoned fifteen Months, and then being examined, excommunicated, and degraded, was delivered to the secular Power by the Bishop of London, February 4, 1555. after which he was carried down and burnt at *Coventry*, February 8. following.

Richard Stock, a zealous Puritan and Reformer of the Prophanation of the Lord's Day, who wrote and published several things. He died April 20, 1626. and lies buried in this Church.

1. Of *St. John* the Evangelist, *Mr. George Walker*, a learned Man, and Chaplain to *Dr. Feild*, Bishop of Ely. He was an excellent Logician, and a stout Champion for the Protestant Doctrines against the popish Errors, as his Disputations with *Norris* a popish Priest, and *Father Fisher* the Jesuit, shew, which are published under the Titles of *The Sum of a Disputation between Mr. Walker and Mr. Smith, (alias Norris) and Fisher's Folly unfolded.* Printed in 1623, and 1624. *Dr. Featley* was joined with him in this last. He was a rigid Puritan, and much inveighed against the Prophanation of the Lord's Day, and other Practises which procured his Imprisonment.

2. *St. Mildred Bread street*, so called from the holy Virgin *St. Mildred*, of whom we have spoken before, and the Situation of it in *Bread street*. The Lord *Trenchaunt* of *St. Albans*, is supposed to be either the first Builder of this Church, or the principal Benefactor to it in 1300. in which also certain Cornish Gentlemen assisted in 1312. In this Church was a curious Window in the North-Wall, which was built in 1628, which had these Stories painted on five Lights, viz. 1. The History of the Spanish Invasion. 2. A Monument of Queen *Elizabeth*. 3. The Gun powder Plot in 1605. 4. The Plague in 1625. 5. The Pourtraiture

of *Nicholas Crisp*, Esq; who gave this Window, and besides his Share in the other Repairs, settled 7 l per Ann. upon the Church for ever. He was the Ancestor of *Sir Nicholas* and *Sir John Crisp*, Baronets. But this Window with the whole Church was consumed by the dreadful Fire of London in 1666, and tho' the Church was rebuilt and open in 1683, the Window can never be recovered.

The Front of this Church is built of free Stone, but the rest of Brick; the Roof is covered with Lead, and the Floor paved with *Purbeck* Stone. It is a neat Church, tho' little, the Walls are well adorned with the King's Arms. in a carved and gilt Frame, &c. At the West-End is a very neat Wainscot Gallery, Clock-Dial, and Door-case. It is well pewed, and the Pulpit enriched. The Altar-piece is handsomely adorned, and the Communion-Table stands upon a Foot-pace of black and white Marble inclosed with Rails and Banisters.

The Benefactors exposed on a Marble Monument on the North-Side of the Church are these: The Lord *Trenchaunt* of *St. Albans* beforementioned.

Sir John Chadworth, or *Sadworth*, some Time Mayor of London, who gave to this Church a Vestry, a Parsonage-House, and a Church-yard. He died in 1430.

Mr. Copinger, and *Mr. Thomas Langham*, good Benefactors.

The Monuments of this Church preserved by *Mr. Stow*, are many; but few of them of Note, except for the aforesaid Benefactors and these few following.

Mr. Henry Budge, who founded a Chantry here in 1419.

Sir John Hawlen, Clerk; Parson of this Parish, who built the Parsonage-House a new after the same had been burnt down, together with the Parson and his Man, his Predecessor. The Fire happened in 1485.

John Ireland, Salter, Deputy of this Ward for fifteen Years, and first Master of the Company of Salters, who died April 2, 1613. aged eighty-three Years.

St. Margaret Moses, so called from its Dedication to *St. Margaret*, and one *Moses*, the Founder of it, which is united to *St. Mildred*, hath Monuments for *Sir Richard Dobbs*, Mayor the Year after the great sweating Sick-

Sickness in 1551. Sir *John Allet*, Mayor in 1590, and *John Harper*, Treasurer of *Christ's-Church* Hospital, and Deputy of this Ward; but these were all demolished by the Fire. Those now standing in *St. Mildred's* are for Mr. *Thomas Ball*, and his Wife, of *Maidstone* in *Kent*; Mr. *Benjamin Williams*, three Hatchments in Memory of the *Crisps*, and Mrs. *Sarah Caxon*, who died in June 1683, having their Arms drawn on them, but nothing else memorable.

The Living here is a Rectory, anciently in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of *St. Mary (Overies) Southwark*, but *Bartholomew* the Prior, with the Consent of his Convent, granting the Advowson to *John Inment* and *John Oliver*, Clerks, it passed thro' many Hands to the *Crisps*, who have now the Patronage of it; but by the Reason of the Union of *St. Margaret Moses* with it, which tho' most anciently it was in the Gift of the Priory of *St. Faith of Horsham* in the County of *Norfolk*, yet had been in the Crown ever since 1386, the Patronage now is divided, and the King presents one Turn, and the *Crisps* another. The Revenue by Act of Parliament is 130 *l.* per Ann. Parsons of Note may be esteemed *Robert Cok*, who was burnt with his Man in the Parsonage-House, and *Nicholas Bradshaw*, who was ejected by Sequestration in the late Rebellion.

2. The Halls of Companies in this Ward are,

1. *Salters-Hall*, standing on the West-Side of *St. Smith's Lane*. This Company was incorporated and had their Arms granted them by King *Henry VIII.* They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-eight Assistants, and 140 on the Livery. They are an honourable rich Company, and are the ninth of the twelve, of one of which the Lord Mayor must be free, and there have been ten Lord Mayors of it. Mr. *Stow* tells us, that there were six Alms-houses adjoining to this Hall, founded for the Relief of the poor decayed Brethren of this Company.

2. *Cordwainers-Hall*, situate at the Meeting of *Great and Little Distaff*, (or *Distaff*) Lane. It is built of Brick, and hath several handsome Rooms in it. The Hall is adorned with the Pictures of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, given by one of the

Company. They were incorporated Anno 1438, and had their Charter confirmed in the fourth and fifth of Queen *Mary's* Reign, and again by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg 4. and King *James I.* They consist of a Master, four Wardens, sixteen Assistants, and 104 on the Livery. They may take three Apprentices.

3. Things of divers Sorts remarkable are these. viz.

1. *Gerards-Hall*, of which it is reported, (or rather fabled) that one *Gerard* a Giant lived there, and that he was a Man of that Bulk and Strength, that in the Wars he used a Pole to run withal near forty Foot long, and fifteen Inches round, which stood in the Hall of this House many Years after his Death. To make this Story good, a Writing is produced of a Tooth of a Man so big as weighed 10 *l.* Troy-weight, a Skull which held five Pecks of Wheat, and a Shin-Bone six Foot long, found in or near this Hall, and questionless must belong to this Giant; but Mr. *Stow* unravels all this Forgery, and tells us the Tooth was a Stone, and that the House was the Habitation of the *Gisfords*, and from them is corruptly called *Gerards* for *Gisford's Hall*, as *Blossoms-Inn* is called *Bosoms-Inn*, *Guthurum's Lane*, *Gutter-Lane*, and many the like Corruptions.

2. The Compter in *Bread-street*, which was the Prison-house for one of the Sheriffs till the Year of our Lord 1555, when it was removed to *Wood Street* upon this Occasion. One *Richard Passelar* was Keeper of this Compter, and dealt very hardly with the Prisoners, yea and harboured Thieves and Whores for four-pence a Night to secure them from the Search of the Watch, of which being accused and found guilty, he was laid in Irons in *Newgate* four Days, and upon his Release bound in 100 *l.* not to act for the future, but observe the Order of Common Council for the Usage of the Prisoners; but he being a wilful, headstrong Man, was not at all amended, whereupon the City not being able to displace him, because the House was his own, provided a Compter in *Wood-street*, (which they purchased) and by an Act of Common Council, removed the Prisoners thither, as it continues to this Time, leaving the Keeper in his own House, deprived of his Office.

This

This, as well the other *Compter* in the *Poultry*, is used for Debtors, Disturbers of the Peace, &c. Dr. *Davenant*, the learned Bishop of *Salisbury*, (where see more of him) was born in *Watling-street* in this Ward. These are all the things worth our Observation in this Ward, and so we pass to the next.

23. *Queen-Hithe* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the *Hithe* or Harbour for Boats, Lighters, and Barges which come thither, as to a principal Haven for landing and unlading over-against the Midst and Heart of the City. It bears the Name of *Queen*, because it more particularly belonged to the ancient Queens of *England*, who had the Benefit of all the Toll and Customs of Vessels that unladed Goods there, which were very considerable when Ships passed at the Draw-bridge to that Port, and all Ships laden with Corn or Fish were obliged to unload there and no where else. This *Hithe* was at that Time so frequented with Vessels bringing Corn and other Merchandizes thither, that the Meeters and Porters, thirty-seven in Number, with their Horses and Charge of Sacks, lived well of their Labour, tho' they had never above a Penny a Quarter for measuring and Portage, and for much but an Half-penny. It is now a noble Market for Malt and Meal brought from the western Countries, (as *Bear-Key* is for Wheat). The Market-Days are every Day, but chiefly *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*. It was formerly called *Edreds-Hithe*. This Ward is governed by an Alderman *Sir John Fryer*, Baronet, his Deputy *Mr. Thomas Northey*, and six Common Councilmen, nine Constables, eight Scavengers, twelve Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

The most observable things in it are, 1. The Churches. 2. Halls. 3. Of divers kinds.

1. The Parish-Churches of this Ward were anciently seven, viz. 1. *Trinity the less*, which since the Fire is united with 2. *St. Michael Queen-Hithe*. 3. *St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey*, to which is united 4. *St. Nicholas Olaves*. 5. *St. Mary Somerset*, to which is united 6. *St. Mary Meunthaw*, And 7. *St. Peters Paul's-Wharf*, which is united to *St. Bennet Paul's-Wharf* in *Castle-Baynard*

Ward, but now are reduced to three, namely,

1. *St. Michael Queen-Hithe*, so called from its Dedication to *St. Michael*, and its Situation over-against *Queen-Hithe*, or *ad Ripam Reginae*. It is written in old Records *Corn-hithe*. The Parish of *Trinity the less* is united to it. The Churches of both Parishes were destroyed by the Fire in 1666, and only this of *St. Michael* rebuilt in 1676, and repaired and beautified in 1705 and 1706. This Church is an handsome Structure, the Walls being built of Stone, and the Roof covered with Tile. The Inside is neat and well adorned, the Church being paved, and the Chancel laid with Marble and *Purbeck*, the Pulpit and Pews well wrought, the Windows light and circular, a pretty Gallery at the West-End, and the Altar-piece painted in Perspective, with a Glory over the Decalogue, and below it the Words *SPRSVM CORDA*, enriched with Testoons, &c. *Mr. Spelman* of that Family in *Norfolk*, founded a Chantry, and was buried in the Quire. He was an Alderman and Chamberlain of *London*, and one of the Sheriffs in 1404.

The Church of *Trinity the less*, tho' it was not rebuilt by the Act, or otherwise, but the Parish is united as above, yet there is a Church built on its Foundation by the *Lutherans*, and is commonly called, *The Swedes Church*. These Foreigners were incorporated by King *Charles II's* Letters Patents, and the old Materials granted them to build them a Church to be called, *The Church of the Holy Trinity*. The King appointed their first Minister, and gave them Liberty ever after to choose their own Minister upon every Vacancy, commanding the Lord Mayor and Bishop of *London*, and their Successors, to permit the *Lutheran* Congregation to enjoy and exercise their ecclesiastical Rites and Discipline without any Let or Molestation, altho' different from those of the Church of *England*.

Mr. Stow tells us, That *Mr. Marlow* gave ten Marks to this Church of *St. Michael*, *Mr. Richard Grey* 40 *l.* more, and *Mr. John Brian* Alderman and Sheriff, was a Benefactor to *Trinity* Parish. Lately *Richard Howell*, Esq; left 50 *l.* to the Parish of *St. Michael*. The Monuments of both these Churches were

anciently but few, and those not remarkable.

This Living is a Rectory, and in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, but the Advowson of the Church of the *Holy Trinity* belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, we can't determine whether they present by Turns or no, as we find different Patrons do in other united Churches. Mr. *Newcourt* does not inform us in this Point. The Revenue since the Union is made by the Act of Parliament 160 *l. per Ann.* to the Incumbent.

2. *St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey*, so called from the Dedication to *St. Nicholas*, and its Situation in a cold Place or Bey, (for Mr. *Stow* is of Opinion, that it is corruptly named *Cold-Abbey* for *Cold-Bay*) to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to *St. Nicholas*. This Church was very ancient; for Mr. *Stow* tells us, That the Steeple of this Church was built in 1377, 1 *Rich. II.* by one Mr. *Buckland*, and the Church was then so old, that it was intended to have been built anew, but that the same Gentleman repaired it at his own Charge. It was afterwards repaired several Times, but was destroyed by the devouring Flames of 1666, and again re-edified in 1677, and by Act of Parliament was made the Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas Olaves* in this Ward, the Church-yard was given by Mr. *Thomas Fere*, Fishmonger, containing Ground about forty Foot in Breadth, and eighty-eight in Length. On the North-Side of the old Church, close to the Wall was a Cistern of Stone and Lead for the Receipt of *Thames* Water, brought thither in leaden Pipes for the Convenience of the Fishmongers and other Inhabitants in and about *Old Fish-street*. *Bernard Randolph*, Common Sergeant of the City, gave 900 *l.* in his Life-Time to erect it, but it was not finished till after his Death. He also gave 700 *l.* to be laid out in charitable Deeds in this Parish and *St. Mary Magdalen's* adjoining.

The new Church is built of Stone, with which the Floor is paved. The Inside is adorned with Wainscot on the Walls, a decent Pulpit and Pews, a neat Altar-piece, and the Communion-Table stands on a Foot-pace of black and white Marble, in-

closed with Rails and Banisters. Mr. *Barnard*, a Castle-Clerk, Mr. *Senders*, Clerk, and Mr. *Nounsey*, gave to the Parson and Churchwardens of this Parish, and their Successors for ever, a Messuage and Shop with their Appurtenances in *Disstaff Lane* and *Old Fish-street* for the Reparation of the Church and Ornaments. These Houses were burnt down by the great Fire, but are built upon a Ground-Rent of 31 *l. per Ann.* which is applied as designed by the Donors.

The Monuments preserved by Mr. *Stow* are pretty numerous, but none very remarkable, most of them for Fishmongers, and two of them for *Richard Lacy* and *William Sandfall*, Rectors, who died the one in 1445, and the other in 1491. In *St. Nicholas Olave* there is, among others of no Note, a Monument for *Thomas Lewen*, Ironmonger, and one of the Sheriffs in 1537, who gave his Messuage wherein he dwelt, and fourteen Tenements more in that Parish to the Company of Ironmongers, in trust, That they should give Stipends to certain Alms-People inhabiting in five Alms-houses built by them in the Church-yard of that Parish, (which were in Mr. *Stow's* Time converted into four) and to some poor Scholars in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, &c.

This Church is a Rectory, anciently in the Gift of the Dean of *St. Martin le Grand*, but coming to the Crown at the Dissolution of the Abbey, Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Advowson to *Thomas Reeve* and *George Evelin*, and their Heirs, from whom it passed to the Hackers, of whom Colonel *Francis Hacker* being executed for High Treason, for commanding the Guard which conducted King *Charles I.* both to his Trial and Execution, the Advowson returned to the Crown, and there has continued ever since. The Patronage of *St. Nicholas Olave* was before the Fire in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, but whether they are allowed a Turn with the Crown in presenting to the united Church we know not. The Revenue of it to the Incumbent is now by Act of Parliament made 130 *l. a-year*. In this Church there is a weekly Lecture, preached on every *Thursday* Morning at ten a-Clock, founded by one Mr. *Hastefoot*, who hath charged

charged 20 l. per Ann. upon certain Lands in Suffolk for the Maintenance of it, for which Purpose it is still received and applied.

3. *St. Mary Somerset*, (or as it was anciently called *Summers Hith*, from one *Summers* the Owner of it) is so called from its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*, and Situation near the said Hith. We find no Marks of the Antiquity of this Church more ancient than 1345, tho' there is no doubt but it was older. It was repaired in 1624, and being burnt down in 1666, with the whole Ward, was rebuilt in 1695, and the Parish of *St. Mary de Monte-Alto*, or *Mounthaut* united to it. This last Church was very small, being built as was supposed by the Family of the *Mounthauts*, for their private Chapel, and afterwards made a Parish-Church. The new Church is built with Stone, and wants none of the common Ornaments.

The Monuments worth our Notice in this Church are, only one preserved by Mr. *Stow*, viz. for Mr. *Richard Randall*, one of the Governours of *Christ's Hospital*, and two now standing for Dr. *Gilbert Ironside*, Bishop of *Bristol*, and translated to *Hereford*, who died August 27, 1701. *Ætat.* 69. and *Mary* the Wife of Deputy *Tooley*, who died December 12, 1695. Her Husband gave the Font to this Church, and wainscotted the Vestry, which cost him 100 l. Here was before the Fire a Monument in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*, but then quite lost. In *St. Mary Mounthaut* Mr. *Stow* tells us were buried *John Skip*, Bishop of *Hereford*, who died in the Time of Parliament in 1539, and Alderman *Gloucester*, who gave *Salt-Wharf* for two Chantries to be kept in that Church. He died in 1345.

This Church is a Rectory, and anciently had great Variety of Lay-Patrons, but is now with *St. Mary Mounthaut*, settled in the Bishops of *Hereford*, who have been Patrons of this last ever since 1238. The Revenue of them both is 100 l. per Ann. The Rectors of both these Churches, viz. Mr. *John Cooke* and Mr. *Thomas Thrale* were ejected in the late Rebellion. The former outlived the Storm, and when King *Charles II.* got his Kingdom again, obtained his Living, and enjoyed it fourteen or sixteen Years.

2. The Halls in this Ward are,

1. The Blacksmiths, situate on the West-Side of *Lambert Hill*. They had a Charter granted them in 1577, by Queen *Elizabeth*, and confirmed by King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* but it is probable they are a more ancient Company; for they have some Records as ancient as King *Edward III.*'s Time. They are governed by four Wardens, twenty-one Assistants, and have 180 on the Livery. In *Old Fish-street* also was anciently an Hall belonging to the Fishmongers, (who had five more in other Places of the City) but hath long been letten out for Tenements.

2. Painter-stainers Hall, situate in *Trinity-Lane*. Mr. *Stow* tells us, That staining was out of Use in his Time, and so they are turned into the Company of Painters, who have given many Specimens of their Art in adorning their Hall and Parlour, the Panels of the Wainscot and Cielings being embellished with great Variety of History exquisitely painted, viz. The Pourtraitures of King *Charles II.* and Queen *Katharine*, by *Hounsmann*; the Fire of London, by *Palmaister*; a Piece of Architecture, by *Trovit*; a Landscape, by *Aggas*; Mr. *Cambden's* Picture, with several other Pieces of Fish, Fowl, Birds, Flowers, the Arts, Fame, &c. This Company was incorporated by the Name of *Painter-Stainers* in 1580, and is composed of Face-Painters, History-Painters, Arms-Painters, and House-Painters. They are a Master, two Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and about 136 on the Livery.

3. Things notable in this Ward of divers kinds by the old and at present are,
1. A large House belonging to *John of Eltham*, second Son of King *Edward II.* Earl of *Cornwall*, situate on the East-Side of *Trinity-Lane*.

2. The Bishop of *Hereford's* House on the West-Side of *Old Fish-street Hill*, built of Stone and Timber, and having large Rooms, formerly the Mansion of the *Mounthauts*, who sold it to *Ralph de Maidstone*, Bishop of *Hereford*, who gave it to the Sec. It was much ruin'd in Mr. *Stow's* Time, and was divided into Tenements.

3. Judge *Belknap*, had a fair House in *St. Mary Mounthaut*.

4. Cornmills about *Queen-Hithe*, some between two Barges or Lighters, and others upon one great Barge; but they lasted not long.

5. A great House of Stone, with arched Gates, belonging to *Hugh Bygot*, and afterward to *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*, by whose Daughter it came to *John Mowbray*, Earl of *Norfolk* her Son.

6. An Engine raised by *Bevis Bulmar*, Gent. for conveying and forcing *Thames* Water to serve the Middle and West Parts of the City. In *Mr. Stow's* Time it was converted into a Brew-house.

7. The Abbot of *Chertsey* in *Surrey's* Inn or House where he lodged, when he repaired to the City. This is all we meet with observable in this Ward, and so we shall pass to

24. *Castle-Baynard* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name of *Baynard-Castle*, standing upon the Bank of the River *Thames*, so called from one *Baynard* a Nobleman, that came in with the Conqueror, and then built it. *William Baynard* forfeited his Barony for Felony, together with this Castle in 1111, and the King gave it to *Robert* Earl of *Clare*, by whose Daughter it came to *Robert Fitz-walter*, in whose Possession it continued for some Time, but at length it came to the Crown, and King *Henry VI.* gave it to *Richard* Duke of *York* in 1457. King *Edward IV.* the Earl of *March*, lodged in this Castle when he was elected King of *England*, and went from hence to *Westminster* to be crowned. *Richard III.* took upon him the Title of King also in this Place, having been elected by the Nobles and Commons in *Guild-Hall*. *Henry VII.* repaired it, and some Time resided there with his Queen, and Queen *Mary* was elected here by the Nobles, who had before sided with Queen *Jane*. This Ward is governed by an Alderman Sir *William Lewen*, Knt. his Deputy Mr. *Benjamin Tomlinson*, nine Common Councilmen, ten Constables, seven Scavengers, fourteen of the Wardmote, Inquest, and a Beadle.

The Things of Note are,

1. The Churches of this Ward are three,

1. *St. Bennets Paul's-Wharf*, (or as it is some

Times written, *St. Bennets Huda*, or *Hythe*, over-against *Paul's-Wharf*, and sometimes *Wood-Wharf*) is so called from its Dedication to *St. Benedick*, or *Bennet*; and its Situation near the Wharf where Stone was landed for the Building of *St. Paul's*. We find nothing of the Antiquity of this Church but from a Gravestone in it, dated 1442. It was burnt down in 1666, with all this Ward, and being rebuilt in 1683, with Brick and Stone, was made the Parish-Church for this and the Parish of *St. Peter's Paul's-Wharf*. The new Church is well wainscotted and pewed, and has very handsome Galleries on the North and West-Side. In the Altar-piece, which is lofty, is a *Gloria*, and over the Commandments these Words: *The Law came by Moses*, and over the Creed and Lord's Prayer, *Grace and Truth by Jesus Christ*. The Font is Marble adorned with Cherubims.

St. Peters Paul's-Wharf, or *Parrus*, was a little Church situate on *St. Peter's Hill* in *Queen-Hithe* Ward, yet had this peculiar to it, and much for its Glory, That for some Years before the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* the Common-Prayer was much used therein, and the Sacrament administered according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, which brought a great Concourse of the Nobility and Gentry to it, who hung the Galleries where they sat with Turkey-work Carpets. Since the Union the Site is made a Burial-place for the Parish.

The Benefactors to the Church and Poor in *St. Bennets Paul's-Wharf* are,

Bernard Randal, Esq; who gave 3 l. 10 s. per Ann. for ever paid by the Ironmongers Company.

David Smith, who gave 6 l. per Ann. and erected six Alms-houses on *Peter's Hill*.

Mr. Thomas Paradine, who gave 5 l. per Annum

Mr. William Smith, who gave 2 l. per Ann. paid by the Embroiderers Company.

Mrs. Pope, who gave 2 l. 10 s. per Ann.

Mr. Thomas Broderick, who gave 2 l. per Ann.

Mr. Poor, who gave 2 l. per Ann. To be distributed to the poor Widows of the Alms-house.

There is also a Sum of near 300 in Money given by several Benefactors.

The Monuments preserved to us by *Mr. Stow* are,

1. For Mr. *David Smith* beforemention'd, who died *August* 1587. Mr. *James-Austin Joy*, and his Wife, and *William* their only Son. He died in 1602. *Griffin Lloyd*, Doctor of Law, who died *November* 26, 1586. Mr. *John Par*, and *Mary* his Wife, he died *January* 1607. The Monuments in the new Church are for

1. Sir *Robert Wiseman*, seventh Son of Sir *Thomas Wiseman* of *Rivenal* in *Essex*, Advocate in the Court of *Aches*, and Vicar-General of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who died *August* 17, 1684.

2. *Stephen Brice* of *Whitney Park* in *Oxfordshire*, Dr. of Laws, who died *February* 4, 1688.

3. Sir *Richard Lloyd*, Dr. of Law, Official in the Court of Admiralty, and Chancellor of *Durham* and *Landaff*, who died *June* 28, 1686. *Ætat.* 52.

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and upon the Union is made by Act of Parliament worth yearly to the Incumbent 100 *l.* Here was of old a perpetual Chantry founded for the Soul of Sir *William Wylewe*, Knt.

2. *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, so called from its Dedication to *St. Andrew* the Apostle beforementioned, and its Situation near an House where the King's great Wardrobe was kept in 1300. The Name is still kept up by *Wardrobe-Court*, where once it stood. It was destroyed in the great Conflagration in 1666, and being re-edified in 1692, it was by Act of Parliament made the Parish-Church for the Inhabitants of *St. Anne Black Friars* in *Faringdon Ward* within.

This new Church is pleasantly contrived, but its Ornaments add much to its Pefection. The Roof is adorned with Fretwork of Flowers, Fruits, &c. the Pews are very neat, and the Walls well wainscotted, with two handsome Galleries, the Pulpit carved, and Sounding-board finiered, and the Altar-piece very compleat. The Fees due to the Rector, Parish-Clerk, and Sexton by the Inhabitants of each Parish, are hung up in the Church, shewing what every one is to pay for Marriages, Burials in the Church, Churchyard, and Vaults, for funeral Service, and to Bearers, Mafons, Ringer, &c. If such a Custom were set up in all Churches it would prevent many Disputes.

There are some considerable Benefactors to this Church, viz. Mr. *John Leigh*, who has given 30 *l.* per Ann. Mrs. *Wassell* an House rented at 8 *l.* per Ann. clear. Mr. *John Glave* in Bread weekly 2 *l.* 16 *s.* Justice *Randal*, 3 *l.* paid by the Churchwardens of *St. Benet*. Madam *Paradine*, 3 *l.* paid by the *Harbours Company*, and Mr. *Corbet* 2 *l.* by the Cooks.

The Monuments preserved by Mr. *Stow* are but few, but those in *Black Friars* were fifty, the most remarkable of both are Mr. *William Nicholson*, a Benefactor to this Church and other charitable Uses; *Margaret*, Queen of *Scots*; *Hugh de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*; *Robert de Attabato*, Earl of *Bellemont*; *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *William Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*; the Earls of *March* and *Hereford*, and many other Nobles and Gentry.

The Living is a Rectory anciently in the Patronage of the Lords *Fitz-walters*, and after that Family was extinct, the Lords *Berkley* were in Possession of it, and since them it has passed through many Hands, both of the Nobility and Gentry, and is now settled in the Crown, which has presented twice if not more. *St. Anne Blackfriars*, which is united to it is a Curacy, and had no Tithes belonging to it, but the Inhabitants maintained a Preacher till the Fire, when these Churches were united, and 140 *l.* per Ann. settled by Act of Parliament upon the Incumbent in lieu of Tithes.

3. *St. Mary Magdalen Old-Fish-Street*, so called from its Dedication to *St. Mary Magdalen*, mentioned *Luke* 8. 2. and the Street near which it stands. It is judged, that this Church was ancient by a Monument in it dated 1456, and Mr. *Stow* says, That there was 140 *l.* bestowed upon it in repairing in 1630. It was burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt in 1685. It is mostly built with Stone, and hath Rails and Banisters about it instead of Battlements. The Inside is well adorned with two neat wainscot Galleries, the King's Arms, substantial Pews and Wainscot, the Pulpit of curious Workmanship, and the Altar-piece equal to those of the best Churches.

St. Gregory by *St. Paul's*, so called from *St. Gregory* the Great, Bishop of *Rome* in 590, who sent *Augustin* the Monk and other pious and learned Men into *England*, to convert

vert the Saxons to the Christian Faith, and it is added by *St. Paul's*, because it stood on the South-Side near the West-End of *St. Paul's*. This Church 24 *Henry VI.* was appropriated to the College of the twelve petty Canons of *St. Paul's Church* for their better Support, and they were the Parsons and Proprietors of it till the great Fire of *London* in 1666, when this Parish was united to *St. Mary Magdalen* abovesaid, but the Petty-Canons are by the Act of 22 & 23 *Car. 2.* to receive and enjoy all the Tithes, Oblations, and Duties as before, and the Parishioners obliged to pay their Quota of 120 *l.* settled upon the Incumbent of *St. Mary Magdalen*.

There is one Benefactor to the Poor of *St. Mary Magdalen*, who has given twelve Penny Loaves, to be distributed every Sunday to twelve poor People for ever, which he calls a small Gift, but his Name is not known, He died in 1586, and his Gift is still continued. Among the Monuments preserved by *Mr. Stow*, (for there are none in the new Church) there is one for *Queen Elizabeth*, such an one as was in *Albhallows the Great*, Doctor *William Drury*, Judge of the Prerogative Court. set it up in 1622. *Randolph Barnard* beforementioned, who died August 7, 1583, and gave 1 *l.* per Ann. to this Parish, and 600 *l.* to the Poor of the Wards of *Queen Hithe* and *Castle-Baynard*; and *George Coleman*, who lived at *Calais* when the French took it by Surprize in 1558, and died in 1600, *Ætat.* 95. In *St. Gregory's* were Monuments for *Mrs. Alison Heriot*, who died April 16, 1612. *Mrs. Forthe*, the Wife of *Dr. Forthe*, who died November 26, 1589, and *Edward Baker*, Esq; who died in 1602.

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and by the Act of Parliament is made of the yearly Value of 120 *l.* in Lieu of all Tithes. The Churchyard for this Parish is situate in *Lambert-Hill Lane*, and joins to *Blacksmiths Hall*. 'Tis closed with a brick Wall, and was given the Parish for the Burial of their Dead by *John Juarby*, an Officer of the *Exchequer*, 28 *Henry VI.* Anne 1448.

2. As to the Halls of Companies *Mr. Stow* tells us, that the Woodmongers had one near *St. Paul's Wharf*, and Stationers another on the North Side of *St. Paul's Church*.

Yard, in the Place where *Peters-College* stood, but this latter was removed first to *Amen-Corner*, and now stands in *Cock-Alley* in *Lang-gate-street*, and the first we suppose was never built since the late Fire if it were upheld so long; for we find no Account of it.

3. Things worthy of Notice of divers sorts in this Ward both ancient and present.

1. *Beaumont's Inn*, a great House belonging to the ancient Family of the *Beaumont's*, 30 *Edward IV.* and about two Years after by that Prince given to *William Hastings*, Lord Chamberlain, and Master of the Mint, but in *Mr. Stow's Time* it belong'd to the Earls of *Huntingdon*, and was called *Huntingdon-House*. It stood in *Thames-street*, where was also *Burley House*, belonging to Sir *Simon Burley*, Knight of the Garter.

2. The Prior of *Okebourn* in *Wiltshire's* House, where he dwelt when he came to *London*. It was settled by *Henry VI* with other Lands belonging to that Monastery, which his Father *Henry V.* had appointed as a Priory-alien, upon *King's College* in *Cambridge*; it stood in *Castle-Lane* near *Blackfriars*.

3. *Berkley's Inn* belonging to the Lord *Berkley* in *Addle street*.

4. The *Heralds College* or Office, situate on the East Side of *St. Bennet's Hill* over-against *Doctors Commons*. It was anciently called *Derby House*; because it was built about 1470, by *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who married *King Henry VIII's* Mother. *Queen Mary*, by the Procurement of the Duke of *Norfolk*, who exchanged Lands for it with the Crown, gave this House with the Appurtenances to the three Kings at Arms, Garter, *Clarentieux*, and *Norroy*, and the other *Heralds* and Pursuivants at Arms, and to their Successors for ever, that they might dwell there together, and at convenient Times meet and confer among themselves about the good Government of their Faculty, and keep their Records therein safely, to which Use it has been applied ever since. It is a spacious Building, with a Court in the middle, and on the North-Side is a Court-Room where the Earl Marshal sits to hear all Causes about Honour and Coats of Arms, &c. The principal Officer is the Earl Marshal, which Honour is hereditary to the Duke of *Norfolk*. The next Of.

Officers are *Garter King at Arms*, whose Business it is to attend at the Installment of the Knights of the Garter, to carry the Garter to foreign Princes, marshal the Solemnities of the Coronation, Funerals, &c. of the Kings, Queens, and Nobility. King Henry V. instituted him.

2. *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of Clarence, Brother of King Edward IV. who instituted this Office. His Business is to marshal the Solemnities of Funerals, &c. of such Persons as are under the Degree of Peers Southward of the River Trent, as

3. *Norroy* is to do the like for all on the North-Side of that River. They were made a Corporation by the Charter of Richard III. but their Privileges were much enlarged by King Edward VI. as to be free from Subsidies, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom. By the Union-Treaty Lyon King of Arms in Scotland, is second King at Arms in Great Britain, and takes Place immediately after *Garter*. There are besides the Kings at Arms six Heralds, some Times call'd Dukes at Arms, distinguished by the Names of *LANCASTER*, *CHESTER*, *WINDSOR*, *SOMERSET*, *YORK*, and *RICHMOND*, Heralds; four Pursuivants, called *Blue mantle*, *Portcullis*, *Rouge Croix*, and *Rouge Dragon*, whose Place is to proclaim War and Peace as the *Roman Feciales* did, &c. and other Officers extraordinary, viz. *Moubray-Herald*, *Blanch-Lyon*, and *Rouge-Rose*, seven Proctors, and a Marshal of the Court. The Court-Room is embellish'd with the Pictures of King Charles II. two Dukes of Norfolk, and the Duke of Buckingham, who was killed by *Felton*. Here is a neat ornamental Library, to which *Ralph Sheldon*, Esq; and others in 1684, were Benefactors.

5. *Doctors-Commons*, or the College of Civilians in London, situate on the West-Side of *Bennets Hill*, where several learned and grave Civilians are resident, and dwell in a collegiate Manner. It is the chief Place in the King's Dominions for the Practice of the Civil Law. Here is held

1. The high Court of Admiralty, where the Lord High Admiral, or his Lieutenant, who is call'd Judge of the Admiralty, and is commonly some Doctor of the Civil Law of great Learning, sits chief Judge, and all Processes and Proceedings run in his

Name, and not in the King's, as they do in the Common Law-Courts: This Court was erected about the Year 1675, and in it all Actions proceed by Libel, and the Plaintiff gives Caution to prosecute his Suit, and pay Charges if he be cast; but in criminal Cases, as Piracies, &c. the Process by the Statute of K. Henry VIII. is to be by Judge, Jury, and Witnesses, and by a special Commission from the King to the High-Admiral, wherein one of the Judges is to assist. All Proceedings in this Court in Civil Matters are according to the Civil Law; because the Sea is out of the Limits of the Common Law. The Customs and former Decrees of this Court are of Force for deciding present Controversies. Under this Court is a Court of Equity, to decide Differences that happen between Merchants.

2. The Court of Delegates, who are Commissioners under the great Seal, sitting upon an Appeal to the King in the Court of Chancery, from the Sentence given by the Archbishop, or his Official, or the Court of Admiralty. It is so called, because 'tis delegated or appointed by the King's Commission. This is the highest Court for such Civil Affairs as concern the Church, from which there is no Appeal, except a Commission of Review be granted, which is very seldom. The Court is composed of Bishops, Judges, Doctors of the Civil Law, &c. appointed especially for that Purpose. The Citations and Decrees run in the King's Name, and the Court is kept in the Common Hall.

3. The Court of Arches, which is the principal and ancientest Consistory belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Judge of this Court is call'd the *Dean of the Arches*, and his Jurisdiction extends it self through the whole Province of Canterbury, and upon any Appeal he forthwith sends out his Citation to the Appellee. To him is join'd a Peculiar Jurisdiction of thirteen Parishes in London, call'd the *Deanery*, exempt from the Authority of the Bishop of London, viz. *St. Mary le Bow*, from whence this Court of Arches or Bows takes its Name, because it was anciently kept in this Church at first built on Arches as now it is; but now kept here: *Albhallows*, *Lombard Street*; *St. Mary Aldermay*; *St. Paul*.

was, Soper-Lane; Albhallows, Bread-street; St. John Baptist; St. Dunstons in the East; St. Mary Beshaw; St. Vedast, or Vastors; St. Dionysa, Back-Church; St. Michael, Crooked-Lane; St. Leonard, Eastcheap; and St. Michael Royal. To this Court belong the Doctors of the Civil Law, Advocates, and Proctors of the Commons.

4. The Prerogative-Court, so called from the Prerogative of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* throughout his Province, to judge of Estates fallen by Will, (in Case of Contention) where the Party had 5 *l.* or upward, at the Time of his or her Death, out of the Diocese where he or she died, except it be otherwise agreed by Composition between the Archbishop and Bishops, as it is in *London* Diocese at 10 *l.* per Ann. This was once a spacious House belonging to *St. Paul's*, and let to the Lord Mountjoy; next to some College in *Cambridge*, from which it passed to the Doctors of the Civil Law, who there communed together. It was burnt down in 1666, and till it was built again, (which was not till 1672,) the Civilians had Rooms in *Exeter-House*. The Buildings are spacious and commodious. These Courts have Judges, Doctors, and Proctors, who are always ready to prepare Pleadings, &c. The Doctors are allowed, by taking the Archbishop's Fiat, and the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, to practise immediately. The Doctors are in Number thirty-four, and the Proctors thereabout. The Causes tried in these Courts relate to Blasphemy, Apostacy, Heresie, Schism, Institutions and Ordinations of the Clergy, Service of the Church, Matrimony, Bastardy, Divorce, Dilapidations, Tithes, Simony, Incest, Fornication, Adulteries, Mortuaries, Wills and Testaments, and the like.

5. The Prerogative-Office near Doctor Commons, which is kept in *Deans-Court*, on the North-Side of *Great Carter-Lane*, where, in the Business relating to the Prerogative Courts is dispatched, and Wills registred; for which Purpose there are six Clerks.

6. The Faculty-Office which is kept in *Godliman-street* by *Carter Lane*, where Business relating to the Court of Faculties is dispatched. This Court belongs to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and in it all Dis-

pensations are granted to marry without Bans, to eat Flesh on Days prohibited, to have two or more Benefices incompatible, for a Son to succeed his Father in a Benefice, as by the Statute of King *Henry VIII.* Anno 25. c. 21. There is a Master of this Office.

7. *Sermon Lane* for *Sheremoniers-Lane*, because here dwelt such as cut and rounded the Plates to be coined or stamped into Sterling Pence, for the Mint was then at the *Old-Exchange* near to the said Lane.

9. The Bishop's Palace on the North-West Side of *St. Paul's Church Yard*, where divers Kings have been lodged, and great House-keeping had till the Bishop's Revenues were lessened, as appears by the great Hall. The Houses for the Dean and Prebendaries were over-against the Palace. This is all we find notable in this Ward, and so we proceed to

25. *Faringdon Ward* without.

This Ward takes its Name from the *Faringdons*, as we have said above in speaking of the other Ward of the same Name Number 21. This differs from the other in this, that the former lies all within, but this without the Walls of the City, comprehending the Streets and Lanes between *Newgate* and the Bars in *St. John's Street* and *Holbourn*, and between *Ludgate* and *Temple-Bar*; so that it is one of the largest Wards of the City. It was some Part burnt down by the Fire in 1666, and has an Alderman *Sir Robert Child*, Knt. and his Deputy *Mr. Simon Bickley*, sixteen Common Councilmen, fourteen Constables, fifteen Scavengers, forty-four Wardmote-Men, and three Beadles.

Here are many things of Note, which we shall briefly describe in our former Method, beginning with the Churches, viz.

1. The Churches of this Ward are four, viz. 1. *St. Sepulchres*. 2. *St. Andrews Holbourn*. 3. *St. Dunstons in the West*. 4. *St. Bridget's*, commonly called *St. Brides Church*.

1. *St. Sepulchre's Church*, so called, because it was dedicated to the Memory of our Saviour's Sepulchre at *Jerusalem*, which was had in such Reverence anciently, that *Godfrey de Bullen* instituted an Order of Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, whose Office

since it was to guard it. The first Foundation of this Church is not known, but we find it was new built *Anno* 1440, and one of the *Pophams*, Chancellor of *Normandy* and Treasurer of the Household to King *Henry VI.* was a great Builder in it; for he erected a fair Chapel on the South-Side of the Quire, and a fair Porch toward the South, as his Arms and other Monuments on the Glass Windows, and his Image over the Porch, tho' much defaced in Mr. *Stow's* Time, do prove.

This Church was not burnt down by the great Fire in 1666, but was very much damaged, only the outward Walls and Tower being left standing, which contributed much however to the Rebuilding; so that the whole was repaired and re-edified in 1670. The new Church is built with Square Stone and Boulder, and some Brick, strengthened with Buttresses, the Roof is covered with Lead, and the Tower is Stone, and hath at each Angle of the Top four small Spires, and in it ten tunable Bells, (whereas before the Fire it had but six) which make a pleasant Harmony when rung in a Peal; there are Chimes upon them, which go daily at the Hours of four, eight, and twelve, and with them may be rung 3628800 Changes. And besides these there is another Bell used only to toll when the Prisoners condemned are carried from *Newgate* to be executed at *Tiburn*, to perpetuate which one Mr. *Robert Dow* has settled 50*l.* The Inside is adorned with Wainscot, Galleries, a neat Pulpit, and Door-case, Altar-piece and Communion-Table standing on polished Marble black and white, inclosed with Rails and Banisters.

The Benefactors to the Church and Poor of this Parish are very considerable, viz.

For the Repairs and Maintenance of the Church yearly for ever 149*l.*

To the Parish indefinitely, *Ditto* by Mr. *Reeves*, lately dead, 100*l.*

To the Poor for Bread, Bibles, and other Uses, 250*l.*

For a Stock of Money for the Poor's Use by divers Persons, 500*l.*

Perpetual Annuities by several Men, 55*l.*

Money to provide Coals and Fuel for the Poor yearly, 118*l.* 15*s.*

Beside fifteen Sacks of Charcoal given by one Mr. *Copper*.

The Monuments of this Church preserved by Mr. *Stow* have nothing memorable. Those now standing worth noting are for Mr. *Richard Reeve*, Son of Mr. *Roger Reeve*, who died *August* 21, 1703. He was a great Benefactor to the poor Children of this Parish, and tho' he died in the sixty-third Year of his Age, he saw twenty-one of his Children, and forty-three Grandchildren.

2. *Edward Arris*, Esq; who gave to the Surgeons Company 30*l.* per Ann. for an Anatomy-Lecture. 34*l.* per Ann. to *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital, 100*l.* to *Christ's-Church-Hospital*, and 50*l.* towards the Rebuilding this Church. He died *May* 28, 1676. *Ætat.* 85.

3. *Anthony Hinton*, Treasurer of *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital, a Person just and charitable, who died *November* 5, 1678.

Dr. Bell, Rector of this Parish, who died *July* 19, 1683, &c.

The Living here is a Vicarage, the Tithes being anciently appropriated to the Prior and Convent of *St. Bartholomew*, and a perpetual Vicarage ordained, of which the Prior and Convent were Patrons till the Suppression, when both of them came to the Crown, and there remained till King *James I* Reg 7. gave the Rectory and the Advowson of the Vicarage to Mr. *Francis Phillips*, and others, who sold the Rectory to the Parishioners, to hold of the Crown at a certain Fee-Farm Rent. and the Vicarage to the President and Fellows of *St. John Baptist's* College in *Oxford*, who continue Patrons of it to this Time. The Revenue of this Church is settled by Act of Parliament at 200*l.* per Ann. to the Incumbent. Here is 19*l.* per Ann. received from the *Exchequer* yearly, whereof 14*l.* is for daily Morning-Prayer. Here are also divers Gift-Sermons upon set Days given by *Dr. Bell*, &c.

Dr. Rowland Lee, Commissary General to Cardinal *Wolsey*, when he visited all *England* in 1529, and after made Bishop of *Litchfield* for the many Services he did King *Henry VIII.* one of which was the marrying of him to *Anne Bullen*, was Rector of this Parish.

Mr. *Thomas Gouge*, whom Archbishop *Tillotson* in the Sermon preached at his Funeral, so highly commends for his Piety and Charity, was Vicar of this Parish from 1638 to 1663, when he was ejected for his Non-conformity; but was so tender of the established Church, that as he lamented the obstinate Schism maintained by Dissenters of all Sorts, so he forebore preaching or gathering a Congregation himself, saying, There was no need of him in *London*, where there were so many worthy Ministers, yet set himself to do as much Good as he could otherways, by instructing poor ignorant Children, giving them Bibles, and relieving their Parents. The last Part of his Life he spent in promoting the Knowledge of the Gospel in *Wales*, and to that End procured a new Impression of the Bible and Liturgy of the Church of England to be printed in the *Welsh* Tongue, the *Practicality of Piety*, the *Whole Duty of Man*, the *Church-Catechism* to be translated into that Tongue, and dispersed through all Parts of *Wales*, most given to the Poor, and the rest sold at low Rates to the better Sort; and tho' he was old, yet he made a Progress into that Country once or twice a Year, to see what good Effect his Charity had, and so stir the People up to make good Use of the Books he gave them or sent among them: He obtained a Licence of the Bishops concerned to preach among them, hoping to do them the more Good that Way, because they had such a deep Sense of his Charity to them while he was in *London*, where his chief Residence was: He for several of the last Years of his Life kept close to the Communion of the Church of England, and declared, That he thought himself bound in Conscience so to do. All dissenting Ministers would do well to follow his Example.

2. *St. Andrew Holborn*, or (as Mr. *Stow* calls it, *Oldbourn*) so called from its Dedication abovementioned to *St. Andrew* the Apostle, and the Street where it standeth, which being in this Ward, is called the Liberty of *London*, as the rest of that Parish is, 1. The Liberty above the Bars. And 2. The Liberty of *Saffron-Hill*. This Church was rebuilt in 1687, and is a very pleasant and spacious Building. It is well adorned with

excellent Wainscot twelve Foot high, Galleries all round, a fine Organ, a large Altar-piece with these Words above the Commandments: *Do this in Remembrance of me*: Regular Pews, a Pulpit curiously wrought, a fine Marble Font with a carved wainscot Cover, and two handsome brass Branches of Candlesticks.

The Benefactions of this Parish to the Church and Poor are very considerable, viz. In Money by several Hands, 1198 l.

Annual Rents by divers Persons, 128 l. 12 s.

Besides thirty Sacks of Charcoal given every Year by Mr. *Richard Hunt*.

The Monuments of Note in this Church worthy our Observation are for

Mr. *Ralph Richey*, first Fellow of *Lincolns-Inn*, and Master of *St. Katharines*, who gave to the Prisons of *London*, *Christ's Church*, and *Greenwich-Hospitals*, poor Scholars of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, and the poor Brothers and Sisters of *St. Katharines*, near 1200 l. He died June 14, 1596.

Michael Lewis, Esq; Reader of *Greys-Inn*, who died 1584.

Mr. *Thomas Thorney*, who gave 10 l. per Ann. for ever to this Parish, and died June 4, 1614.

Mr. *George Harrison*, who gave to the Poor of this Parish twenty-three Gowns one Year, and as many Shifts another, and two Loads of Coal for forty-six Years after his Decease, which happened

The Monuments of late set up have nothing remarkable in them.

This Church is a Rectory, was anciently in the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of *Bermondsey* in *Surrey*, and so continued till the Dissolution, after which King *Henry VIII.* granted it to *Thomas* Lord *Wriothley*, afterwards created Earl of *Southampton*, in whose Family it remained till *Thomas*, late Earl of *Southampton* dying without Heirs male, his Estate descended to his Daughters and Coheiresses, of which one of them being married to *Ralph*, Lord *Montagu* of *Bolton*, the present Duke of *Montagu* claims the Patronage of it, tho' he has never presented to it: because the Rectors ever since Dr. *Stillingsfleet*, (who was presented by the Earl of *Southampton*) have been promoted to Bishopricks by the Crown, which

which has on that Account presented two Turns. This Living is thought to be worth 400 *l* per Ann. Here are three Gift-Sermons, one given by *Richard Barton* of *Staple-Inn* Esq; to be preached on the second Sunday in *Easter-Term*, for which the Rector is to receive 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and two by *Alexander Stafford*, Esq; who gave by his last Will 20 *s.* for ever for two Sermons, one of them in *Easter-Week*, and the other in *Michaelmas-Term*.

Thomas de Cottingham, Rector of this Parish, was Keeper of the great Seal in 1348.

Dr. Gilbert Worthington, a famous Preacher, and eminently holy, was Rector in 1443.

Dr. James Lamb, made Rector of this Church at the Restoration, was an acute Preacher, skilful in the Oriental Tongues. He died November 5, 1664.

Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, Rector of this Parish, was Dean of *St. Paul's*, and after Bishop of *Worcester*, one of the Wonders of the World for Learning, as the several Books of his in Print sufficiently testify; in which not to mention the Titles too numerous for this Place, he shews his Zeal for Christianity and Orthodoxy against *Roman Catholics*, *Socinians*, and *Sectaries* of all Sorts, with such Judgment and Clearness, that so much Learning could not have fallen into a better Hand to manage it for the common Good and Church's Cause.

Dr. Moor, late Bishop of *Ely*, and *Dr. Manningham*, now Bishop of *Chichester*, were both Rectors of this Church.

Dr. Sacheverel is the present Rector.

3. *St Dunstons in the West*, so called from *St. Dunstan* a canonized Archbishop of *Canterbury* of which see more in *St. Dunstons in the East* in *Tower-street Ward*, and from its Situation Westward in the City. This Church, tho' we find not the Time of its first building, is at least 300 Years old, as appears from a Monument for *Mr Duke*, dated 1421, yet not older than 718, because then *St. Dunstan* died. It was all along a fair beautiful Church, and tho' it escaped the Fire of *London*, it has been so much repaired and beautified in this Century, that it appears almost new. It is built of Brick and Stone, covered with a finishing, and adorned on the Outside with a Dial and Clock-Bell, on which two Savages as big

as the Life, well carved on Wood, and painted with knotty Clubs in their Hands strike the Quarters, not only their Hands, but their Heads moving at every Blow, to the great Admiration of the Populace; and in the Inside with wainscotted Walls, Galleries, Pulpit, and Altar-piece, as in the best Churches.

Benefactors to the Church and Poor of this Parish are many, viz.

Annual Rents given by several Persons, 269 *l.* 0 *s.* 4 *d.*

In Money by divers Persons for different Purposes near 2000 *l.*

Besides one Load and three Quarters of Charcoal given by *Mr. Knap*, and *Mr. Elsing*.

Monuments preserved by *Mr. Stow*, but not standing, are for *Mr. Richard Nordon*, Citizen and one of the Sheriffs of *London*, who died March 23, 1480. *Roger Horton*, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, who died April ult. 1423. *Thomas Powle*, Clerk of the Crown, and one of the six Clerks of the High Court of Chancery, who died June 26, 1601. *William Crouch*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, who gave 10 *l.* per Ann. to the Poor for ever, and died April 16, 1606, &c. Here was also a Monument for *Queen Elizabeth*, much the same with that at *All-hallows the Great*. The Monuments now standing are for *Sir Richard Hutton*, Judge of the Common Pleas, who died February 26, 1638. The honourable the Lady *Margaret Talbot*, who died March 31, 1620. *Albertus Otto Solmeius*, a German Physician to *King Charles II.* who died August 15, 1684. *Sir William Portman*, Lord chief Justice of *England*, in the Reign of *King Philip* and *Queen Mary*, who died February 5, 1557. *Sir Robert Houghton*, a Judge of the Common Pleas in *King James I's* Days, who died August 3, 1548. *Edward Marshal*, Esq; and *Joshua* his Son, both Master-Masons to *King Charles II.* who gave 10 *l.* per Ann. to this Church for the Reading of Divine Service for ever. The Father died in 1675, and the Son in 1678, with some others of no Note.

This Church is a Vicarage, anciently in the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of *Alnwick*, in the County of *Northumberland* and Diocese of *Durham* the Monks supplying the Cure till a perpetual Vicarage was in-

instituted, when they remained Patrons of the Vicarage till the Suppression by King Henry VIII. who granted it to the Lord Dudley, from whose Family it has long since passed by many Removes to the Grants, who now are Owners both of the Rectory and Vicarage. The Revenue of it is computed at 300 *l. per Ann.* but Dr. Dun made 448 *l.* Here is 18 *l.* given for a Lecture to be preached every Sunday and Thursday in the Afternoon, from the Beginning of Michaelmas Term, to the End of Trinity Term by Dr. White, and 7 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for other Sermons. Here were also several Chantries.

4. *St. Bridget's*, or (as it is commonly called) *St. Brudes-Church*, so called from its Dedication to *St. Bridget*, an holy Virgin and Disciple of *St. Patrick*, famous for many Miracles done by her in her Life-time, and celebrated for her Sanctity after her Death, which happened in 525. This Church at its first Foundation was but small, but about the Year 1480, was enlarged by *Wil. Hum Venor*, Esq; Master of the Fleet, with a spacious Body and Isles toward the West; *John Ulforsp*, and others, founded several Chantries in it. It was burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt in 1680. It is a strong, pleasant, and well built Church, wainscoted round, neatly pewed, having Galleries on all Sides but the West, where there is a large Door-case with this Inscription over it, *DOMVS DEI* under a Seraph. The Altar-piece is beautiful and magnificent, and over the Window is a Representation of the Church triumphant about the Clouds. The Organ is very fine, and is erected in a curious carved Case.

The Benefactors to the Church and Poor of this Parish are worthy of Remembrance.

The annual Rents of Lands and Houses given by divers Persons 68 *l.* besides an Alms-house given by Mrs. Anne Raymond for eight Widows, and five Chaldrons of Coals given by Mrs. Barbara Sharp, to be distributed among them.

Money given by several Persons for the Benefit of the Poor 1000 *l.*

Money given by divers Persons for the Support of the Church, 1200 *l.*

Monuments in this Church preserved by *Mt. St. John*, are for

Mr. Jam's Kinnon, Citizen and Cannoneer, who died December 19, 1615. He gave for-

ty Chambers to the Artillery Company, 10 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor of this Parish for twenty-one Years, &c.

Mr. Edward Truffel, who died June 19, 1613. *Ætat.* 67. Now standing, for *Thomasin*, the Wife of Dr. Dove, Rector of this Parish, who died January 10, 1678.

Dr. Jasper Needham, who died October 31, 1679. *Ætat.* 57.

Mr. James Molins, Master in Surgery, and Doctor of Physick, Servant to King Charles II. and King James II. whose Family was long famous for Surgery. He died February 1686.

Thomas Flatman, the Poet, was also buried here among his Relations.

The Church here was anciently a Rectory in the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, who supplied the Cure, but it being at length appropriated to that Abbey, a Vicarage was ordained, and the Abbot and Convent presented to it till the Dissolution, when King Henry VIII. gave them to the Bishoprick which he then erected; but King Edward VI. dissolved that See, and turned it into a collegiate Church, which Queen Elizabeth restored after Queen Mary's Death who had re-established the Abbey, and settled the Rectory and Vicarage on the Dean and Chapter, who have presented to it ever since. The Revenue of it by Act of Parliament is made 120 *l. per Ann.* Here are three Gift-Sermons 10 *s.* each.

The Rectors of Note in this Parish are, 1. *Mr. John Taylor*, alias *Cordmaker*, who with *John Warr*, Upholsterer, was burnt in *Smithfield* for his Religion, May 30, 1555.

Thomas Palmer, sequestred for his Loyalty in 1642, who built and endowed a neat Alms-house in *Westminster*. Dr. Fuller says, He found more Charity in this one sequestred Minister than in many who enjoyed other Mens Sequestrations.

Dr. Howson, Bishop of Oxford, (where see more of him) was born in this Parish. He, among other Works stated the Pope's Supremacy in four Sermons, &c. so clearly and well, that the *Romish* Party have never thought fit to answer it.

2. There are no Halls of Companies in this Ward, but here are other Buildings of equal or greater Note, viz. 1. The two Temples. And 2. Seven Inns of Chancery.

viz. *Furnivalls-Inn, Staple Inn, Bernard's-Inn, Thavies-Inn, Cliffords-Inn, Sergeants-Inn, New-Inn*, of which it is necessary to give a short Account.

1. Of the two *Temples*, anciently the Dwelling of two religious Orders, first of the *Knights-Templers*, from whence they took their Name, and after their Dissolution, of the *Knights-Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem*, to whom all their Lands and Possessions were given by the Council of *Vienna* in 1324. These Hospitalers had their Head-House for *England* in *West-Smithfield*, and because they did not want so large Buildings, they granted them for a certain Rent of 10*l.* per *Ann.* to the Students of the Common Laws of *England*, who have held them ever since. They were then divided into three Parts. 1. The *Inner-Temple*, because it was seated within *Temple-Bar*. 2. The *Middle-Temple*, because it was situate between the former. And 3. The *Outward-Temple*, which stood without the Bar, was converted into a Nobleman's House, called *Essex-House*, which was pulled down, and is now handsomely built into Streets, called *Essex Street*, &c. The Students have now only the *Inner* and *Middle-Temple*.

1. The *Inner-Temple*, which after the Suppression of the Hospitalers they held of the Crown, till King *James I.* granted to the Treasurer, Benchers, and Students the Hospitals or Messuages of the *Inner-Temple*, and their Assigns for ever, for the Lodgings, Education, and Reception of the Professors and Students of the Laws of the Realm, yielding and paying to the said King and his Successors yearly, for the Mansion of the *Inner Temple* 10*l.* and for that of the *Middle-Temple* 10*l.* at the Feasts of *St. Michael* and *Lady-Day*.

The Orders of this House are,

1. That none be admitted but such as are of good Parentage and Behaviour, for which they are to pay 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and about 13*s.* 4*d.* more in Fees.

2. That none be called to the Bar, or be received as an *utter Barrister* before he be examined by the whole Bench, that special Regard may be had of them for their Learning.

3. That no Fellow of the House come into the Hall with any Weapon under the Penalty of forfeiting five Pounds.

4. That all that have Chambers be obliged to pay for their Commons about 10*s.* a Week for a Fortnight every Term, and do exercise sixteen Terms before they be called to the Bar.

5. Parliaments, by which the grand Concerns of this House are managed, are commonly held here about twice every Term. Here the Building of any new Chambers is let for two Lives usually, and an Assignment, and the Habitation of them for one Life.

The Officers of this House are a Treasurer, Steward, head Butler, head and under Cook, three Porters, Gardiner, &c. The Buildings are neat and commodious, divided into several Courts, the Hall spacious, hung about with the Pictures of many Noblemen, and the Garden is very pleasant, being kept in good Order, and adorned with Flower-Pots, Greens, Grass-Plats, Terraces and gravel Walks by the Banks of the River *Thames*.

2. The *Middle Temple*, which as it had the same Original with the *Inner-Temple*, so it hath many of the same Customs, and much the same Government, what is peculiar to it is,

1. That the Treasurer, who is annually chosen out of the Benchers, is the principal Officer of this House, and hath Power to admit whom he thinks fit into the Society, (paying 5*l.* for their Admittance) assign them Chambers, receive Rents, and all other Moneys, and dispose of them as he sees Occasion, for the Benefit of the House, and pay Salaries to Servants, &c.

2. That all such as are admitted into this Society, be personally present at the two first grand Vacations in *Lent*, and in *Summer*, and the two first *Christmas's* after their coming.

3. That the Students every Day in the Term should propose and plead in Law-French some Point of Law, which shall be enlarged upon by an *utter Barrister*, and the Benchers then declare their Minds in *English*. As also

4. That the Students of the House being met in the Hall do sit together by three, and one of them proposing a Law-case, the other two shall argue thereupon, and then he that propounded the Question shall

shall declare his Opinion, and where the Case is to be found. This Custom is continued still, and practised every Day (except Festivals) for the Improvement of the Students in the Knowledge of the Common Law.

5. The Students of this House must do Exercise twenty-eight Terms before they are qualified for the Bar, and if they have never been in Commons, they are obliged to pay for two Years Commons, but this is not usually done; because such as come not to Commons, chuse rather to pay half every Term.

6. The Buildings here are equally magnificent with the *Inner-Temple*, but excels it in its Gate, which has a noble Frontispiece, and in a good Library near the Steps of the Hall, (which is adorned with the Coats of Arms of many Noblemen, Readers, and Benchers) to which Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, and others, have given many Books. It is open for all Persons about six Hours every Day. The Subjects of them are chiefly Law, History, and Languages. There is an Inscription over the Door in these Words:

ANNO DOMINI 1697.
Bibliotheca ornata & Aucta, Francisco
Morgan, Thesaurario.

There is but one Church to both these Temples, which is so conveniently situated that it is equally useful to them both. It was founded by the *Knights-Templars* in 1185, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*. The present Structure is thought to have been built in 1240, when it was again dedicated. How the former Building came so soon to decay is not known. This Church hath been several Times beautified and repaired, but most substantially and well in 1706, when it was new white-washed and painted, the Pillars of the round Tower wainscotted, new Battlements and Buttresses erected, and the Figures of the *Knights-Templars* cleaned and painted, and the Iron-work inclosing them gilt. It is built after the *Gothick* Order, the Walls Stone, strengthened with Buttresses, and has a treble Roof covered with Lead, and supported with marble Pillars, which with Stone the whole Floor is paved. In the In-

side 'tis well adorned, being handsomely pewed and wainscotted, the Altar-piece richly carved, as is also the Pulpit. It hath five Isles, and the Templers sit, those of the *Middle-Temple* on the South Side, and those of the *Inner* on the North Side of the middle Isle.

There are many Monuments in this Church very remarkable, the most ancient of which are those nine *Knights-Templars*, inclosed within iron Rails, five in one Apartment, and four in the other, drawn in Marble at their full Proportion, six of them cross-legged, as having vowed to go to the holy Land, to fight against the *Jews* and *Infidels*, or having been there; and some of them seven Foot and a half long. Four of them are said to be three Marshals, Earls of *Pembroke*, and *Robert Roese*, a Templar. The other Monuments of Note are, for Sir *William Morton*, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in King *Charles II's* Reign, who died September 23, 1672. Sir *John Vaughan*, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died December 10, 1684. *James Howell*, Esq; Historiographer to the King, who died in 1666. Sir *George Treby*, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died December 13, in 1700. *Edmund Plowden*, Esq; a great Lawyer, as his Writings shew, who died February 6, 1584. Sir *Timothy Littleton*, a Baron of the *Exchequer*, who died in 1648. Sir *John King*, one of King *Charles II's* Counsel, and Solicitor-General to the Duke of *York*, who died June 20, 1677. Mr. *John Selden*, the Glory of our *English Nation* (as *Grotius* calls him) and that worthily, for he had great Skill in both divine and humane Laws, and was an expert Philosopher, Antiquary, Herald, Linguist, Poet, Statesman, &c. He was a Burgess in several Parliaments, where he shewed himself an Enemy to the Prerogative; and a Member of the Assembly of Divines, in which he loved to puzzle those Professors of Divinity and Reformers. He hath many learned Treats in Print. He died December 14, 1654. Dr. *Ralph Brownrigg*, Bishop of *Exeter*, in which he was scarce warm, but he was displaced in 1642, whereupon he became the Preacher to this Society, which Place he held nineteen Years to his Death, which happened December 7, 1657, &c.

This Church was at first supplied by a Master, and four stipendiary Priests, with a Clerk, whose Allowance was given them out of the Revenues of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England; but since the Dissolution of the Monasteries it is supply'd as other Churches, viz. By a Minister approved by the Benchers of both Houses, and presented by Patent from the Crown, who is at this Time Dr. Thomas Sherlock. Dean of Chichester, &c Son of Dr. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's. the late Minister or Master, as he is usually called. His Stipend is from the Crown 35 l. 8 s. 8 d. per Ann. Free-Gift from the Inner Temple 100 l. from the Middle-Temple 70 l. besides a good House for the Use of himself and Family. The Lecturer is appointed by the Treasurers of each House in their Turns, and has 40 s. for his Sermon as soon as he has preached it, and the Reader who reads Prayers twice a Day at eight and three, is chosen by the Benchers.

In Hare-Court near the Middle Temple, is kept the Chirographers-Office, whose Business it is to engross Fines acknowledged in the Common Pleas, and deliver the Indentures to the Parties, and proclaim Fines in the Court in Term-Time.

These Temples being the first of the Inns of Court, which comes in the Way of our History, it may not be amiss to treat a little of their Name, and some Generalities common to them all. They are called Inns of Courts, either because they were anciently the City-Houses of the Courriers, either Lay-Nobles or Bishops, as *Lincolns-Inn* of the Bishops of Lincoln; and *Greys-Inn*, of the Lords Grey of Wilton; or because the Students in their Design by their Knowledge of the Law to qualify themselves to serve the King as Members of his Court, or to plead at the Bars of the Courts at Westminster.

These Inns of Court, which are besides the two Temples, *Lincolns* and *Greys* Inns, are accounted as ancient as King Edward I. They have eight Inns of Chancery belonging to them, (besides two *Serjeants Inns*) viz. *Clements*, *Cliffords*, and *Lyons* Inns belonging to the Inner Temple; *New*, and sometimes *Strands* Inn, belonging to the Middle-Temple; *Staples*, *Bernards* Inns belonging to *Greys-Inn*;

Furnivals Inn and *Thavys-Inn* belonging to *Lincolns Inn*.

The Degrees taken by these common Lawyers are,

1. Benchers, who are Sages of the Law in each Society, who govern and manage the Affairs of it. They can make no Laws (not being incorporated) but by Custom their Orders have obtained a legal Force to oblige their respective Societies to observe them.

2. *Utter Barristers*, who from their Standing and Experience do argue doubtful Cases before the Benchers, which is called *Mooting*. They are allowed to take upon them the Managements of Clients Cases out of the Houses at the Bars in *Westminster-Hall* or *Assizes*, and therefore are called *Outer Barristers*, to distinguish them from

3. *Inner Barristers*, who are obliged for three Years in the *Lent* and *Summer* Vacations, after they are called to the Bar, to attend their Exercise, repeat by Heart the Pleadings of the *Moot-Cases* in *French*, one taking the Part of Plaintiff, and the other of Defendant.

To these Inns of Court most of the principal Gentry of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland* send their Sons, after they have been at the Universities to learn *Logic* and *Rhetorick*, that they may understand not only the Law in the most regular Way of Study, but other Arts by Conversation with the Ingenious. No Nation in the World can produce such ample Universities for their Laws as these four Societies are, being computed upwards of 1000 (besides the Inns of *Serjeants* and *Chancery*) all under certain Rules of Government.

2. *Serjeants Inns*, the one in *Fleet Street* over against *Fet-ter-Lane*, and the other in *Chancery Lane* adjoining to *Cliffords Inn*. They are for the Use of the Judges, and so many of the *Serjeants* as there is Room for. The first contains a whole House to each Judge, the other hath only Chambers, most of them newly erected, and to each of them is an handsome Hall, where they dine in Term-Time, and a Chapel adjoining, where the *Serjeants* in their Turns provide one to preach every Sunday. These *Serjeants* may plead in all Courts, and none

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but they in the Common Pleas. The Judges are usually chose out of them. They are called to this honourable Degree by the King's Mandate, which is directed to such only as the Judges recommend as worthy of it, under a great Penalty of 1000 *l.* They are constituted with much Ceremony, take an Oath at the Chancery Bar, and give Rings to the King, Queen, Prince, Lord Keeper, &c. They wear Coifs and Party-coloured Gowns for Distinction. They are 1100 Years standing.

3. The Inns of Chancery in this Ward are,

1. *Furnivalls-Inn*, so called from the Lords *Furnivalls*, whose House it was, and by whom it was at length let out to the Lawyers. This Society is governed by one Principal and twelve Ancients. The Lawyers belonging to this House are obliged to be in Commons a Fortnight in every Term, or pay 2 *s.* They have an Hall and a Garden, sell their Chambers for Life, and have had no Mootings lately. The Office of Bails and *Posse*, which belongs to the Court of King's Bench, is kept in this Inn.

2. *Staple-Inn* so called, because it was anciently an Hall for the Merchants of the Staple, *i. e.* great Dealers in Wool, to meet in; but hath been an Inn of Chancery ever since 1415, if not longer. It was bought by the Benchers of *Greys Inn* of Mr *Knighston* and his Wife. The Government and Customs of this House are much like the former.

3. *Barnard's Inn*, anciently called *Mackworth's-Inn*, because it was the House of *John Mackworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*, and by him given to the Professors of the Law. They are governed as the first, are obliged to be in Commons two Weeks, two Terms, and ten Days the other, and pay 5 *s.* per Week if they are absent. At their Commons they appear all in their Gowns and knit Caps, as at all the rest of the Inns of Chancery. They have had no Mootings of late.

4. *Thavys's-Inn*, so called from one Mr. *John Thavy*, whose House it was in the Reign of King *Edward III* and by him let out for an Hostel or Inn for the Apprentices of the Law, as they are called in his Will. It came afterward into the Possession

of *Gregory Nichols*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who sold it in 1549, to the Benchers of *Lincolns Inn*, and their Successors, who demised it to the Principal and Fellows of this House for 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Ann. with the same Privilege of Admission as at *Furnivalls Inn*. The Gentlemen here are to be in Commons ten Days in issuable Terms, and in the others a Week, or pay for a Week. They have Mootings once in two Years.

5. *Cliffords Inn*, so called from the Family of the *Cliffords*, to whom it was granted by King *Edward II*. It was the House before of *Masculine de Herley*, and escheated to the Crown in King *Edward I*. Reign for a certain Debt, due from the said *Masculine*. *Jabel*, the Widow of *Robert Clifford* let this her House to the Students of the Law for 10 *l.* annual Rent, 18 *Edw. III*. but afterward sold it to the Principal and Seniors of it for 600 *l.* in Money, and a Rent of 4 *l.* a Year, as it now continues. This Society is governed as the former, the Gentlemen are obliged to be in Commons a Foranight every Term, or pay 4 *s.* per Week. They have Mootings.

6. *New Inn*, so called, in Opposition to the old Inn, belonging to this Society in *Sea coal Lane*, which being greatly decayed, and standing remote from others of that Profession, they procured a Common Inn, called *Lady Inn*, of Sir *John Fineux*, Lord chief Justice of the King's Bench, for a Rent of 6 *l.* per Ann. and they Tenants at their own Will, which hath continued ever since. They are governed by a Treasurer and twelve Ancients. All the Members must be in Commons one Week every Term, or pay. They have Mootings once or twice every Term. To this Inn which joins to *Clements-Inn*, belong pleasant Walks and Gardens.

3 Things remarkable of divers sorts.

1. *West Smithfield*, in ancient Records called *Horse Pool*; because it was a large Water, and Horses were commonly brought thither to drink. Near it grew many Elm-Trees, by which was the Place for executing Offenders. After this the Pool was filled up, and it was made a green Field and level, from whence Mr. *Stow* supposes it took its Name, *Smooth Field*, corruptly now

now called *Smithfield*. It was from henceforth made Use of for Justings, Tournaments, and Triumphs, which were there performed before many of our Kings, Princes, Nobles, &c. as well as Foreigners. Markets also were kept here for Horses and other Cattel. It was paved at the Request of King *James I.* and the Markets are much increased by that Means; for here is every *Monday* and *Friday* the greatest Market for Cattle of all sorts in *England*, and every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* for Hay and Straw. *St. Bartholomew's* Priory and Hospital stood near this Field, and being in their Decline, *K. Hen. II.* granted them the Privilege of a Fair here on the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. Bartholomew*. It was at first much frequented by Clothiers and Drapers, but now is famous for Cattel chiefly, and thoforemerly it lasted a Fortnight for Drolls, Pedlars, &c. yet being found to tend to Lewdness and Debauchery, it has of late been confined to three Days, beginning at that Feast.

2 The Prior of *Sempringham's* Inn or City-house in *Cowbridge* or *Cow Lane* Between this Place and *St. Sepulchres* Church is a Lane that has no Outlet, and is therefore called *Turnagain Lane*, from whence has a Proverb arisen, *He must take him a House in Turnagain Lane*; to express a Man in bad Courses, which will be his Destruction except he reform.

3 *Ely House*, the City-House of the Bishops of *Ely*, given them by *William de Luda*, Bishop of *Ely* in 1194, with Condition, that his next Successor should settle 1000 Marks upon three Chaplains to serve in the Chapel there. *Thomas Arundel*, Bishop of *Ely*, repaired it and enlarged it with a great Gate-house and neat Front towards the Street, upon which his Arms were not long since visible. In this House, because it was large and had very commodious Rooms, the Serjeants at Law kept their Feasts twice, one of which is memorable for its mighty Provision, *viz.* Twenty-four great Oxen, 120 fat Sheep, fifty-one great Veals, thirty-four Porks, ninety-one Pigs, ten Dozen of Capons of *Greece*, nine Dozen and half of Capons of *Kent* nineteen Dozen of course Capons, seven Dozen and nine Cocks, fourteen Dozen and eight of course Cocks,

thirty-seven Dozen of Pigeons, fourteen Dozen of Swans, 340 Dozen of Larks, besides Tarts, Pyes, and Sweetmeats.

4 Justice-Hall, or the Sessions-House in the *Old Bailey*, where the Sessions are held eight Times a Year for determining criminal Causes committed within the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*. In this Court the Lord Mayor sits as Judge with the Recorder, but one or more of the twelve Judges, and Justice of the Peace are commonly on the Bench. The Criminals are tried by a Jury of twelve indifferent Persons, and being condemned, have all imaginable Care taken to prepare them for their Deaths, for which they have usually ten Days given them, and the Minister called the *Ordinary* of *Newgate*, is appointed to assist them. The Solemnity for their Execution begins about Midnight before they are to suffer, when a Person, in the Hearing of the condemn'd Malefactors, thus speaks in the Gate-way:

' You Prisoners within who for your Wickedness and Sin are to be put to Death too morrow in the Forenoon, give ear and understand, That in the Morning at six the biggest Bell of *St. Sepulchres* Parish shall toll for you in manner of a Passing Bell, to the End that all godly People knowing that you are going to your Deaths, may pray to God for Mercy for you; but seeing the Prayers of others will do you no good, unless you heartily lament your Sins, and pray with them. I beseech you all, and every one to keep this Night in watching and hearty Prayer to God for the Salvation of your Souls, while there is Time and Place for Mercy, as knowing that to-morrow you must appear before God's Judgment-Seat: So the Lord have Mercy upon you all, and give you an unfeigned Repentance

As the Prisoners are drawn by *St. Sepulchres-Church Yard*, these Words are spoken to them: ' All good People pray heartily to God for these poor Sinners going to their Deaths, for whom this great Bell doth toll; and you that are now going to your Execution, repent your selves with lamentable Tears, and ask Mercy of the Lord for the Salvation of your own

'Souls, through the Merits, Death, and Passion of Jesus Christ, your only Mediator and Redeemer: So Lord have Mercy upon you, Lord have Mercy on you all.

5. The *Fleet-Prison*, so called from the Brook or Fleet-Water that runs by it. It is an ancient Gaol; for we find that King *Richard I. Reg. 1. Anno 1189*, confirmed to *Osbert*, Brother of *William Longchampe*, then Chancellor of *England*, and Elect of *Ely*, and his Heirs for ever, the Custody of his Palace at *Westminster*, and Gaol of the *Fleet* at *London*; as also King *John Reg. 3.* to the Archdeacon of *Wells*. This Prison is assigned for the keeping of Debtors from any Part of the Kingdom, as also for such as speak any thing in Contempt of the Chancery or Common Pleas. The Rules or Liberties of this Prison extend from the *Fleet Canal* to *Ludgate-Hill*, and from thence to *Cock-Alley*, the *Old-Bayly*, and *Fleet-Lane*. It hath pleasant Gardens belonging to it, and is so neat and convenient in it self, that many Debtors give Money to be turned over to it. *Fleta*, who wrote that excellent Book of the Common Laws of *England*, which goes under that Name, was committed to this Prison, and compiled it there while he was confined, and gave it that Name on that Account. He lived about the Beginning of King *Edward III's* Reign.

6. The *Rolls-Chapel*, which was some Time the House of the converted *Jews*, founded by King *Henry III.* in a Place where a *Jew* had forfeited his Estate to the Crown in 1233. *Reg. 17.* In this House all *Jewish* Converts and Infidels who had embraced the Christian Faith, had a sufficient Maintenance appointed them, under an honest Rule of Living, which had so good an Effect, that a great Number of them were converted and baptized, and being further instructed in the Christian Religion, lived under a learned President, but it happening about the Year 1290, that all the *Jews* in *England* were banished out of the Realm, whereby it came to pass that in about fifty or sixty Years few of the Converts were left, this House was, with the Church or Chapel granted by Patent to *William Burfoll*, Clerk, Keeper of the

Rolls in Chancery, and his Successors for ever, for the Custody of the said *Rolls* or Records, as it hath continued ever since.

7. *Bridewell*, of old Time the King's Palace, where the Court was kept till 9 *Hen. III.* but afterward it removed into *Black-Friars*, yet King *Henry VIII.* entertained the Emperor *Charles V.* there, and the Nobles at the same Time lodged in it, that King himself upon the Occasion of the Parliament's meeting in *Black-Friars*, residing there, when he also created *Henry Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*, Marquess of *Exeter*; *Henry Branden*, Earl of *Lincoln*; *Tho' Mannors*, Lord *Rosse*, Earl of *Rutland*; *Sir Henry Clifford*, Eal of *Cumberland*; and *Sir Robert Ratcliff*, Viscount *Fitzwalter*; Cardinal *Campeius* was brought to King *Henry VIII.* here, and Queen *Katharine*, then his Consort, lodged here, when the Question about her Divorce was argued in *Black-Friars*.

This House King *Edward VI. Reg. 7.* gave to *Sir George Barne*, Mayor of the City of *London*, the Citizens and Commonalty thereof, to be a Work-house for the poor and idle Persons of the City, with 700 Marks in Land, late the Possessions of the Hospital in the *Savoy*, and all the Bedding and Furniture of the said Hospital for the Maintenance of the said Workhouse, and the Hospital of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*. This Gift King *Edward* confirmed by his Charter *June 26, 1553.* and *Sir William Gerard* took Possession of it in 1555, by the Concession of Queen *Mary I.*

This Prison and House of Correction is a very spacious and commodious Building, with Rooms and Houses proper for the Use it is put to. The Hall is noble, adorned with the Pictures of King *Edward VI.* and his Council, Kings *Charles* and *James II.* &c. It was burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt in 1668. In it idle Vagrants, loose and disorderly Servants, Night-walkers, Strumpets, &c. are set to hard Labour, and punished according to their Deserts, but have Cloaths and Diet during their Imprisonment at the Charge of the House.

It is an Hospital also for indigent Persons, and twenty Art-masters (as they are called) being decayed Traders, have Houses, and are allowed Servants and Apprentices, (which in all sometimes amount to 140) who

who are cloathed at the Charge of the House, which proves so much to their Advantage often, that the Masters advance their Fortunes, and the Boys, who if they serve their Time faithfully, are allowed 10 *l.* each to carry on their respective Trades, have some of them so prospered in the World, as to become Governours of it. The Affairs of both are managed by a President, Alderman, and 330 Governours, who are commonly some of the most substantial and reputable Citizens, and meet every Friday in the Court-Room, to determine about the Correction of the Criminals, and ordering other Matters relating to the House unless any extraordinary Affairs hinder. In this Room are Seats for the President and the Governours, and the Walls are adorned with Tables of the Benefactors depensilled in golden Letters, who have given many thousand Pounds in Money and hundreds in Lands.

8. *Salisbury Court*, anciently the City-House or Inn of the Bishops of *Salisbury* to reside in at such Times as they were summoned to come to Parliament, or were obliged to attend their other Business in or near the City. It became at length the Dwelling of Sir *Richard Sackville*, and afterward of Sir *Thomas* his Son, who was made Lord Treasurer and Baron *Buckhurst*. He much enlarged it with stately Buildings, which are now divided into smaller Dwellings, and made a Court. Thus have we finished this Ward, and shall now proceed to

26. And last, *Bridge Ward without*.

This Ward takes its Name from the famous Bridge of *London*, as *Bridge Ward* within, Number ten abovementioned, does, but it is called without, because the Bridge must be passed over to it. The noble River *Thames* separates this Ward from the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, but not from the Freedom which it obtained after this Manner: After the Dissolution of the Abbies, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London* considering how commodious it would be for their City to have the Borough of *Southwark*, (which was then wholly in the King's Hands) annexed to it, first petitioned King

Henry VIII. to grant it them, but were denied, till they renewed their Petition to his Son King *Edward VI.* who at length in Consideration of 647 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* did give and grant to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens his Lordship and Manor of *Southwark*, with divers Messuages, Lands and Tenements, all Wafts and Strays, Treasure-trove, Traitors Goods, &c. the Taste and Assize of Bread, Ale, and Beer, a Fair on the seventh, eighth, and ninth Days of September, as also all Manner of Pleas, Actions, Plaints and Suits within the said Precincts whatsoever, of which the Inhabitants of the Borough may implead each other, and be impleaded in the City of *London*, to chuse two Coroners, hold, use, and enjoy all the Toll, Tallage, Picage, and all other the said King's Jurisdictions, Franchises, and Privileges within the Precincts of the said Borough of *Southwark*.

About a Month after this Grant was made and confirmed to the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of *London*, a Court was holden before Sir *Rowland Hill*, Knt. then Lord Mayor of *London*, and the Alderman of the same in *Guildhall*, and the said Town or Borough of *Southwark* was admitted into the Freedom of the said City, and named the Ward of *Bridge Ward without*, Sir *John Ayliffe*, Knt. Citizen and Barber-Surgeon being elected by the same Court Alderman of the same Ward, to have the Rule and Government of the Inhabitants of the said Borough, and be numbered as one of the Aldermen of the said City.

Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knt. is Alderman of this Ward in 1720.

This Borough being thus made a Part of the City of *London*, tho' lying in the County of *Surrey*, it is proper to describe it here. It consisteth of divers Streets, Ways, and Winding-Lanes, all full of Buildings well-inhabited. The chief Streets are *St. Olaves*, *Len-Southwark*, *Barnaby*, *St. Tooleys*, *Bermondsey*, and *Kentish Streets*. The things in this Borough most remarkable are. 1. The Churches. 2. Prisons. 3. Of divers sorts.

1. Of the Churches, they were anciently six, but now are only five, viz. 1. *St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey*. 2. *St. Mary Overies*. 3. *St. Thomas*. 4. *St. Olaves*. And 5. *St. George's*. All which we shall give a brief Description of.

1. *St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey*, situate in *Barnaby street*. It is so called from *St. Mary of Magdala*, Sister of *Lazarus*, to whom it is dedicated, and the Manor of *Bermondsea* on which it stands. It is thought to have been first built by *William Rufus*, who gave it to the Abbey of *St. Saviour's*, which being dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* it became a Parish-Church. It was enlarged with the Addition of a South-Isle in 1610, and a Turret in 1619, but afterward the old Building falling into Decay, the whole was taken down and re-edified at the Parish-Charge in 1680.

The present Structure is Brick, rendred over with finishing, the Windows and Doors are Stone, and the Roof is tiled. The Inside is paved with Brick in the Isles, and Altar with black and white Marble, the Walls are wainscotted, the Pulpit and Pews are near, and there are Galleries on the North-Side and West-End. On the South-Side is a Table of Benefactors whose annual Gifts amount to 17 *l.* besides an House and Garden. The Monuments of Note are for *Louise Provost*, Shrive, or Domesday-Man of London. *Hilgrave*, Baron of the Exchequer, *Sir Thomas Pikeworth*, *Sir Nicholas Bloncket*, *Mr. Capel*, a great Shipwright, much in Favour with King *Charles II.* who died *June 26, 1681.* *Mr Whitaker*, who died *June 1, 1654.* The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of *Mr. Trapps* of Surrey, and is reputed to be worth an 150 *l.* per Ann. the Parish having in it 1500 dwelling Houses.

2. *St. Mary Overyes*, or *Overree*, i. e. over the River, which is added to distinguish it from other Churches of the City dedicated to *St. Mary*. This Church was founded by one *Mary* a Virgin, long before the Conqueror, for the Use of a Monastery of Nuns, to whom she gave the Profits of the Ferry over the River before the Bridge was built. The House was afterward converted into a College of Priests and then of Canons Regular, as it remained to the Suppression, when it was purchased of the King by the Inhabitants of the Borough, and called *St. Saviours*, and soon after confirmed to them by Act of Parliament. It has been several Times since repaired and enlarged, but that which makes this Church admired for

its Beauty, is the Expence the Parishioners were at in 1703, to repair and beautifie it, when they laid it throughout with Stone, new pewed and gallery'd it on the West, North, and South Sides, erected a fine Altar-piece and Pulpit, railed in the Communion-Table, and set it upon a Floor-pace of black and white Marble, inclosed the Choir with Gates, enlarged the South and West-Windows, new glazed them all, added two Bells, cleansed and white-washed the whole; so that it is now, tho' an old Building, one of the finest as well as most spacious Churches of the City.

The Benefactors in Rents and Monies have given to this Parish and the Poor thereof, annually, to be distributed among them 98 *l.* besides the Lady *Clarke*, who gave the Communion-Table and Carpets, and *Mr. Austin* and his Wife, who gave two Silver Flagons, a Silver Dish and Chalice for the Communion Bread and Wine. There are many Monuments in this Church, of which the most remarkable are for

1. *Lance'ot Andrews*, Bishop of *Winchester* a renowned Prelate, who died 1626 *Æt* 71.

2. *Jocosa*, Lady *Clerke*, Widow of *Sir Robert Clerke*, Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1626

3. *John Bringham* and *Peter Humble*, two Benefactors to the Poor.

4. *John Traherne*, Gentleman Porter to King *James I.*

5. *John Gower*, a noble Poet and Benefactor to this Church in the Times of *Edward I.* and *Richard III.*

6 *Mr. Richard Martin*, Minister of this Church, and Prebendary of *Westminster*, and Chaplain to the third Troop of Guards, who died *April 28, 1702.*

7. *Mr. Symons*, who gave 8 *l.* per Ann. to the Poor for ever. He died *August 10, 1625.*

8. *William* of *Wickham*, the learned and charitable Bishop of *Winchester*, who died *June 11, 1595.* *William Lord Scates*, and *William Earl of Warren.* *Mr. Stow* says these great Men were interred in this Church, but there is no Monuments standing for them.

The Living is impropriate, the Church-wardens taking the Tithes till the Year

1672, when the Parish of Christ's-Church being taken out of it, the Tithes ceased, and a Revenue not exceeding 360 *l.* per *Ann.* settled upon this Parish, thus to be apportioned, viz. 100 *l.* each to two preaching Ministers, 30 *l.* per *Ann.* to the Masters of the Free-School, and the rest to be laid out in the Reparation of the Church. The Ministers have the Surplice-Fees.

Christ's-Church above-mentioned, was founded by Mr. John Marshal, who settled 60 *l.* per *Ann.* upon the Minister, and the Parish contains the Liberty of Paris Garden. The Church is well built of Brick, and within is well wainscotted and pewed. The Gallery at the West-End was built by Mr. Richard How. In the Windows are the Kings, Bishop of Winchester's and Mr. Marshal's Arms. There are several Places of Scripture written upon the Walls by the Pulpit and christning Pew. The Benefactions amount to 15 *l.* per *Ann.* There is but one Monument in this Church, viz. for Mrs. Dowling, who died May 14, 1695.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of thirteen Trustees.

3. St. Thomas, so called from its Dedication to St. Thomas the Apostle, as some think, but others more probably to the Pious Saint Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury whose Translation in 1220, happen'd about the Time this Church was founded. It was anciently a Place of Worship for the Converts and Poor of the Hospital of St. Thomas founded by Richard Prior of Bermondsey, but the Hospital being surrendered to King Henry VIII in 1538, the Citizens of London bought it of King Edward VI. and made it again an Hospital for poor and lame People, (as it continues to this Day) and converted the Church into a Parish Church, which being grown old and decayed was rebuilt in 1702.

The Church is built of Brick, the Roof is covered with Lead, and the Floor paved with Stone, being eight Steps above the Street. Within it is wainscotted and handsomely pewed, the Pulpit finiered, as is also the Communion-Table, which stands on a Footpace of black and white Marble, inclosed with Rails and Banisters. Here are no Benefactors, nor any Monuments but a Prospect of Queen Elizabeth's at Westminster, and the King's Arms near it.

The Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of St. Thomas's Hospital, who choose one out of the two, which the Parish returns to the Governours. The Revenue is 60 *l.* per *Ann.* paid by the said Hospital. The Parish contains about 300 Houses.

4. St. Olave's Southwark, so called from its Dedication to St. Olave above-mentioned, and its Situation in this Borough. This Church is built of Stone and Brick, the Roof is flat. It hath four Isles, which are paved with Stone, a neat Organ-Loft and Galleries on the North and South-Sides, the Pews are convenient, Pulpit carved, Altar-piece painted in Perspective, and a Communion-Table stands on a Footpace of black Marble and Purbeck Stone, inclosed with Rails and Banisters. On the North Side is the Picture of King Charles I. painted as at St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, and some other Churches.

The Benefactions of this Parish are considerable, amounting annually to 150 *l.* and upwards, and in Monies for Coals and Distributions at certain Times 300 *l.* and upwards. Mr. Stow mentions several ancient Monuments standing here in his Time, viz. for Sir Robert Burcettur, Knt. who died in 1466. William Benson, who died in 1603. Richard Philip, who died April 10, 1412, &c. But there are no Remains of them now. Those which now are standing are only a spacious painted Kenotaph for Queen Elizabeth in her Robes of State with her Regalia; Mr. John Ramsay, Mr. George Rooke, and Mr. Thomas Malledge, but nothing remarkable in the Inscriptions.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, and the Parish contains about 200 Houses.

5. St. George's Church, so called from St. George, to whom it is dedicated, of whom we have spoken above. It is of an ancient Foundation, and belonged (as Mr. Stow tells us) to the Priory of Bermondsey to whom it was given by Thomas Arden, and his Son Thomas in 1122. It was beautified, new pewed and gallery'd, and the South-Isle added by the Parishioners in 1629, and again repaired and beautified in 1682. It is an old Building, but is pleasant and pretty spacious, hath a good Organ, and Altar-piece, tolerably wainscotted and pewed. In the Window at the West-End are the King's

King's Arms painted in the Glass, and in that of the North Side the Arms of twenty-one Companies, who gave 156*l.* toward the Repair of the Church.

The Benefactors to this Church and Poor are set up in a japan'd Table, and their annual Benefactions amount to 112*l.*

The Monuments of Note are for

Mr. *James Savage*, who gave 5*l.* per Ann. for ever to this Parish, who died in 1588.

Esheldred, Wife of Sir *George Raynel*, Knt. Marshal of the King's Bench, who died in 1618.

Mr. *William Evance*, who gave to the Poor of this Parish 2*s.* a Sunday to be distributed among them in Bread. He died July 39, 1590. *Ætat.* 67.

Mr. *Edward Cocker*, the famous Arithmetician.

Mr. *John Hawkins*, an ingenious Mathematician and Writing Master, who is the Author of *Clavis Commercialis*, and divers other Tracts. He died in 1695.

The famous Bishop *Bonner*, who died in the *Marshalsea*, is said to have been buried in this Church-Yard, under the East-Window in 1569.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, valued at 60*l.* per Ann. The Parish contains in it about 743 Dwelling-Houses.

2. The Prisons in this Ward are,

1. The *Clink*, the Gaol or Prison for the Trespassers in these Parts, viz. for such as raised Brawls and Frays, or Breakers of Peace upon the Bank of the River on this Side, or in the Brothel-houses, which in ancient Times were allowed and adjoined to it.

2. The *Compter* in *Southwark*, which was anciently a Part of the Church called *St. Margaret on the Hill*. (the other Part being made a Sessions House, where the Assizes were kept, and the Court of Admiralty sat) after the Parish was united to *St. Mary Overies*.

3. The *Marshalsea*, a Gaol or Prison belonging of old to the Marshals of *England*, and by them removeable at Pleasure, but hath been settled here ever since 1377. It is now the County-Gaol for Felons, the Admiralty-Gaol for Piracy, and other Offences committed at Sea, and the Gaol of

the Marshal's Court for Debt and Damages. This Court is kept in the Prison, and was at first intended for determining Causes and Differences among the King's menial Servants, held under the Knight-Marshal, whose Steward is Judge of this Court, to which belong also four Counsellors, and six Attornies.

4. The *King's Bench* Prison, so called, because it is the proper Place of Confinement in all Cases triable in the King's Bench Court, whether for Debt, Damages, Treason, or Murder. Its Rules are of a considerable Extent, and the Allowance better than in common Gaols, for which Reason many Debtors, which are elsewhere confined, do by *Habeas Corpus* remove themselves to this Prison. The Governour of this Prison is called the Marshal of the King's Bench, a Place of good Profit, for which he gives good Security.

5. *White-Lyon* Gaol, so called, because from a common Inn it was converted into a Prison, and made a Gaol for the County of *Surrey*. It is now an House of Correction or *Bridewell* for the said County. It is situate between the King's Bench Prison and *St. George's Church*.

3. Things of Note both ancient and modern, of several Kinds found in this Ward, viz.

1. Two Bear-Gardens, the old and new, where were kept Bears, Bulls, and other Beasts to be baited, and Mastives in Kennels to bait them.

2. Bordello's, Stews, or Places then privileged for incontinent Men to repair to the like Women. The Frows of *Flanders* farmed them, they were at first eighteen Houses, but confined in King *Henry VII.* Reign to twelve. The single Women that inhabited them were forbidden the Rites of the Church, while they lived in their Sin, and denied Christian Burial, if they were not reconciled to the Church before their Death, and for these there was a Burial-place appointed called the single Womens Church-Yard. There were many Regulations of them made by the Parliament, which need not be repeated; because those Stews have been long since put down by King *Henry VIII.* in 1546. *Reg.* 36.

3. In this Ward divers Nobles and great Men had their City-Houses, viz. the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Rochester, the Abbot of Naverly, the Duke of Suffolk, which coming into the King's Hands, was called *Southwark-place*. Queen Mary gave it to the See of York in Recompence for York-House taken from that See by her Father. Archbishop Heath sold it to certain Merchants who turned it into Tenements which they let for great Rents. The Archbishop bought *Norwich House* near *Charing-Cross* with the Money, and settled it on his See. The Abbot of *Hild* near *Winchester*, the Abbot of *Lewis* in *Suffolk*, the Abbot of *St. Augustines* near *Canterbury*, the Abbot of *Battail*, whose Abbey having Grounds thereabout, they maintained a Bridge called

Battail-Bridge, lying over a Water-course that came out of the *Thames*. The *Bridge-House*, so called, because it is a Store-house for Stone, Timber, and other Materials pertaining to the building and repairing of the Bridge. It seems to have been erected and set a-part for this Use ever since the Bridge was built with Timber. It stands on a large Plot of Ground, and contains divers large Buildings for that Use. In it also were formerly divers Granaries for laying up of Wheat, and other Grain, for the Service of the City; as also ten Ovens, whereof six were very large, and four not above half as big, and a fair *Brew-house* to serve the poor Citizens with Bread and Beer in Times of Scarcity.

The Suburbs of London.

HAVING finished our Account of the City of London, as far as the Freedom extends, we shall come to consider the Suburbs of it, which we shall repute such, not from being without the Walls, but out of the Freedom; because the Wards without the Walls have the same Privileges as those within. We call them Suburbs, because they are situate about the City, and do as it were surround it. We will begin with the East Side next the *Thames*, and therein we find near the Tower-Postern

1. *St. John Wapping*, so called from *St. John Baptist*, and its Situation in a Street called *Wapping*, anciently belonging to the Parish of *St. Mary White-Chapel*. It was at first a Chapel built by the Care and Procurement of Messieurs *Goytmore*, *Bowen*, and *Moat*, with the Assistance of Mr. *Richard Sedgwick*, and other Parishioners, to be a Place of Divine Worship for that Part of the Parish, which was near half in Extent, and so full of sea-faring Men as to be above in People. The Bishop of London, who was then Dr. *John King*, consecrated it, and

it being after found, by a great Addition of Buildings, to be so much increased as to make a considerable Parish of it self, an Act of Parliament was passed 5 & 6 Gul. & Mar. to separate it from *St. Mary White-Chapel*, and constitute it a Parish of it self, ordaining this Chapel to be their Parochial Church, by the Name of *St. John Wapping*.

This Church is of the *Tuscan* and modern *Gothick* Orders, the Walls brick, and the Roof covered with Tile, well pewed, and having an handsome Pulpit, a pretty Gallery, and a great and spacious Altar-piece. The Charities in this Church are about 90 l. in Money, and about 34 l. per Ann. in Rents, besides the third Part of certain Rents in *White-Chapel*, Mrs. *Bucks* 4 s. a-week, and 2 d. out of every Shilling given at the Sacrament at *White-Chapel Church*. The Monuments of this Church are for *David Davison*, and his Wife *Joanna*, who died she, March 31, 1655. he July 27, 1662. *Martha*, the Wife of Captain *William Thompson*, who died May 10, 1682. *Nicholas Bradley*, who died February 26, 1687.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of London, of the yearly Value of 130 *l.* besides Perquisites, which are considerable, because the Parish is populous containing 1292 Houses.

2. The Abbey of *Grace* founded by King *Edward III.* and of *East-Minster*, (as *Mr. Daniel* in the Life of the same King, p. 221. tells us) of which we shall say more in our Ecclesiastical History. Keeping the Wall on the East-Side we come to *Aligate* without, which beyond the Bars there is in the Suburbs.

3. The Parish and Church of *St. Mary Matfellen*, or *White-Chapel*, so called from its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*, but why *Matfellen* is added we cannot find. It was a Chapel of Ease to *Stepney*, and probably being built with Stone and white Plaster, was called *White-Chapel*: When it was separated from *Stepney*, and made a distinct Parish-Church, we know not. The Foundation of this Church is not discoverable, but it appears to have been in 1336, from the Presentation of a Clerk to this Chapel by the Bishop of *Alba*, Cardinal, and then Parson of *Stepney*, how long before it was built we cannot find. It was enlarged in 1591, and well repaired in 1633, but notwithstanding this in about forty Years it became so decayed and ruinous, that the Parishioners were forced to pull it down and rebuild it, being encouraged to it by the liberal Contributions of divers pious Persons, and especially *William Meggs*, Esq;

The Building of this Church is of Brick, but the Quoins, Window-cases, and Steeple of Stone, with which also it is paved within. The Pews are well made, and the Walls decently wainscotted, having Galleries on the North, West, and South Sides; the Altar-piece is enriched with Carvings, and in the Pediment are the King's Arms with the Helmet, Crest, and Supporters placed. Here is one great but nameless Benefactor, who has given 1000 *l.* for the maintaining and educating poor Children at the two Free-Schools in this Parish. These Schools, which are both kept in one House, were erected and endowed at the Cost and Charge of *Mr. Ralph Davenant*, late Rector of this Parish, who died *February 16, 1680.* and the Management of them

settled in the Hands of sixteen Trustees for ever. The Revenue of them being augmented by the abovementioned Gift of 1000 *l.* the Master is now allowed 30 *l.* per Ann. for teaching sixty Boys, and the Mistress 20 *l.* for instructing forty Girls. Here are also two Alms-houses, the one founded by *William Meggs*, Esq; abovementioned, on the South-Side of the Street, being six Apartments, containing twelve Rooms for the same Number of poor Widows of this Parish, who are allowed each 5 *l.* 14 *s.* per Ann. and one Chaldron of Coals; the other is over-against it, and was founded by *George Clerk*, Vintner. It contains eight Apartments for so many poor People who have their Dwellings there, but no Allowance except from the Parish.

The Monuments of this Church are for *Mr. William Meggs*, and *Judith* his Wife, who died, he, *March 20, 1620.* and she, *February 28, 1662. Aet. 85.* *Mr. William Meggs*, their Son, who was the Benefactor to the Church abovementioned, who died *May 28, 1678.* Captain *Francis Maynard*, and his two Sons. He died *January 23, 1699.* *Mr. Thomas Brown*, his Wife, six Sons, and one Daughter. He died *August 9, 1660.* and she, *May 28, 1681, &c.*

The Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Lord of the Manor of *Stepney*, who is or lately was one of the *Wentworth's* Family. It is valued at 300 *l.* per Ann. the Parish containing 1876 Houses. In this Street is also a Court, called *His Majesty's Court of Record for the Manor of Stepney*, of which is Steward. On the North-Side also of this Street is a Prison for the Debtors in the Manor of *Stepney* under 5 *l.* These Suburbs extend to those without the Freedom near *Bishopsgate*, where we observe

4. *Norton Folgate*, a very spacious Street between *Bishopsgate* and *Shoreditch*, it is a Liberty belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, near which was

5. The Nunnery of *St. John Baptist of Haliwell*, of which we shall speak in our Ecclesiastical History more fully, and in *Haliwell-street* now called *Shoreditch*.

6. *St. Leonard's Church*, so called from an holy Monk *St. Leonard*, who died in 510, and after his Death was had in so great

great Veneration, that many Churches in this Kingdom were dedicated to him. The Street is called *Shoreditch*, not from the Fable of *Jane Shore*, but from the Family of *Shoreditches*, the Lords of it. This Church is an old Building of Brick and Stone, and is covered with Tile; but being repaired and beautified in 1704, is very decent, having good Pews, a cedar Pulpit, a neat Altar-piece, and Communion-Table enclosed with Rails and Banisters, and a Gallery at the West-End.

The Benefactors to the Church and Poor of this Parish are very considerable, viz. In annual Rents for ever by divers Persons, 107*l.* 10*s.* In Money by divers pious Persons near 400*l.* Besides the Gift of Mr. *William Thornton*, who gave the Minister a Dwelling-house, and the Parish a Tenement for ever, and walled the West Side of the Churchyard with Brick in 1581. In this Parish also near *Hoxton-Square*, which is a Prebend belonging to *St. Paul's*, are twelve Alms-houses founded by Judge *Fulker*, but repaired by the Parish for the poor Widows of it who are each of them paid 4*l.* per Ann. and allowed a Sack of Coals. Here are also other Alms-houses of several Foundations, viz. Six with twelve Rooms for twelve Weavers Widows, who have 20*s.* a Quarter constantly paid them, and for Winter-firing twenty four Bushels of Coals each. They were erected by the Weavers Company for the Benefit of their Poor; but Mr. *William Watson* was a chief Benefactor in 1670.

2. Eight Alms-houses for eight poor Widows of this Parish, who are allowed 5*s.* a Month and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, they were erected about 1658, by the Charge and Appointment of Mr. *John Walter*, Draper.

3. Near the Weavers Alms-houses are six Alms houses for as many poor Men and their Wives of this Parish, who are allowed but 20*s.* per Ann. besides their Dwelling, they were built and endowed by Mr. *Allen Badger*, Anno 1698.

4. Not far from these in a Lane Northward, are two Alms-houses built by Mr. *Baremore*, but not as yet endowed.

The Monuments of this Church most remarkable are for four Ladies, the Wife and Daughters of *Henry Earl of Westmore-*

land, and two Sons, and as many Daughters of *Thomas Earl of Rutland*; the Lady of *John Scory*, Bishhp of *Hereford*, who died in *Holywell*. March 8, 1592. *Margaret*, the Wife of *Sir Alexander St. John*, Knt. Son of *Olivier Lord St. John of Blatise*, who died August 27, 1656. *John Byde*, Alderman, and *Dorothy* his Wife, who died in 1665. and *Thomas* and *John Austin* of *Lincolns-Inn*.

The Living is an Impropriation annexed to the Archdeaconry of *London*, and a Vicarage is ordained, to which the Archdeacon for the Time being, hath always presented from Time immemorial.

7. *Moor-Fields*, so called from the moorish and fenny Ground of which they consisted, and from which (as Mr. *Stow* tells us from *Fitz-Stephens*) a running Water or Brook passed into the City. These Fields were waste and unprofitable for a long Time, being let but for four Marks a-year, till *Thomas Falconer*, Lord Mayor, built the Postern called *Moorgate* in 1415, and having drained the Ground, made Causeys for the Citizens to walk on and take the Air; but still there remained nauseous Ponds and Pools besides them, till by the Care of *Robert Atchley*, Lord Mayor, and *Sir Thomas Seymour* in the same Dignity, they were by Ditches and Sluces so drained, that they became solid Ground, nourishing a pleasant verdant Grass, instead of Flags, Sedges, and Rushes, with which before it was overgrown. Now they are pleasant Walks and green Plats, and Fields of firm Land very advantageous for the Citizens to refresh and divert themselves in.

In these Fields, as a very suitable Place, did the City of *London* permit the Governours of the Hospital of *Bethlehem*, founded for poor distracted Persons, and united to the Parish of *Bishopsgate*, to remove that Hospital grown old and ruinous, and too small to hold those Numbers for which it was necessary, and build a new Hospital for the Benefit of Lunaticks, which was begun in 1675, and finished in 1676. It is a spacious Structure built of Brick and Stone, handsomely adorned with the King's Arms and other Ornaments, as Carvings, the City Arms, &c. It is 528 Foot long, and thirty broad, having Apartments for 150 Lunaticks.

The Method of entertaining, continuing, and curing these unhappy Persons is this: When any Person would get any Relation or Friend into this Hospital, he must procure a Certificate signed by the Churchwardens of the Parish where the Lunatick lives, and other reputable Persons who know him or her, and then having obtained of one of the Governours to present it to the Committee, which sits weekly in the said Hospital, if it be approved by the President and Governours then assembled, it is entered in a Book, and an Order granted for their receiving them into the House, upon a Vacancy in their Turn, where the Lunatick is accommodated with a Room in a good Air, suitable Medicines and Diet, without any Charge.

There is also Care taken that no distracted Person be abused by the Servants of the House, who attend them according to their Sexes, Men-Servants the Men, and Women-Servants the Women, and no loose Person is suffered to abide it, nor any Spectators to come in after Sun-setting, and the Servants are particularly enjoined to keep good Hours. The Persons who are always to reside in it are a Steward, who is the Supervisor, to see that all good Orders are kept; a Matron, a Nurse, three Men and three Women Servants. When the People are cured, (as there are near fifty yearly) they are sent to the Parish or Persons who petitioned for their Admission, and gave Bond to receive them back, which is always done, and no Tickets given the Persons cured, as is pretended. The Governours are the same as those of *Bridewell*. Following the Wall we come to *Cripplegate*, where we find nothing memorable in the Suburbs but

8. *White and Red-Cross Streets*, both of them taking their Names from Crosses set up in them as was usually in Popish Times in Multitudes of Places. In the former King *Henry V.* founded a Brotherhood of *St. Giles*, who 'tis likely set up the Cross there. From *Cripplegate* the Wall leads to *Aldersgate*, in the Suburbs of which we find

9 *Little Britain*, famous for Booksellers who dealt chiefly for many Years in old Books, by which some of them were so enriched, that they got great Estates, and particularly *Mr. Littlebury* and *Mr. Nicholson*,

who lived both at the King's Arms. It was anciently called *Britain Street*, from the Duke of *Britain*, who lived there. In this Suburb (as *Mr. Stew* tells us) was an Hospital for the Poor, but being a *Cluniack* Priory, and so alien, it was suppressed by King *Henry V.* who gave it with the Lands and Goods to the Parish of *St. Botolph*, and a Brotherhood of the *Trinity* was there founded, which was suppressed by King *Henry VIII.* or King *Edward VI.* Queen *Katharine*, Consort of King *Henry VIII.* built a Chapel upon an Hill where a Windmill had stood in this Parish, and named it *Mount Calvary*, but King *Henry VIII.* after her Divorce, pulled it down and set up another Windmill in its Place. Leaving these Suburbs we go along with the Wall, and come to the Suburbs without *Newgate*, in which we find many things worthy of our Notice, as

1. The *Charter-House*, anciently a *Carthusian* Monastery, founded by Sir *Walter Manny* in 1371. but being upon the Dissolution of the Abbies seized into King *Henry VIII.* Hands, and given by him to Sir *Thomas Audley* his Chancellor, it passed in Marriage with his Daughter *Margaret* to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, from whom it descended to *Thomas Earl of Suffolk*, and from him was called *Howard-House*. *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; being no less charitable than vastly rich, was about this Time designing to erect and endow an Hospital for the good Instruction of the Young, and Sustentation of the Old, and pitched upon *Hallingbury Bouchiers* in *Essex*; but hearing that this House was to be sold, which he knew not only to be seated in a good Air, but beautified with spacious Gardens, Walks, and Orchards, and contains four or five large Courts, it came into his Mind, that this House would very well suit his pious Intention, and thereupon purchased it at the Charge of 13000*l.* May 9, 1611.

Having thus altered his Mind as to the Place, he procured his Grant which he had gotten for *Hallingbury* to be changed to *Howard-House*, which was confirmed by Act of Parliament, 3 *Car. I.* *Mr. Sutton*, in his Life-Time settled the main Parts of this great Charity. 1. As to the Government or Management of it, appointing sixteen Governours, whom he named, a Master, Preacher,

Preacher, School-master, Usher, Steward of the Court, Physician, Manciple, Register, Receiver and Auditors. 2. The Persons to be maintained by it, viz. eighty poor Persons, Gentlemen by Descent and in Poverty, Soldiers, and Merchants impoverished by Misfortune, and none to be less than fifty Years old, except maimed Soldiers, who may be admitted at forty Years old; and forty Boys, not under ten Years old at their Admittance, nor above fourteen. 3. The Estate which is to maintain all these Persons, viz. Twenty good Manors in Essex, Lincolnshire, Wiltshire, Cambridgeshire and Middlesex; but he did not live to see the poor Brothers and Boys in Possession of it, yet his Will was exactly fulfilled by his Executors, Mr. Richard Sutton and Mr. John Law. The Revenue settled upon this House besides the Purchase Money abovemention'd, is 5500 *l* per Ann. and this was not all his Wealth, for he, by his Will, gave away in Legacies to several Relations and Friends 14600 *l*. How he arrived at such a vast Estate concerns not us to enquire, yet if we consider what great Places he had, what advantageous Employments he engaged in, and how great a Merchant and Dealer he was, managing all his Gains with the greatest Thrift, we may be glad he got so much who bestowed it so well.

The Chapel to this Hospital was built after Mr. Sutton's Death, tho' with his Money; for he gave 15000 *l* for the Building it, and the other Uses of his Hospital. It is built of Brick lined with Wainscot, paved with Tile, pewed with Oak, hath an Organ, the Arms of Mr. Sutton in two of the Widows, an handsome Altar-piece and Communion-Table inclosed with Rails and Banisters. Mr. Sutton's Tomb is very sumptuous, having cost 1500 *l*. it stands in the North-East Angle of the Chapel, in which are other Monuments for Francis Beaumont, Esq; late Master, Mr. Law, one of Mr. Sutton's Executors, and Dr. Patrick, the Preacher twenty-four Years. Here are Prayers daily twice a-day, at ten in the Morning all the Year, and at two in Winter, and five in Summer in the Afternoon. Mr. Sutton married Judge Popham's Daughter, and had with her 20000 *l*.

2. The Priories of St. John of Jerusalem, and St. John Clerkenwell, which belong to our Ecclesiastical History, to which we therefore refer them.

3. Grays-Inn, so called, because it was the City-house of the noble Family of the Grays, from 1315. to the latter End of the Reign of King Henry VII. but it is probable they had for some Time disused it, or had some other House in the City, because we have good Proof that the Students of the Law held this House by Lease under the Lord Gray of Wilton from King Edward III's Time, and ever since; for tho' it was sold to the Monks of Shens soon after, yet they continued the Lease at the Rent of 6 *l*. 13 *s*. 4 *d*. per Ann. till the Dissolution, when coming to the Crown, King Henry VIII. granted it to the said Students in Fee-Farm at the same Rent, which is paid yearly into the Exchequer at this Day.

The chief Orders of this House are, 1. That none be admitted of this Society but Gentlemen by Descent, and those not till they have paid all Duties which amount in all to about 6 *l*. 10 *s*.

2. That such as are admitted to Chambers take them for twenty-one Years when built, and fifty-one if to be builded.

3. Mobts to be held three Days every Week except Holidays.

4. That if any Gentleman be expelled the House, he shall not be readmitted but by the Order of the Pension (or Parliament) and pay 40 *s*. for Re-admittance.

5. That none be called to the Bar till he has been seven Years admitted, twenty Terms in Commons, have a Chamber in his own Right, and done all the Exercise.

As to the Building, it consists of four Courts, viz. 1. Coney Court, a fair new Square of noble Buildings. 2. Holborn Court, on the South-Side of the Hall. 3. Field Court, between Fulwood's Rents and the Walks. 4. Chapel Court, between Coney Court and the Chapel, which stands on the South-Side of it. This sacred Building which was beautified and repaired in 1699, is a decent Place for divine Worship, and hath belonging to it a Preacher who is allowed quarterly 40 *l* by the Treasurer. 2. A Lecturer, who is paid 10 *l*. a Quarter by the Preacher, and a Reader, who reads

Prayers

Prayers every Day at eleven a-clock and three. The Hall is a noble Building, having a Roof framed like *Westminster-Hall*, and adorned with Multitudes of Noblemens Arms. The Garden is very spacious, and the Walks airy and pleasant.

4. *Lincolns-Inn*, situate on the West-Side of *Chancery Lane*, built by the Bishop of *Chichester Ralph Nevil*, but coming into the Possession of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, he made it his Inn or City-House for a while, but about 1310, introduced the Students of the Law, 'tis probable, for his Lease only, which he had of the Bishop of *Chichester*; for we find that the Students after some Time took a Lease of *Robert Shirbourne*, Bishop of *Chichester* for 99 Years, and afterward *Sampson* another Bishop of the same See, in Consideration of a Fine of 520 l. conveyed to the Benchers this House, Garden, &c. in Fee.

As to the Buildings of this House they consist of five Courts, viz. *Searls-Court*, a fine new Square with very pleasant Chambers in the Middle of which is a Fountain, which has a Clock with three Dials on the Top, and is inclosed with iron Rails and Banisters, and four other Courts without any particular Names. The most remarkable Part of all the Buildings is the Chapel, which is a strong and neat Edifice so elevated upon Pillars and Arches that it affords open Walks underneath. The Ornaments are the same as is usual in Churches, but the Windows with their curious painted Glass are extraordinary, and deserve a brief Description.

1. The North-West Window contains four Lights, and in them the Pourtraiture of *Abraham* laying his Hand on his Son *Isaac's* Head; *Moses* with two Tables of the ten Commandments in his Hand written at large; *St. John Baptist* and *St. Paul*.

2. The middle Window on the North-Side hath also four Lights. and in them the Effigies of *Jeremiah*, with a Staff in his right and Bottle in his left Hand; *Ezekiel* in the Habit of a Priest with a Church in his Hand; *Amos* the Prophet in a Shepherd's Habit, and *Zacharias* the Prophet.

3. The North-East Window contains also four Lights, in which are the Figures of *David* playing on his Harp; *Daniel* the Pro-

phet, *Eli* the Prophet pointing a Sword toward the Horizon, and *Isaias* the Prophet, holding a Book in his right, and Saw in his left Hand.

4. On the South East, the Window which contains four Lights, has the Pictures of *St. Peter* with a Key in his right Hand; *St. Andrew* with an open Book in his right Hand; *James* the Great, and *St. John* the Apostle and Evangelist, with a Cup in his left Hand.

5. The Middle Window on the South-Side hath the Pourtraitures of *St. Philip* with a Cross in his right Hand, and a Book in his left, and near it the Figures of *Faith* and *Hope*; *St. Bartholemew*, *St. Matthew*; and the Figures of *Prudence* and *Truth*, and *Sir Thomas* with a Spear in his Hand.

6. The West Window on the South-Side which hath also four Lights, contains the Effigies of *James* the Less, with a Book in one Hand and a Fuller's Club in the other; *St. Simon*; *St. Judas*, holding a Book closed, and *St. Matthias* with an Ax in his right Hand.

7. The West Window contains the Coats of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, from whom this House has its Name, and sixty-seven Gentlemen who have been Readers in this Society.

8. The East Window is painted with the King's Arms nine Foot square, signed W. R. and the Coats of twenty-one Gentlemen who have been Treasurers since the Readers have been discontinued. Under the Figures of the other Windows are the Arms and Names of those Gentlemen, who were at the Charge of them, who were almost as many as Lights.

In the Cloister under this Chapel are several Gentlemen buried.

The Preacher of this House has 3 l. every Term, and Prayers are read here daily at eleven a-clock in the Morning, and five in the Afternoon.

The Gentlemen upon their Admittance into this House pay for all Fees 5 l. and doing their Exercise, are called to the Bar in seven Years after. They are to be in Commons a Fortnight every Term, or pay 18 s. for a Licence. Here are pleasant Walks and Gardens, and in the Benchers Garden is a Fountain, with the Figure of a Mermaid,

out of a Reed in whose right Hand issues a large Stream, which ascends a considerable Height, and may be divided at Pleasure; as also the Figures of *Neptune* standing on a Pedestal boldly cut, and *Hercules* curiously represented in Stone. And in *Lincoln's-Inn Walks* are the Statues of *Julius* and *Augustus Cæsars*, *Pompey* and *Mark Anthony* with a Dagger, with which he slew himself, placed quadrangularly.

5. *Cursitors Office*, situate in the East-Side of *Chancery-Lane* near *Cusitors-Alley*, which takes the Name from that Office. The *Cursitors* (or Clerks of Course as they are called 18 *Edw. III.*) are twenty-four in Num-

ber, being a Corporation, among whom the Counties of *England* are divided. It is their Business to make out all original Writs into the County, for which they are *Cusitors*, and this is the general Office for all of them; but the *Cursitor* for *London* and *Middlesex* has also an Office in *Symonds-Inn*.

6. *Blackfriars* in *Holborn* near the *Old Temple*, which was their first House in this City, but after removed to a new House built for them near *Ludgate* in 1276, which tho' now suppressed, gave Name to the Street so called at the Day, of which we shall say more in our ecclesiastical History.

The Ecclesiastical History.

WHEN Christianity was publicly received in this Island, there were fixt twenty-eight episcopal Sees, over which presided three Archbishops, *York*, *St. David's*, and *London*. The Province of *York* took in the Northern Parts of *England* and all *Scotland*, *St. David's* the whole Dominion of *Wales*, *London* the remaining Parts of *Britain*.

We have not a perfect Catalogue of the Archbishops of *London*, 'tis confessed; yet since in History we meet with many of their Names, we shall mention what we find remarkable concerning them. And

1. *Theanus*, ('tis said) assisted by *Cyrenus*, Cup-bearer to King *Lucius*, built *St. Peter's* Church in *Cornhill*, and there fixt his Archiepiscopal See.

2. *Elianus* was his Successor, who was brought up at the College of *Avilla*, and sent by *Lucius* with an Embassy to Pope *Eleutherius*. 'Tis said he built a Library near *St. Peter's* *Cornhill*, and converted many of the *Druids* to the Christian Faith.

3. *Cadar*.

4. *Obinus*,

5. *Conanus*.

6. *Palladius*.

7. *Stephanus*.

8. *Neusus*.

9. *Theodwynus*, or *Didwynus*.

10. *Theodredus*.

11. *Hilarius*.

12. *Restinus*, a married Man, Bishop in *Britain*, who subscribed the Decrees of the Council of *Arles* under *Constantius*, *Constantine's* Son. *A. C.* 350. When he return'd home he brought with him the Canons of this Council, one of which is mentioned by *Bale*, viz. If Deacons declare at their Ordination their Intention to marry, it shall be lawful for them so to do, and yet remain in their Office.

12. *Guistelinus*. When the *Romans*, tired with the Incursions of the *Scots* and *Picts*, left this Kingdom, this Bishop hastened as fast as he could into *Little Britain*, and persuaded King *Aldranus* to send his Brother *Constantine* with an Army thither, who expell'd those Foreigners and quieted the Kingdom.

14. *Festidius*, mentioned by *Gennadius*, in his Catalogue of Worthies, who calls him a Bishop of the *British* Islands. He flourished in the Time of *Honorius* and *Theodosius*, about the Year of our Lord 420, when the State

State of the Britons was very much declining.

15. *Vodinus*, who was privately kill'd, as 'tis thought by the Contrivance of *Hengist* first King of the Saxons here, because he forbad or hinder'd the Marriage of *Votigern* King of the Britons with *Rowenna*, *Hengist's* Daughter, who was at that Time a married Man. *A. C.* 436. After the Saxons had got Possession of this Kingdom, a People that were Enemies to the Christian Religion, the true Worship of God was still preserved

among the Remnant of the native Britons, and *London* is said to have had its Bishops for 300 Years (tho' privately) even to the Time of *Austin* the Monk, who was sent hither by Pope *Gregory*. There is only one of these Archbishops mentioned by our Historians, and that was

16. *Theonius*, who was first Bishop of *Gloucester*, and translated to *London*, *A. C.* 555. In the Year of our Lord 586. he is said to have fled into *Wales*, with all his Clergy, together with *Theodinus* Archbishop of *York*.

The Bishops of London.

AFTER *St. Austin* had fixt the metropolitan See at *Canterbury*, the chief City and Seat of the Kings of *Kent*, under whose Empire were the petty Kings of the Southern and East Saxons, it seem'd advisable to constitute a Bishop of the City of *London*, the noble Mart of the whole Island: And no Body was looked upon more proper than

1. *Mellitus*, Abbot of a Monastery in *Rome*, who was sent over with divers others to plant Christianity in this Island. He was consecrated *A. C.* 606, and allotted the whole Kingdom of the East Saxons, viz. the City of *London* and the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and the Deanery of *Brauching* in *Hertfordshire* for his Diocese. He soon after converted *K. Sebert* to the Christian Faith, who is said to be the Founder of the Church of *Westminster*, and to have dedicated it to *St. Peter*. His Tomb is there to be seen at this Day. In the Time of *Mellitus* *Eshelbert* King of *Kent*, built a Church in *London*, and dedicated it to *St. Paul*, which was enlarged by Bishop *Erkenwald*, and others; and about 500 Years after was burnt down. *Maurice*, Bishop of *London*, began to rebuild it from the Ground, which in Time, and by the Care and Industry of several Bishops, came to that great Magnificence and Splendor that very few in Christendom exceeded it; but in the Year 1561, the Steeple, which was of a very great Height, was set on Fire by Lightning, which burnt great

Part of it, and touched the Roof of the Church, and much damaged the Walls. This Church was made a Cathedral by the said King *Eshelbert*, who endowed it with the Manor of *Fillingham* in *Essex*, and several other Btates. *Mellitus* was expelled from his Diocese by the Sons of *Sebert*, who relapsed into Paganism, but recovered his See again, and upon the Death of *Austin* the Monk he was translated to the See of *Canterbury*, where he ended his Days. He was succeeded by

2. *Cedda*, after the Church had been vacant and destitute of a Bishop about thirty Years, even to the Time of *K. Sigebert*, who was converted to Christianity by *Osric*, *K. of Northumberland*, and by his Advice he placed *Cedda* in this See. He was a learned and pious Bishop, and behaved himself in his Office with Diligence and Care. He built a Monastery at *Lessingham* in the North of *England*, which he had scarce finished but he was taken with a malignant Distemper that there raged, of which he died, as did almost all the Monks he had just placed there. He died October 26, 664. and was buried in his Monastery at *Lessingham*. *Bede* says a great deal of this Bishop in his Ecclesiastical History. *L. 3. c. 22 & 23.*

3. *Wina* succeeded him, who about this Time happened to have a Difference with the King of the West Saxons, and was forced to leave the Bishoprick he had there: He fled

fled to *Wolferus* King of *Mercia*, of whom 'tis said he bought the Bishoprick of *London*. He is the first Simoniackal Bishop I remember in History. When and where he died does not appear; but it is certain he was also Bishop of *Winchester*, and that he there was buried. Next to him was

4. *Erkenwald*, Son of *Offa* King of the East Saxons, a Man famous for Piety and Learning. He spent his whole Patrimony in building and endowing of Monasteries. He built one for Monks at *Chertsey*, and another for Nuns at *Barkin*, and made his Sister *Edelburg* the Abbess. He laid out a great deal of Money on his Church of *St. Paul's*, enlarged its Revenues very much, and obtained great Privileges of the Crown for it. He died about the Year 685, when he had sate eleven Years, and was fainted after his Death. His Body was inclosed in a very rich Coffin, and set upon the high Altar of his own Church, where it remained till within these eighty Years. After him the following Bishops succeeded in Order,

5. *Waldherus*, mention'd by *Bede*. *Ecclesiastical History*. l. 4. c. 11. He is said to have invested *Sibbi*, King of the East Saxons, with the Monks Habit.

6. *Ingualdus*, *Bede's* Contemporary. He was one of the Bishops that consecrated *Tatwin* Archbishop of *York*.

7. *Egwulphus*. *Malmsburg* calls him *Egtulphus*, Bishop of the East Angles, who was present at the Council of *Cuthbert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at *Clouesio*, i. e. *Abington*, *Berks*. Anno 747.

8. *Wigbed*.

9. *Eadbright*.

10. *Edgar*. He was Witness to King *Offa's* Charter given to the Church of *Rechefer*.

11. *Kenwalchus*.

12. *Eadbaldus*.

13. *Hebert*, alias *Heatbobotus*. He died Anno 802.

14. *Osmondus*, alias *Osrynus*. He lived Anno 833.

15. *Ethelnothus*. He was present at the Council of *Calcuth*, Anno 816.

16. *Ceolbertus*. He was consecrated by *Wilfred* Archbishop of *Canterbury* before 820.

17. *Renulfus*, alias *Ceorulfus*. He made his Profession to *Ceolnoth*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

18. *Guithulfus*. He subscribed the Charter of *Crowland*, and lived Anno 881.

19. *Eadstan*. He lived Anno 860.

20. *Wilfus*. He subscribed the Royal Charters given the Monastery of *Hide* at *Winchester*, Anno 900.

21. *Ethelwardus*.

22. *Elstan*. He died as some said in 898, or as others 900.

23. *Theodredus*, surnamed *The Good*: After the demolishing of the wooden Chapel in the Place where *St. Edmund* was buried, he laid the Foundation of a noble Church, which afterwards he seems to have finished. He was buried in an high Tomb near the Window of the Church called before the Fire *St. Faith's*.

24. *Wulstanus*.

25. *Brihtelmus*, He subscribed the Charter of *Abingdon*, and died Anno 958.

26. *Dunstanus*. He was translated to *Canterbury*, Anno 961. of whom you may see more under that Title.

27. *Alfstanus*. He was Bishop from Anno 961 to 996, when he subscribed the Charter of *Wolverhampton*, but died that Year.

28. *Wulstanus*. He subscribed the Charter of *Rochefer*, Anno 998.

29. *Alhunus*. He was Preceptor to King *Etheldred's* Children *Edward* and *Alfred*. and went with them into *Normandy*, Anno 1013.

30. *Alwy*. He subscribed two of *Canutus's* Charters, viz. to the Monks of *Ely*, and those of *Canterbury*.

31. *Elfwardus*, or *Alwerdus*, Abbot of *Evesham*; he held his Abbey with this Bishoprick by *Canutus's* Favour. When he grew old, he had a Mind to leave his See and live among his Monks at *Evesham*; but they would not receive him. At which he brought back again a great many Books and Church-Ornaments, that he had designed to have given them, and gave them to the Monastery of *Ramsay*, where he died July 25, 1044. and lies buried.

32. *Robert*, a Norman, who was made by the Favour of King *Edward*. He was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, Anno 1050. After which Translation *Spearkeafocus*, Abbot of *Abingdon*, was nominated to

be his Successor, but the King would not let him be consecrated: And therefore one

33. *William* was made Bishop: He was a *Norman* also, and came into *England* with *Enoma* the King's Mother. He had scarce enjoyed his Bishoprick two Years but Earl *Godwyn*, and his Sons, were taken into Favour, and a great many *Normans* thought it safe for them to go out of *England*, among whom was *Robert* the *Norman*, and *Ulfus* Bishop of *Lincoln* and this *William*: Yet he for his Mildness, good Temper, and other valuable Qualities was soon recalled to the great Advantage of his Diocese. For he obtain'd the Confirmation of the ancient Privileges granted by former Kings from *William the Conqueror*, to the Citizens of *London*. In Memory of which they built him a sumptuous Tomb in the Middle of the Nave of his Church, at which they commemorated their Benefactor every Year, as may be seen in the Inscription. He was Bishop twenty Years, and died *A. C.* 1070. Upon his Death

34. *Hugo de Grivalle*, a *Norman*, was made Bishop by *William the Conqueror*, who soon after fell into a Leprosie, and for that, by the Advice of his Physicians, he was gelt; but his Eunuchism would not save his Life: He died *January* 13, 1088.

35. *Mauritius*, Chaplain to the King *William the Conqueror*, and afterwards his Chancellor, was consecrated Bishop of *London*, *A.* 1087. A Man not of the best Morals, but worthy of our Notice, for his bringing his Church of *St. Paul's* to the Bigness it was before the Fire. It happened that great Part of the City of *London* was burnt in the Year 1086, and among the rest the Church of *St. Paul's*, built by *Erkenwald*. This Bishop laid the Foundation of a new Church, so large and spacious that every Body looked upon it as a rash Undertaking, to begin a Building which they all said would never be finished. He begg'd of the King the Relicks of the great Tower that stood in the Place, where afterwards Archbishop *Kilwarby* built his Monastery for *Dominicans*, to which the King added also the Castle at *Stortford*, and the Farms that belong'd to it towards his Building. Yet notwithstanding for the twenty Years he was Bishop he

seem'd to make but small Progress in this great Work, tho' he attended it with all the Diligence and proper Methods he was able. He died *September* 26, 1107. He was succeeded by

36. *Richard de Beaums*, by some called *Rufus*. He was a great Favourite of *Roger Montgomery*, Earl of *Salop*, and by his Means was made Bishop of *London*, and was consecrated at *Pagam*, *Anno* 1108. He was soon after made President of *Wales* by the King, and Governour of the County of *Salop*. He wholly minded the Building of his Church, bought and pulled down the Houses that stood near it, and laid the Area of them to the Churchyard, round which he built an high Wall. He was Bishop near twenty Years, as was his Predecessor, and all that Time spent the Revenue of his Bishoprick upon the Church, but at last grew tired of so immense and tedious a Charge, and resolved to turn his Liberality another Way. By the Change of his Manor of *Landsworth*, he procured the Place called *St. Osyth*, and there built a Monastery for Canons regular, valued at the Dissolution at 758 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* *English* Money, or 2324 *French* Crowns. He purposed to resign his See, and live or rather to die a Canon of this Monastery, for being taken with a Palsie he found he could not live long, and while he put off his Design from Day to Day, he died before he executed it on *January* 16, 1127. and was buried at *St. Osyth*. After him.

37. *Gilbert*, a Canon of *Lyons*, was made Bishop, who for his great Variety of Learning is called by *Platina*, *Universalis*. *Florentius Wigorniensis* calls him very good and very ancient; others give him this Character, That he was egregiously rich, covetous, and learned. He died as he was going to *Rome* in the Year 1133. They will certainly esteem him a Bishop not of the lowest Rank that read his Epistles to *St. Bernard*. After the Death of *Gilbert*, *Anselm*, Abbot of *Burg* was chosen Bishop by the Chapter, but such Crimes were objected to him, that he was thought not only incapable of this, but of his Abbey too. The King was angry with his Electors for not receiving one he had a Mind to put upon them, and confin'd their Wives till they had made him

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Atonement for their Misdemeanor. Whence 'tis plain, the Clergy had Wives till the Time of *Anselm*. The Church in the mean Time was without a Bishop seven Years. At last by the Command of *Maud* the Empress, who at that Time had taken King *Stephen* Prisoner, and call'd herself Mistress of the English,

38. *Robert de Sigillo*, Abbot of *Reading*, or as others, Archdeacon of *London*, was elected and consecrated Anno 1140. In a Year or two after King *Stephen's* Freedom, he was taken in his House at *Fulham* by one *Galfud de Manderick*, one of King *Stephen's* Captains, and was forced to redeem himself with a large Ransome. He was Bishop ten Years, or thereabouts. *St. Bernard* in his Epistle to Pope *Innocent* in his Behalf, calls him his old Friend, his faithful Servant, his devoted Son. Ep. 211.

39. *Richard Beaums*, Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, Nephew to the abovementiond *Richard Beaums*, one of those marry'd Canons just now mentioned, was chosen Bishop of *London* about the End of *October* 1151, and died Anno 1161. He was succeeded by

40. *Gilbert Foliot*, Abbot of *Gloucester*, or as *Bale*, Abbot of *Leicester*. He was made Bishop of *Hereford* Anno 1149. where he presided twelve Years, and by the King's Importunity he was translated to *London*, Anno 1161. In all the Contentions and Quarrels between the King and *Becket*, he stood on the King's Side, he faithfully and constantly attended his Councils, which angered the Pope, and was the Cause of his being twice excommunicated: First, for gathering the Revenues of *Thomas Becket's* Adherents, who were banished, and carrying them into the King's Treasury: And then for being suspected to be the King's Adviser in the Death of *Becket*. He died February 18, 1187. He was a very prudent, and as Times then went, a learned Man, as his Writings, set down by *Bale*, prove. The next to him was

41. *Richard Nigellus*, Son to *Nigellus* Bishop of *Ely*, who was Nephew to *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury*. His Father had purchased of *Henry II.* the Place of chief Treasurer for 400 Marks for him, which he discharged with so much Skill and Faithfulness, that at the King's Death he had 100000 Marks in the

Treasury, which every Body thought by the continual Wars, in which that King was engaged, was totally exhausted. For which the King, who did not live long after it, got him chosen Bishop of *London*, and he was consecrated December 31, 1180. He laid out a great Deal of Money upon his Church, (where he founded two Chantries, one at the Altar of *St. Thomas*, the other of *Dionys*) and Palace. He filled the Chair nine Years, and died September 10, 1198.

42. *William de Sancta Maria*, Canon of *St. Paul's*, Secretary to King *Richard I.* was consecrated Bishop June 22, 1199. He was one of those Bishops, that in the Pope's Name interdicted the whole Kingdom, and pronounced the Excommunication against King *John*, who for that Reason banished him five Years, and demolished the Castle of *Stretford*, which *William the Conqueror* gave to the See of *London*, Anno 1212. He left his Bishoprick of his own Accord, January 26, 1221. And

43. *Enstacius de Fauconbridge* was chosen by the Canons February 25. following, and consecrated at *Westminster* April 25, 1222. In his Time there was a Controversie between his Canons and the Monks of *Westminster*, and 'twas determined that the Monks should be exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, and enjoy the Church of *Stanes*: But the Canons of *St. Paul's* to have the Manor and Church of *Sunbury*. Before his Ordination *Enstacius* was one of the Judges, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Treasurer, and twice Ambassador to *France*. He was a great Benefactor to his Church, and there lies buried. He died October 31, 1228. He was succeeded by

44. *Roger*, surnamed *Niger*, Archdeacon of *Colchester*, who was consecrated together with *Richard* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Hugo*, Bishop of *Ely*, by *Jocelyn* Bishop of *Bath*, on June 10, being Trinity-Sunday, Anno 1229. *Parisiensis* gives him the Character of a very worthy Man, famous for his Diligence, his Eloquence in Preaching, his Hospitality, Kindness, and good Temper, to which we may add his Courage and Greatness of Mind. An Instance of which was his opposing the Demands of the Pope by *Rustandus*, his Nuncio in a Synod held

in London, in which none of the other Bishops dared appear, insomuch that he caused the Nuncio to go home without gaining his End. Roger for this suffer'd very much; for he was soon after accused of frivolous and false Crimes, was conven'd to Rome; but after a long Time and at a great Expence did at last extricate himself from that Difficulty. He excommunicated also the Kings Ministers for stopping the Passage of *Walter Maloclericus*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, who was going beyond Sea, and when he had done, went and told the King what he had done, and published the Sentence of Excommunication even at the Court. And another Instance was, That whereas *Hubert de Burgo* Earl of *Kent*, happen'd to be out of Favour with the King, who was resolved to get him into his Custody, and he for his Refuge fled to some Church in *Essex*, where he was found by the King's Messengers, and taken away by Violence with the Cross in one Hand, and the Wafer in the other, and carried to the Tower. The Bishop look'd upon this as an injurious Way of proceeding, and would not let the King alone till he had sent him back to the Place whence he was taken. Which was look'd upon to be a Means of the Preservation of the Liberty and Life of the said Earl, who had deserved well of the Kingdom. He was afterwards restored to Favour, and to all his Honours. Roger died at *Bishopshall* in the Parish of *Stupenheath*, September 29, 1241. others say December 3, 1243. The Inscription upon his Tomb seems to determine it to 1240. About the End of December following,

45. *Fulco Basset*, Dean of *York*, was chosen into the See of London, but was not consecrated till October 1244. because the King had a Mind to prefer *Peter* Bishop of *Hereford* to this Bishoprick, He was Brother to Baron *Gilbert*, who was killed by a Fall from his Horse in hunting, and who left one Son that died soon after, and so the Estate came to *Fulco Basset*, Anno 1241. He is blamed by our Historians for not siding with the Barons, otherwise he was esteemed a good, prudent, pious, and vigilant Pastor; faithful to his King, and tho' he was against the Barons in their Wars, it is not to be imputed to his Cowardice; for

upon Occasion given him in the Synod of London, held Anno 1255. he inveighed against the Avarice of the Pontifical Power, and declared he would sooner lose his Head than bring a Burden upon his Country insupportable. At which the King was very angry, and told him he was a Traytor, and came of a traiterous Family: To which he answered, That the Pope and the King could take away his Mitre and Crown, but they could not take away his Shield and his Sword. This courageous Prelate died of a pestilential Disease, and was buried in his own Church, May 25, 1258. and was succeeded by

46. *Henry de Wingham*, Chancellor of England and *Gascoign*, Dean of *Tottenhall* and *St. Martins*, and twice Ambassador to France. He refused the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, because at that Time it was under several Controversies and Disputes; but accepted London, and was consecrated in June, and died July 13, 1261. and was buried near Bishop *Fauconbridge*. He founded a Chantry of two Priests in his Cathedral, at the Altar of *St. Michael*, to pray for his Soul. Their Maintenance to be received yearly out of the Church of Great *Wakering* in *Essex*, by the Abbot of *Bileigh*. Upon his Death

47. *Richard Talbot*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, was elected and confirmed Bishop September 20, 1262. but was not consecrated; for he died a few Days before *Michaelmas* following. And

48. *Henry de Sandwich*, Archdeacon of Oxford, was consecrated Bishop of London at Canterbury, by *John* Bishop of *Winchester*, together with the Bishop of *Salisbury*. He is said to be excommunicated by *Ottobon*, the Pope's Legate, for assisting the Barons against their lawful King. He went to Rome to obtain Absolution, where he staid almost seven Years before he could get out of the Pope's Clutches. He died September 16, 1273. and was buried in his own Church. And was succeeded by

49. *John Chrisshall*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and some Time Archdeacon of London, afterwards Keeper of the Great Seal, and then Treasurer of England. He was consecrated April 29, 1274. and died February 10, 1279. In his Time the new Work at
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the East-End of *St. Paul's* was built and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, at whose Altar in the Nave of the Church he founded a Chantry, and endowed it with 40 s. to be paid on the Day of his Obit out of the Vicarage of *Halsted* in *Essex*. *Fulco Lovell* was then elected but renounced it, and left it to

50. *Richard de Gravesend*, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, who was consecrated by *John* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at *Coventry* August 12, 1282. This Bishop being employed by the King, *Edward I.*, as his Ambassador in *France*, the Archbishop assigned the Dean and Treasurer of *St. Paul's* to be his Coadjutor. He first instituted the Office of Sub-Dean in his Cathedral, and ordered that the Chancellor of it should read a Divinity-Lecture, and for that Reason that none should bear that Office but a Doctor or Batchelor of Divinity. He in his last Will gave 10 l. per Ann. for a Chantry for his Soul, and keeping his Anniversary. He was a Benefactor to the University of *Cambridge*. He founded the Monastery of *Carmelites* at *Malden*, and died at *Fulham*, December 9, 1303. and was buried in his own Church. And upon *St. Matthias's* Day next following

51. *Radulphus de Baldock*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, was chosen by the Consent of the whole Chapter; but his Consecration was deferred upon the Account of his being summoned to *Rome* at the Protestation of three Canons, (who having been suspended by the Archbishop were denied their Vote) against his Election; but he was at last consecrated by *Petrus Hispanus*, a Cardinal at *Lyons*, by the Command of Pope *Clement V.* on January 30, 1305. He appropriated the Church of *Yelling* in *Middlesex*, to the Chancellor of *St. Paul's*, appointing 10 l. to be paid to a Vicar per Ann for supplying the Cure. He was not an unlearned Man: He wrote the *Annals of England*, and a Book of the Statutes and Customs of his Church. He gave 200 Marks in his Lifetime towards the Building the East-End of his Church, and a great deal more at his Death. 'Tis observable that in the laying the Foundation were found a great Number of Ox-heads, whence the learned *Camden* conjectures, that the Temple of *Diana* stood thereabouts, which agrees with a Passage

in *St. Gregory's* Epistle to *St. Austin*, Ep. 71. This Bishop was brought up at *Merton College* in *Oxford*, and died at *Stepney*, July 24, 1313. and is buried in *St. Mary the Virgin's* Chapel, under a Marble. He founded a Chantry for two Priests at the Altar of *Sr. Erkenwold*. After him

52. *Gilbert Segrave*, of the noble Family of the *Segraves* in *Leicestershire*, bred at *Oxford*, and Precentor of *St. Paul's*, was consecrated Bishop of *London*, November 25, 1313. He founded the Shrine of *St. Erkenwold*, and laid the first Stone of it himself, and in the new Fabrick built several Altars. He was a Man of Learning, as the Testimonies of it he has left behind him, prove. He enjoyed this See about three Years.

53. *Richard Newport*, Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, was then consecrated in his Room, March 26, 1317. and died August 24, 1318. And

54. *Stephen de Gravesend* was consecrated January 14. following, and presided in this See about twenty Years. He bravely opposed the Attempt made by the Archbishop to enlarge his Authority, tho' he had the Pope's special Licence, but was forced at length to submit; but this did not dismay him so, but he found the Monks of *Canterbury* to yield to the Composition of chusing the Dean of the Province in the Vacancy of the metropolitical See. He openly opposed the deposing of King *Edward II.* and refused for a Time to swear to his Son *Edward III.* He was accused and convicted of an Attempt to release King *Edward II.* from his Imprisonment, but pardoned. He died at *Stortford*, and was buried by his Uncle *Richard* in his own Cathedral, April 27, 1338.

55. *Richard Bintworth*, or *Wentworth*, Canon of *St. Paul's* was chosen, and confirmed May 23, 1338. and was consecrated at *Lambeth*, by the Bishop of *Chichester*. He was Chancellor of *England*, and died December 8, 1339. He was succeeded by

56. *Ralf Stratford*, Canon of *St. Paul's*, and Nephew to Archbishop *Stratford*, who was consecrated at *Canterbury* March 12, 1339. according to our Account. He bought a Piece of Land near *Smithfield*, called *Nobodies*, and made it a burying Place. He was born at *Stratford* upon *Avon*, where he dedicated

dedicated a Chapel to *St. Thomas*. In his Time the Roof of *St. Paul's* was burnt by Lightning. He died at *Stupenheath*, when he had fate about fourteen Years. Next to him

57. *Michael Northburg*, Doctor of Law, was chosen June 7, 1315. After he was consecrated, he gave 2000 l. towards a Monastery for *Carthusians* at *London*, which was laid out and finished by *Sir Walter Mauny*, Anno 1370. who bestowed much of his own Estate upon it. He died at *Coptford* in *Essex*, September 8, 1361.

58. *Simon Sudbury*, alias *Tibald*, succeeded him, he also was Doctor of Law. He founded a College to *St. Gregory* at *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, his native Place, from whence he took his Name. About fifteen Years after he was translated to *Canterbury*, and left his Bishoprick to

59. *William Courtney*, Bishop of *Hereford*, who also succeeded him in *Canterbury*, Anno 1381. He was Son of *Hugo Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*, and gave himself to the Study of the Law. After he went into Orders he had given him three Prebends, viz. of *Exeter*, of *Wells*, and *York*, then the Bishopricks of *Hereford*, of *London*, and *Canterbury*. His chief Actions, while he was in this See, were, he hindered the Clergy from granting the King a Subsidy in a Synod at *London*; he too hastily published the Bull of Pope *Gregory II.* against the *Florentines* at *St. Paul's Cross*, without acquainting the King, viz. *Edward III.* who so highly resented it, tho' he alledged the Pope's Command, that he was forced to revoke those Words by another's Mouth, and was hardly excused doing it with his own. He convened *John Wicliffe* by the Pope's Order in *St. Paul's Church*, but was so overawed by *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *LANCASTER*, and other great Men, that he did nothing but enjoin him Silence and all his Followers. The Duke reviled the Bishop at this Meeting, which so incensed the Citizens that they had torn the Duke to pieces, had not the Bishop interceded for him. He was made a Cardinal in 1378. according to *Walsingham*. He was translated from this See in 1375, and died July 31, 1396. He was succeeded here by

60. *Robert Braybrooke*, who was consecrated January 5, 1381. and was appointed

Chancellor of *England* in September following, but held not that Place above half a Year. He ordained that *St. Paul's Conversion* and Commemoration should be celebrated throughout his Diocese with as much Solemnity as the greatest Festivals, and that the Clergy of his Diocese should attend the Procession of those Days in their canonical Robes; he united several Chantries in his Cathedral, because the Maintenance of them single was insufficient; he retrenched the extraordinary Feastings of the Canons Residentiary, and obtained of the King that Residence in his Church should be observed according to the Use of the Church of *Salisbury*. He died August 27, 1404. and was buried in *St. Mary's Chapel*. His Body after the late Fire of *London* in 1666, was dug up, whole and uncorrupt, as if it had been lately buried: It was very light and had Hair on the Face, and is now buried in the Walls of the new Church. It was seen by many with Admiration. The Canons then chose one *Thomas Langley* to be their Bishop, October 20, but the Pope nominated

61. *Roger Walden*, at the Request of Archbishop *Arundell*, and he was made Bishop December 10, 1404. Scarce any Body ever underwent so many Vicissitudes of Fortune as this Man. From a very low and poor Condition, he was made Dean of *York*, and Treasurer of *Calais*, the King's Secretary, and high Treasurer, and then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Room of *Thomas Arundel*, who was banished; but King *Richard II.* being deposed within two Years Time he was deprived of all, and was a Bishop without a Bishoprick; for about five Years when *Thomas Arundel* being restored by King *Henry IV.* procured this Bishoprick by the Pope's Provision for him, but he would not accept of it till he had the King's License, but he enjoyed it but a Year, and died in 1405. He lies buried in the Priory of *St. Bartholomew* near *Smithfield*.

62. *Nicholas Eubweh* was then consecrated into this See at *Mortlack*, September 26, 1406. by Virtue of the Pope's Provision, and soon after declared Treasurer of *England*. He was translated hence to *Salisbury*, August 31, 1407. and then to *Bath*, October 5.

63. *Richard Gifford* was made Bishop of *Bath* Anno 1401. by the Pope's Provision, but because the King was against it, he surceased his Claim, and was made Bishop of *Worcester*, where he sate six Years, and was then translated to *London*, October 13, 1407. In the Year 1414, he preached in *Latin* before the Emperor and Cardinals at the Council of *Constance*, where Cardinal *Columna*, (who after his Election assum'd the Name of *Martin V.*) was declared sole and true Pope, he gave the first Vote for him. In this Council thirty Electors of a Pope were added to the Cardinals, of which *Richard Gifford* was one. He in the Opinion of some was designed for Pope. He gave 1000 Marks to the poor Scholars of *Burnel's-Inn*, afterward from this Bishop's Gift called *London-College* in *Oxford*. He changed the Celebration of Divine Service in *usum sancti Pauli*. into that of the Church of *Sarum*. He died August 30, 1421. and was buried between *St. Erkenwald's Shrine* and *Sir Christopher Hatton*, Chancellor of *England*.

64. *John Kemp* succeeded him: He was first Bishop of *Rocheſter*, then of *Chicheſter*, and then Bishop of *London*, February 27, 1421. From hence he was translated to *Tork*, Anno 1425. and was made Cardinal of *St. Albine*, and after twenty-eight Years went to *Canterbury*, where he sate but a Year and half before he died, which happened March 22, 1453. He gave 500 Marks to the Divinity-Schools at *Oxford*. The next in Order was

65. *William Grey*, Doctor of Law, Dean of *Tork*, made Bishop of *London* by the King's Command, without the Pope's Consent, May 26, 1426. And from thence translated to *Lincoln*, Anno 1431. While he was Bishop of *London*, he restored the College of *Thele* in *Hertfordshire* for a Master and four Canons, and made it a Cell to *Elsing-Spittle*, *London*. His Successor was

66. *Robert Fitz-bugh*, Doctor of Law, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, twice Embassador in *Germany*, once to the Pope. He was consecrated September 16, 1431. In 1434, he was sent by King *Henry VI.* to the Council of *Basil*, and soon after his Return was elected Bishop of *Ely*, but died suddenly at *St. Osib*, September 22. and

is buried under a Marble near the Bishop's Throne in *St. Paul's*. After him

67. *Robert Gilbert*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Tork*, Master of *Merton College* in *Oxford*, was by the Pope's Provision promoted to this See, and consecrated A 1435, and died in the Beginning of July 1448.

68. *Thomas Kemp*, Nephew to the Archbishop *Kemp*, one of the Proctors in the University of *Oxford*, was then made Bishop by Pope *Nickolas V.* He was consecrated in the Palace of the Archbishop of *Tork* at *Westminster*, by his Uncle *John Kemp*, then the Possessor, February 8, 1449. He enjoyed this See forty Years, and died March 28, 1489. He was buried between two Pillars in the Nave of his Church. He built the Pulpit at *Paul's-Cross*, and laid out a great deal of Money upon the Divinity-School at *Oxford*, said to be built by *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*. He founded and endowed a Chantry for one Priest at the Altar of the Holy Trinity, and the Office of Penitentiary, to which he united the Church of *Chigwell* in *Essex*, and the Prebend of *St. Pancras* for ever. He was succeeded by

69. *Richard Hill*, who was chosen by the Canons August 19, 1489. consecrated November 15. following, and sate about six Years, and is buried under a Marble in the Middle of the Nave of his Church towards the North. He had a long Controversie with *John Morton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about proving the Wills of such as at their Death had Goods in divers Dioceses, but had the worst of it, the Archbishop obtaining his Prerogative. Then

70. *Thomas Savage*, born of a knightly Family in *Cheshire*, and educated at *Cambridge*, was translated from *Rocheſter* hither by papal Provision, Anno 1496, and from hence removed to *Tork*, Anno 1501. He much enlarged and endowed the Church of *Manlefield*, the Place of his Nativity, and founded and endowed a College of secular Priests on the South-Side of it. His Heart was buried in a Chapel of the Church built by him. To him succeeded

71. *William Warham*, Doctor of Laws, who was consecrated Bishop of *London* in the Beginning of the Year 1502, in which he appropriated the Church of *Wethersfield* in *Essex*, to the collegiate Church of *Stoke*

by *Clare*, and at the End of 1504, was translated to *Canterbury*, after which he was made Keeper of the Great Seal, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, which great Office he held twelve Years. He was Archbishop twenty-eight Years, and died *August 22, 1532.*

72. *William Barnes*, or *Berons*, *Custos Rotulorum*, brought up at *Oxford*, succeeded him, and was consecrated Bishop of *London* at the Beginning of 1505, and died about the End of the same Year. And

73. *Richard Fitz-James*, Doctor of Laws, and Bishop of *Chichester*, succeeded him. He was of a noble Family in *Somersetshire*, educated at *Merton College* in *Oxford*, where he was Master, and built a handsome Lodge for himself and his Successors. He was made Bishop of *Rocheſter* in 1496, of *Chicheſter* in 1504, and removed hither in 1506. He laid out a great deal of Money in repairing *St. Mary's* in *Oxford*, and *St. Paul's* in *London*, and was a Cofounder with his Brother *Sir John Fitz-James* of the School-house of *Brewton* in *Somersetshire*. He died in the Year 1521, and is buried in his own Cathedrals between two Pillars under a Marble near the Belfrey towards the North, destroyed by the Fire in 1561.

74. *Cuthbert Tonſtall*, Doctor of Laws, educated at *Cambridge*, *Custos Rotulorum*, and of the Privy Seal, was consecrated in the Room of *Richard Fitz-James*, *October 19, 1522.* and was translated to *Durham*, *March 25, 1530.* He was a very famous Man for his Skill in the learned Languages and Mathematicks, and was a profound Divine. He was ſucceeded by.

75. *John Stokesley*, educated at *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, who being returned from *Rome*, whether he had been ſent Embaſſador about the King's Divorce, had this Biſhoprick beſtowed on him. He was enthroned on *July 19, 1530* and was buried in *St. Mary's Chapel*. Next to him comes

76. *Edmund Bonner*, that bloody Perſecutor, who in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, burnt ſo many pious and holy Perſons of both Sexes. He is ſaid to be a Baſtard by one *Savage* a Prieſt, and another Man's Wife. He was of *Broadgate-Hall* in *Oxford*, where he was made Doctör. At the Beginning of the Reformation he ſeem'd not

averse to the purer Way, and was preferred by *Cromwell* himſelf. He was Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, Commiſſary or Delegate in Archbishop *Cranmer's* Court, and Biſhop of *Hereford*, and thence he was made Biſhop of *London*; before his Conſecration to that See *April 3, 1540.* He wrote a Preface to *Gardiner's Oration de Verâ Obedientiâ*, in which he condemned the Primacy of the Pope, approved the Divorce, and pronounced the Vows of Monks to be ſuperſtitious. After the Death of the King he behaved himſelf very remiſs, negligently, and ſluggiſhly in all Matters of Reformation, and was often admoniſhed of it by the King's Counſellors. And being to preach at *Paul's-Croſs*, he did it ſo coldly, and omitted what he was chiefly ordered to dwell upon, ſo that he was imprifon'd and deprived, *October 1, 1549.* Upon the Acceſſion of *Queen Mary* he was reſtored, and by her made Maſter of the Slaughter-house, in which he acquitted himſelf ſo well, that 'tis obſervable he order'd more to be burnt in his Dioceſe than all the Biſhops in *England* had done: And *Hooper*, who accuſed him to the King's Counſellors, muſt therefore be the firſt of them. This bloody Hangman ſuffer'd nothing in *Queen Elizabeth's* Time but the Loſs of his Biſhoprick: For in that he was imprifon'd, it only preſerved him from being ſtoned as he went along the Streets: Neither indeed could it be call'd Imprifonment, ſince he lived as well as ever, and had Gardens and Orchards to walk in. He died *September 5, 1569.* and was buried among Thieves and Cut-throats in *Barking-Church Yard*.

77. *Nicholas Ridley*, one of the Commiſſioners that deprived him the firſt Time, was appointed *Bonner's* Succeſſor in his firſt Deprivation. He was of an ancient and noble Family in *Northumberland*, bred up at School at *Newcaſtle*, ſent from thence to *Cambridge*, where he was made Doctör of Divinity, and Maſter of *Pembroke Hall*, and Biſhop of *Rocheſter* in the firſt of *Edward VI.* on *September 5, 1547.* He was alſo ſome Time Fellow of *Univerſity College* in *Oxford*. After *Bonner's* Deprivation he was unluckily translated from *Rocheſter* to *London*. Upon *Queen Mary's* coming to the Crown, in that *Ridley* had accepted the Place of the

beloved *Bonner*, and of his own Accord resolutely opposed *Queen Mary's* Title, &c. 'Twas resolved, that *Ridley* must suffer. And accordingly after a long and learned Disputation at *Oxford*, in which he strenuously defended the Doctrine of *Christ*, he was burnt at *Oxford* with *Latimer*, October 16, 1555.

73. *Edmund Grindall*, upon the second Deprivation of *Bonner*, was made Bishop of *London* by *Queen Elizabeth*. He was a Native of *St. Brees* in *Cumberland*, and a Student of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow, Proctor, and Master. He was Chaplain to Bishop *Ridley*, and then to the King. In *Queen Mary's* Reign he was a voluntary Exile in *Germany*, but upon *Queen Elizabeth's* Accession obtain'd this Bishoprick. He was consecrated to the See of *London*, December 21, 1559. translated to *Tork*, May 20, 1570. and thence to *Canterbury*. Next to him in this See was

79. *Edwyn Sands*, Doctor of Divinity, Master of *St. Catharine-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and Vice-Chancellor when *Queen Jane* was proclaimed, for which he was imprisoned; but by the Intercession of Friends being released, he fled into *Germany*, and continued there all *Queen Mary's* Reign. Upon his Return in *Queen Elizabeth's* Time he was made Bishop of *Worcester*, December 21, 1559. and translated to *London*, July 13, 1570. and six Years after to *Tork*. He was succeeded in the Bishoprick of *London* by

80. *John Elmer*, descended of a good Family in *Norfolk*, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Cambridge*, Archdeacon of *Lincoln*. He was consecrated March 24, 1576. and made the Queen's Almoner in 1588. He was a learned and judicious Man, but no Lover of the Puritan Faction, who as little affected him. He died at *Fulham*, June 3, 1594. and was buried in the East-Part of his Church. His Successor was

81. *Richard Fletcher*, D. D. Fellow of *Corpus Christi* in *Cambridge*, Dean of *Peterborough*, King's Chaplain, and Bishop of *Bristol*, December 14, 1589. From thence he was translated to *Worcester*, February 1593, and soon after hither. He died suddenly in his Palace at *London*; for he was well and dead in a Quarter of an Hour, June 15.

1596. He fell into the Queen's Displeasure by marrying a second Wife the Lady *Baker*, and is said to have died in a Discontent by smoking Tobacco immoderately. He was buried in his own Church. The next Bishop was

82. *Richard Bancroft*, D. D. of *Jesus-College* in *Cambridge*, preferred to the See of *London*, and consecrated May 8, 1597. was made a Privy Counsellor to King *James*, and Chancellor of *Oxford*. He was a Man of singular Wisdom, and very zealous in the Defence both of Church-Liberties, and Discipline. He was translated to *Canterbury*, December 1604, and died of the Stone, November 2, 1610. And

83. *Richard Vaughan* succeeded him in *London*. He was Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of *Bangor*, then of *Chester*, and then of *London*, January 1604. He died March 30, 1607. and was buried in *Thomas Kemp's* Chapel, one of his Predecessors. He was Chaplain and Cousin to Bishop *Elmer*, a very deserving Man, and noted for his Learning, Readiness in Preaching, and other Gifts.

84. *Thomas Raves*, D. D. Dean of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, consecrated Bishop of *Gloucester*, March 17, 1604. was translated to *London*, May 19, 1607. and died December 14, 1609. and was buried near *Kemp's* Chapel. And was succeeded by

85. *George Abbot*, D. D. Dean of *Winchester*. He was was first Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Conventry*, and in a Month's Time was preferred to this Church about the End of January 1609. Neither did he sit here, but in a Year after was made Archbishop of *Canterbury*. After his Translation

86. *John King*, D. D. Student, and afterward Dean of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, and Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, whose Grandfather was *Robert King*, the first Bishop of *Oxford's* Brother, was consecrated into the See of *London*, September 8, 1611. He was a Man of solid Gravity and Piety, and of such an excellent Volubility of Tongue, as well as Invention, that King *James* called him *The King of Preachers*. He died March 30, 1621. and was buried in the South-Isle of his Cathedral over-against the Quire.

87. *George Montaigne*, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded him. He was translated from *Lincoln* hither, July 20, 1621. but continued

here no longer than 1627, when he was removed to *Durham*, and three Months after to the Archbishoprick of *York*, where he sate but one Year, or thereabouts, and then dying, gave Place to Dr. *Samuel Harsenet*.

88. Dr. *William Laud*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, succeeded him in this Diocese, in which while he presided he was chosen Chancellor of *Oxford*, and furnished the Library there with 1300 *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, and *Persian* Manuscripts, and choice Antiquities, procured the University a new Charter, and composed it a Body of excellent Statutes. He procured of King *Charles I.* the Gift of many Improvements in *Ireland*. In 1630, he set upon the Repair of *St. Paul's*, allowing not only a great Sum to begin it, but engaging to pay 500 *l.* a-year to the carrying it on so long as he was Bishop of *London*, which happened to be but about four Years when he was removed to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, among whose Archbishops you may find a more large Description of him. His Successor was

89. Dr. *William Juxon*, a Civilian. He was elected Bishop of *Hereford*, but this See being vacant by the Promotion of Dr. *Laud*, he was elected to this See before his Consecration there. He was soon after made one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and in 1635, Lord Treasurer, which Place he held till 1641, when he suffered by the Rebels as other Bishops did. In 1648, he attended his Majesty in his most disconsolate Condition, and was with him on the Scaffold when he was beheaded, after which he retired to his Manor of *Little Compton* in *Gloucestershire*, where he dwelt for the most Part, tho' with no small Disturbance, till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when he was repossessed of this See till September 20, 1660. and was then translated to *Lambeth*, being made Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

90. *Gilbert Sheldon*, D. D. succeeded him, and tho' he was a Man of a generous Spirit, yet remained so little a while Bishop of this See, that he did little remarkable, but following his Predecessor to *Canterbury*, where he was chosen Chancellor of *Oxford*, did wonderful Things for that University, of which see his Life among the Archbishops of *Canterbury*. He sate in this See not quite three Years, and was translated August 31, 1663. to *Canterbury*.

91. *Humphrey Henchman*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, succeeded him, and was about the same Time made Almoner, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council. He died October 1675. and was buried in the Parish-Church of *Fulham*. He was for his Wisdom and Prudence much valued by King *Charles II.* whose Escape after the Battle of *Worcester*, he admirably well managed, especially when his Majesty came in a Disguise near *Salisbury*. He built the Chapel in the Bishop's Palace in *Aldersgate street*, now called *London-House*.

92. *Henry Compton*, D. D. Bishop of *Oxford*, succeeded him. He was the youngest Son of *Spencer Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*. He was a very grave and pious Person, a zealous Promoter of the Church and Clergy's Interest. He pulled down a large ruined Church at *Pleshy* in *Essex*, and built a neat Parish-Church, large enough for the Inhabitants, almost at his own Charge, and was a great Benefactor to the Protestant Refugees of Foreign Parts. He died at *Fulham*, and lies buried under a plain Stone in the Church-yard there.

93. Dr. *John Robinson* succeeded him, and is the present Bishop. He has already signalized himself by several Embassies into the Northern Kingdoms, and for being one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Peace at *Utrecht*, and is daily rendering himself more eminent to the Clergy in general, and to the University of *Oxford* in particular, which makes him loved and desired.

*The Monasteries in and about the City of London,
and the Suburbs thereof.*

1. **T**HE *Minorities*, from whence the Street called the *Minorities* takes its Name, being a Monastery of Nuns of the Order of *St. Clare*, founded by *Edmund Earl of Lancaster, Leicester. and Derby*, Brother to *King Edward I.* in 1293. They were brought out of *France* by the Instigation of the *Lady Blanch*, Wife to the said *Edmund*. *Pope Boniface VIII.* by his Bull exempted this House from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, as it continued to the Suppression, when *Dame Elizabeth Savage*, the last Abbess of it, surrendered it to *King Henry VIII.* It was then valued at 318 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* *Dugd.* 342 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *Speed.* and 418 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* per *Ann. Stow.*

The Site of this Nunnery was by Act of Parliament, granted to *John Clarke*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, and his Successors for ever, to be held of the Crown by Fealty and a Payment of the yearly Rent of 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per *Ann.* by equal Portions at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day* into the King's Court of Augmentations.

2. *St. Mary Graces, or New-Abbey.* This House was founded by *King Edward III.* who having in a Tempest at Sea been in great Peril of drowning, vowed to build a Monastery to God and the *Lady of Grace*, if through God's Grace he came safe to Land; which accordingly obtaining, he founded a Monastery for an Abbot and Monks of the *Cistercian* Order in the Church-yard of the Holy Trinity within *Aldgate*, (which *John Corey*, Clerk, had purchased to bury such in as died of the Plague in 1348.) and endowed it with all those Messuages, with their Appurtenances on *Tower-Hill*, which he had from *John Corey*, in pure and perpetual Alms. *William de S. Cruce*, late Abbot of *Gerendon*, of the *Cistercian* Order, was at the King's Desire made the first Abbot of this House. This King gave this

Abbey the Name of *Eastminster*, and afterward gave the Manors of *Gravesend, Leybourne*, and others, with the Advowsons of their Churches to it, all which were, after some Time, confirmed to the said Abbot and Monks by *King Richard II.* *Reg.* 22. upon Condition, That they should pray for his Soul alive and dead, his Grandfather, &c. This House continued in great Prosperity till the Dissolution by *King Henry VIII.* *Reg.* 30, 1539. when it was surrendered to the Crown, being then valued at 546 *l.* 4 *s.* *Dugd.* 602 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* per *Ann. Speed.*

The Site of this Abbey was granted by *King Henry* to *Sir Arthur Darcy*, Knt. who pulled it quite down; but of later Times there was a large Storehouse, built for Victuals, and convenient Ovens made for baking of Bisket for the Royal Navy, and it continues the Victualing-Office for the King's Ships to this Day.

3. *Trinity-Christ's-Church* within *Aldgate*. This Priory was founded by *Queen Maud*, Consort of *King Henry I.* in the Place where *Surcedar* had some Time before began to erect a Church, in Honour of the Cross and *St. Mary Magdalen*. *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by whose Advice the Queen had erected this House, was farther instrumental in the Endowment, and persuaded her Majesty, by the Grant and Confirmation of the King, to make this Church of *Christ* within the Walls of *London*, to be free and acquitted from the Subjection to any other Person or Church except the Bishop of *London*, and Church of *St. Paul*, to the Honour of God, and the Canons Regular, which she had established there under *Norman*, the first Prior, for ever; for the Redemption of their Souls, and of their Parents. By the same Charter that devout Queen gave to the Prior and Canons the

Gate called *Aldgate*, and the Soke thereunto belonging, with all the Customs, as she held the same, and two Parts of the Revenues and Rents of the City of *Exeter*, (which Mr. *Stow* calls 25 l. Blanks) with a Command that the Canons shall well, peaceably, and freely possess those Lands with all their Customs and Liberties.

This Priory soon after its building became so eminent for the strict Devotion of the Monks that not only certain Burgesses of *London*, the Progeny of those Knights which King *Edgar* had made a Guild, call'd the *Knighten Guild*, (before spoken of in the *Portoken Ward*) surrendered all their Lands to it, and became Members of that holy Society, but divers Kings, Queens, Nobles, and others, endowed it with large Possessions, that it surpassed all the other Priories in *London* and *Middlesex* in Lands and Ornaments, and so continued to the Dissolution, when it was surrendered by the Prior *Nicholas Hancock* to King *Henry VIII.* by Composition, (but for how much we find not) and given by that Prince with the Church, Lands, and Plate to Sir *Thomas Audley*, then Lord Chancellor, and lately created Lord *Walden*. After his Death this Priory passed by Marriage with *Margaret*, the Heiress of the said Lord, to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, who residing in it, it was from him called *Dukes-Place*. His Son *Thomas Earl of Suffolk*, by the said *Margaret* sold it to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, who built the Church there, and continue still Lords of the Manor and Patrons of the Church.

4. *Papey*, a Fraternity or Brotherhood of *St. Charity* and *St. John* the Evangelist, for poor Priests called *Papes*, founded in 1430, by *William Oliver*, *William Barnaby*, and *John Scafford*, Chantry-Priests in *London*, for a Master, two Wardens, certain Chaplains, Chantry-Priests, Conducts, and other Brethren and Sisters that should be admitted into the Church of *Augustine Papey in the Wall*. These Brethren being lame and poor, were allowed Chambers, Bread, Drink, and Coals, and an old Man and his Wife to serve them, and keep the House clean. This Brotherhood was suppressed (among others) in King *Edward VI.*'s Reign, and their House became the Dwelling successively of Mr.

Morris of Essex, Sir *Francis Walsingham*, principal Secretary of State, Mr. *Borret of Essex*, and others.

5. *St. Mary Spittle*, a Priory and Hospital founded by *Walter Brune*, Sheriff of *London*, and *Rosia* his Wife for Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, *William of St. Mary Church*, Bishop of *London*, dedicated it to the Honour of *Jesus Christ*, and his Mother the *Virgin Mary*. This Hospital was endowed with several Lands and Tenements in and about the City of *London* by the said Founders, and *Walter* the Alderman, *William de Ely*, *John Bloundy*, and *Wymarke de Elbe-gate* were Benefactors to it. King *Edward I.* also for the Health of his Soul gave and granted to this Hospital two Messuages and divers Acres of Land in *Shafford*, with the Advowsons of that Church, and *Wogbenersb*, *Puttenham*, and *Duntisfield* in the Diocese of *Winchester*, and gave them License to appropriate the said Churches, and hold them to themselves and Successors, in perpetual Alms. The Priors of this House were elected by the Bishops of *London*.

The Priory of *Bykenacre*, in the Parish of *Danbury* in the County of *Essex*, founded by King *Henry II.* with the Manor and Church, and their Appurtenances, the Building being much decayed, and the House desolate, one Canon only being left, was by King *Henry VII.* given to the Prior and Convent of this Hospital and their Successors for ever, and *Richard Fitz-James*, Bishop of *London*, appropriated it to them, upon Condition, that they should maintain one Chaplain, a regular Priest, and one of the Brethren of their own House, who should continually reside there, to pray for the Souls of the Kings *Henry II.* and *VII.*

This House was a Place of great Relief to the Needy; for there were standing at the Suppression thereof 180 Beds for the Poor well furnished; but Hospitals, tho' always necessary and commendable among the Reformed as well as Catholicks, fell with the Monasteries, and this was dissolved with others by King *Henry VIII.* who found the yearly Value to be 478 l. 6 s. 6 d. *Dugd.* 557 l. 14 s. 10 d. *Speed.* *William Meyer* then Prior, surrendered it, and had a Pension of 80 l. per Ann. allowed him during Life. King *Henry VIII.* gave the Site of it, with

with the Church and all its Appurtenances, to *Stephen Vaughan*, Esq; from whose Family it passed by Marriage to the *St. Johns*, Earls of *Bullingbrooke*.

6. *St. Helens* Priory, an House of black Nuns or *Benedictines*, founded by *William Fitz William*, a Goldsmith, by the Licence of *Alard*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and the Chapter of the same Church, who had then the Patronage of the Church, to which the Priory was annexed. *William de Basing*, one of the Sheriffs of London in 2 *Edward II.* was a great Benefactor to this Priory, augmenting both the Revenues and Buildings. *Reginald Kentwood*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, with his Chapter, made several Constitutions for the Nuns of this House in 1439. These Nuns were called *Black*; because all their Habit, viz. a Coat, Cloak, Cowl, and Veil were black. This Priory was surrendered to King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 30. and was then valued at 314 l. 2 s. 6 d. per Ann. Dugd. 376 l. 6 s. per Ann. Speed. King *Henry VIII.* gave the Site of this Priory and Church to *Richard Williams*, alias *Cromwell*, who either had it for a Time only, or for Life, which not long after ended; for King *Edward VI.* granted it to the Bishops of London, and Queen *Mary* confirmed it; but it seems it was not long after granted back and settled on the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who are now Patrons of the Church, which is now made Parochial, and Ordinaries of the Place. The Nuns Hall and other Houses belonging to it, was purchased by the Leather-sellers, and is now made their common Hall.

7. *St. Augustine's* Priory, founded by *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, Anno 1253. and again rebuilt in 1351. by another of his Name. He died in 1361, and was buried in the Quire. *Reginald Cobham* was a Benefactor to the Monks of this House, giving them his Messuage. Many Nobles and Persons of Eminence were buried in this Priory-Church, of which Mr. *Stow* gives us a long Catalogue. The Monks of this Order, (says Dr. *Fuller*) were esteemed great and able Disputants, and are still remembred for this Excellency in *Oxford*, where the Act performed by the Candidates for their Master's Degree is

called *Keeping of Augustines*. Their Habit was a long Gown with broad Sleeves, a fine Cloath Hood, and under them either black or white Garments, over which they had a leathern Girdle fastened with an ivory Clasp. This House was surrendered to King *Henry VIII.* November 12, Reg. 13. and was then valued at 57 l. *Stow*. 57 l. 5 s. per Ann. Dugd.

8. *St. Anthony's* Hospital, some Time a Cell to *St. Anthony* of *Vienne* in *France*, granted to them by King *Henry II.* but afterward made independent on it, was founded for a Master, two Priests, a School-master, and twelve poor Men. The School and Alms-houses stood near it. King *Henry VI.* was very bountiful to this House, giving to the Master (who was then Dr. *John Carpenter*) and his Brethren, and their Successors for ever, the Manor of *Poinington*, and certain Pensions out of *Milburn*, *Burnworth*, *Charlton*, and *Up-wimbourn* in *Hampshire* towards the Maintenance of five Scholars educated at *Eaton* and *Oxford*. King *Edward IV.* granted them a Licence to have Proctors, Choristers, and other Servants, like the Prior and Convent of *St. Anthony* of *Vienne*, and annexed their Hospital to the Chapel of *St. George* at *Windso*r. This Hospital was valued at the Suppression, at 55 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. *Windso*r College is said to have lost by the Dissolution of this House 1000 Marks in the Profit made by *St. Anthony's* Pigs, and the University of *Oxford* some of its best Scholars by the Decay of the School, which was remarkable for sending of the ripest Youths to it, of which Sir *Thomas Moor*, and the Archbishops *Whitgift* and *Heath* were.

9. *St. Lawrence Pountney*, or *Poultney*, a College of *Jesus* and *Corpus Christi*, for a Master and twelve Chaplains, founded by *John Poultney*, Mayor, and confirmed by King *Edward III.* Reg. 20. who had the Year before, viz. July 1, 1345. granted Licence to the said *John* to give and assign to the said Custos and Chaplains, celebrating Divine Service in the said Church, the Advowsons of the Churches of *Napton*, *West-Tilbury*, *Chewle*, and *Spelhurst*. This College at the Suppression was valued at 97 l. 17 s. 11 d. per Ann. being surrendered to King *Ed.*

Edward VI. and the Church being left standing was made Parochial, as it now remains.

10. *Jesur Commons*, a College of Priests well furnished with Brass, Pewter, Napery, and Plate; as also with a fair Library well stored with Books; all which were given to a certain Number of Priests, that should have their Commons there, and as one left his Place by Death or otherwise, another should be admitted into his Room. But this Order (as Mr. Stow tells us) being discontinued for about thirty Years before he wrote his Survey, the College was dissolved and turned into Tenements. This College stood near *Elbow-Lane* in *Downgate Ward*.

11. The Friery of the Brethren, *De Pœnitentiâ Jesu Christi*, or *Fratrum de Sacca*, situate on the South-Side of *Lothbury*. It had been formerly a Synagogue of the Jews, but being defaced by the Londoners, who riotously fell upon and murdered 700 of them for their Extortion, these *Frates de Sacca* got into Possession of it. They were an Order of begging Friers, derived out of the *Franciscans*. It was instituted for such married Persons as desired to do Penance, by St. Francis, and confirmed by Pope Nicholas IV. They were called *Frates de Pœnitentiâ*, or *sacca*; because they wore Sackcloth in Token of Repentance. They had Wives called *Sorores de Pœnitentiâ*, but were obliged by their Profession to abstain from them certain Days in every Week. These Friers flourished some Time in England, and had many good Scholars, being encouraged and protected by King John, and Eleanor the Queen to King Edward I. but the Council of Lyons having decreed, That there should from thenceforth be but four Orders of begging Friers, *Dominicans*, *Minorites*, *Carmelites*, and *Augustines*; the Friers of the Sack were discouraged, and soon came to nothing, and Robert Lord Fitzwalter obtained of King Edward I. that they might assign their House and Chapel to him to join to his Mansion.

12. *Elsing-Spittle*, which stands in *Gay Spur-Lane*, where of old Time was a Nunnery, which being much decayed and uninhabited, William Elsing, Mercer, Anno 1329. laid the Foundation of an Hospital in the Place of it for the Sustentation of 100 blind Men,

to whom he gave several Houses in St. *Alphage*, *Aldermanbury*, &c. The same William afterwards turned this Hospital into a Priory of Canons Regular, and became the first Prior of it himself. His Son Elsing gave 12 l. per Ann. to it for the finding of three Priests. The Patronage of it was in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who united the Church of *Aldermanbury* to it, but upon Condition that the Dean and Chapter should prefer the Rector of the Hospital and first and second Priests.

This Hospital consisted at first of a Rector and four secular Priests, besides poor miserable People, but afterwards the Founder, by Licence of the Dean and Chapter, and Consent of the Bishop of London, changed the said secular Priests into Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, to be governed by a Prior, who was to preside over five Canons. William Grey, Bishop of London, who was the Patron and Ordinary of the College of *Thele* in *Hertfordshire*, consisting of a Master and four Chaplains, finding that the Masters of the said College had suffered much of the Lands to be lost, obtained a Licence of King Henry VI. to unite it with this Priory of *Elsing-Spittle*, to provide two Canons Regular in the Church of *Thele*, and three in the said Priory, to pray for the Souls of the Founders. This Priory, which was surrendered 22 Hen. VIII. was then valued at 193 l. 15 s. 5 d. per Ann. Dugd. 293 l. 13 s. 11 d. Speed. 'Tis now converted into *Sion College*, which see.

13. *St. James in the Wall*, a little Cell belonging to the Abbey of *Garendon* in *Leicestershire*, which furnished this House with certain Chaplains out of their Monks. William de Lion was a Hermite here. Near this Cell was a Well called *Monks-Well*, which still gives a Name to *Monks-Well*, (or as 'tis now corruptly called *Mugwell*) Street near *Cripplegate*. This Hermitage was purchased of King Edward VI. by William Lamb a Gentleman of the King's Chapel, who gave it with other Tenements to the Cloathworkers of London, to have a Minister to say Divine Service. They were valued then at 50 l. per Ann. He died in 1577. From him it is now called *Lambs-Chapel*.

14. *St. Giles*, a Fraternity or Brotherhood of our blessed Lady, *Corpus Christi* and St.

Giles,

Giles, founded by Queen *Maud*, Wife to King *Henry I.* and repaired by *John Bilawier*, 5 *Edward III.* In the Church of *St. Giles* King *Henry V.* founded another Brotherhood to *St. Giles* in *White-Cross-street*, in the Place where formerly had been an Hospital of the *French Order* of *St. Giles*, which the King, who had the Patronage of it, suppressing, gave the Lands belonging to it to the said Brotherhood, for the Relief of the Poor.

15. *St. Martin le Grand*, in *Aldersgate-street*, a fair large College of a Dean and secular Canons or Priests, founded by *Ingilricus* and *Edwardus*, (or *Gerardus*) his Brother, Anno 1056, and confirmed by *William* the Conqueror, by his Charter dated 1068. Reg. 2. by which he exempts them from all Ecclesiastical and Temporal Jurisdiction, and gives them the Privilege of Sanctuary to save harmless and defend all such Persons as being guilty of Treasons, Felonies, Trespasses, Murders, &c. should fly thither for Safety. *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, repaired this College at a great Expence in 1367. *Edmund Hemenhale*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, founded a Chantry in it. King *Henry VII.* Reg. 18. gave this College or Church of *St. Martins* with the Sanctuary, and all its Prebends, Advowsons, Canonries, and all other its Gifts to the Monastery of *St. Peters Westminster*, to which Church it was continued after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when it was made a Bishop's See, and after when it was converted into a collegiate Church, as it now remains, and is preserved a distinct Liberty within the City of *London*, to which the Sheriffs Power extends not; but all Processes executed therein are directed to the Constable of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, in their Liberty of *St. Martin le Grand*, *London*. This Liberty being without the Jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor or Sheriffs of *London*, the Inhabitants have a Court of their own within their own Precincts, of which they have a Steward or Judge, with Attornies attending it, and a Prison, to which such as are convicted or arrested, are committed. Foreigners may dwell and use their Trades here. The Deans of the College were anciently the Patrons of these

Churches in *London*, viz. *St. Alphage*, *St. Anne's Aldersgate*, and *St. Katharine's Coleman-street*, which Queen *Mary* gave to the Bishops of *London*, and their Successors; *St. Nicholas Coleabbey*, which Queen *Elizabeth* gave Mr. *Reve* and Mr. *Evelin*, and their Heirs; *St. Botolphs Aldersgate*, and *St. Leonard Foster-Lane*, which now are in the Church of *Westminster*.

16. *Grey Friars*, or *Franciscans*, so called from their grey Garments which they wore. They came out of *Italy* in 1224. (8 *Henry III*) and five of them arriving at *London*, were entertained some Time by the preaching Friars in *Oldbourn*, and afterward by *John Travers*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in his own House. At length *John Ewen*, Mercer, purchased a void Plot of Ground near *St. Nicholas's Shambles* in *Farringdon Ward* within, and with the Help of other Benefactors, erected them a Friary there, most at his own Charge, and appropriating the same to the Commonalty of *London*, became himself a Lay-Brother in it. Queen *Margaret*, Wife to King *Edward I.* was a great Benefactor to this Priory and Church, as were also *John de Dreux*, Earl of *Britain* and *Richmond*, and divers Mayors, Aldermen, and others. In the Church of this Monastery were buried four Queens, four Dutcheßes, four Countesses, one Duke, two Earls, eight Barons, and thirty-five Knights. At the Suppression it was valued at 32 l. 19 s. 10 d. p. r. Ann. Speed. and the Church was made Parochial.

17. *Black Friars*, so called from their Habit, which was a black plained Cloak with a black Hood; but they had three other Names, viz. *Dominicans*, from *St. Dominick* their Founder, *Preaching-Friers*, given them by Pope *Innocent III.* from their Office, and in *France*, *Jacobins*; because their first Convent was in *St. James's-Street*. They came into *England* about Anno 1221. being twelve in Number, and had their first House in *Holbourn* near the *Old Temple*; but *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, having obtained two Lanes near *Baynards-Castle*, and the Tower of *Montfichet*, caused the same to be demolished, and with the Stones built them a new Church, to which they removed out of *Holbourn*. King *Edward I.* and his Queen *Eleanor*, were great Benefactors

factors to this new erected Priory, by whom it was so much enlarged that divers Parliaments, and other great Meetings were holden in it. This Priory enjoyed many large Privileges, needless here to recire; because they are abolished with the dissolved Priory, all but Freedom from Arrests by the Lord Mayor or Sheriffs of London, which is retained at this Day. It was valued at the Suppression at 104 l. 15 s. 5 d. per Ann. Speed.

18. *St. Bartholomew's Priory*, standing on the East Side of *Duck Lane* in *Smithfield*, founded by one *Rahere*, a pleasant, witty Gentleman, called then the *King's Minstrel*, about Anno 1102. for Canons of *St. Augustine*, of whom he became the first Prior, and governed them twenty-two Years. King *Henry I.* granted to *Rahere* and his Canons of this Church, and to the Poor of the said Hospital, many great Privileges and Immunities, and among the rest a Fair upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *St. Bartholomew's Festival*, and confirmed to them all the Lands and Churches given to them by other Benefactors. This Priory being much decayed by Time, was in a Manner new built, and the Offices and Lodgings repaired by Prior *Bolton*, in 1410. It was surrendered to King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 30. and was then valued at 653 l. 15 s. per Ann. Dugd. 757 l. 8 s. 4 d. Speed. and given to *Richard Lord Rich*, in free Socage, and to his Heirs, which Queen *Elizabeth* confirmed to them.

Katharine, Widow of *William Hardell*, by the Grant of King *Henry III.* built herself a Recluse or Ancherage near the Chapel of this Priory twenty Foot square, where she spent the rest of her Life in humble Devotion and Solitude.

The Hospital belonging to this Priory was refounded by King *Henry VIII.* who gave 500 Marks per Ann. for the Relief of sick and infirm Persons, and by the additional Benefactions of many charitable Persons, it is now become an excellent Provision for sick, wounded, and diseased Persons, which it receives from all Parts of *England*, furnishes with all Necessaries so long as they continue there under Cure, and restores many to their former Health and Strength. We are informed that some Years above 2000 have been so cured.

It is a large and spacious Building containing seventeen Wards, each of them having in them from twelve to twenty-three Beds for diseased People, and such as are cut of the Stone. It has been lately repaired and beautified, with a fine Frontispiece towards *Smithfield*, having the Figure of King *Henry VIII.* in a Nich, and of two Cripples on the Pediment.

19. *White-Friers*, or *Carmelites*, having their first Name from their Habit, and the other from Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*, where they built their first Chapel. They came first into *England* about the Year 1243, and had their first House at *Newenden* in *Kent*. Sir *Richard Grey*, Knt. Ancestor of the Lord *Gray of Codnor*, soon after built them a Priory in *London* on the South Side of *Fleetstreet*, between the new *Temple* and *Salisbury-Court* in *Faringdon Ward* without. King *Edward I.* gave the Ground, and *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*, new built it in 1350. Sir *Robert Knolles*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Banbury*, was a great Builder in this Monastery, and lies buried in the Body of the Church, as were also *Robert Mascall*, Bishop of *Hereford*; *Stephen Pathington*, Bishop of *St. David's*; many Nobles, Knights, and Esquires in other Parts of it. It was valued at the Suppression at 26 l. 7 s. 3 d. per Annum.

20. The *Temple*, called in our Writers the *New Temple*; because before the building of this House in *Fleetstreet*, the Knights Templers had an House in *Oldbourn*, built as some Authors assert, by *Mulmuthus Canwallo*, a *British King*; but this *New Temple* was founded by the Knights Templers in the Reign of King *Henry II.* and dedicated to the Virgin by *Heraclius* Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, in 1185. It was a military Order, begun by *Hugo de Paganis*, and eight others, who having made their Vow to the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, *Baldwin II.* gave them an House near the Temple of *Solomon*, from whence they took their Name of *Templers*, or *Knights of the Temple*. It was the Design of their Institution to defend the Pilgrims, who came to visit *Christ's Sepulchre*, and the Temple of *Jerusalem* from the cruel Insults and Plunderings of Infidels. Their Habit was ordered by the Council of *Troy* in *Champaign* to be white, and Pope *Eugenius* ordered a red Cross to be set on their Cloaks.

Cloaks. They flourished so much at first, that they had, in Process of Time, 5000 Houses or Convents, richly endowed, but by their Prosperity growing insolent, they refused to submit to the Patriarch of Jerusalem, plundered the Christians as well as Infidels, and betrayed Frederick II. into the Hands of the Souldan of Egypt, which, with other Crimes, being proved against them before Commissioners appointed by Pope Clement V. and King Philip the Fair, their whole Order was abolished by the Council of Vienna, Anno 1312. The Great Master, James Molai was burnt at Paris, and divers others of them were executed in other Places; but all denied the Crimes laid to their Charge; and Molai with his last Breath cited the Pope to appear before God's Tribunal within 40 Days, to answer for this Action; which accordingly happened. This Order hereupon was disannulled in England; and the Knights of this House being condemned to perpetual Penance, were sent into Monasteries, where they behaved themselves modestly. This House, with all the Lands belonging to it in the City and Suburbs, was given to *Aumer de Valence*, Earl of Pembroke, by Edward II. with Remainder to the King and his Heirs; by which Entail it came again to King Edward III. who gave it to the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John Baptist of Jerusalem*, as the said Council had ordered. These Knights soon after granted the said House to the Students of the Common Law, who have held it ever since, as we have shewn above.

21. *St. Mary Overies*, at first an House of Sisters, founded by a Maiden, named *Mary*, who left them for their Maintenance the Profits of the Ferry over the *Thames* before the Bridge was built. This House for Women was afterwards converted into a College of Priests by a noble Lady, named *Swithin*. They built a Wooden Bridge over the *Thames*, and kept it in Repair, till a Benefactor was found, who built another of Stone. In 1106 this Church was turned into a Monastery of Canons Regular by *William Pont de le Arch* and *William Daumey*, Norman Knights; but they were hardly settled, when *William Giffard*, Bishop of *Winchester*, brought in Secular Canons. King

Hen. I by his Charter, gave them the Church of *St. Margaret's, Southwark*, which King *Stephen* confirmed, and gave them *William Pont de le Arch's* House by *Dowgate*. Divers of the Families of the Earls of *Warren* and *Mawbrays* were Benefactors to this Priory, and *Cicely*, Countess of *Hereford*, gave them her Lands at *Ketebrooke*. All which King *John* and *Richard*, Bishop of *Winchester* confirmed. It was valued at the Suppression at 624 l. 6 s. 6 d. per ann. *Dugdale*.

22. *St. Thomas's Hospital*, first founded by *Richard*, Prior of *Bermondsey*, in the *Sellerer's* Ground, against the Wall of the Monastery, in 1213. He named it an Almshouse, or Alms-house, for Converts and poor Children; but *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, ann. 1215, converted it into a Priory for Canons Regular, and so increased the Rents, that they amounted to 344 l. per ann. yet to hold of the Abbot of *Bermondsey*, as it continued to the Year 1428; at which Time the Master of the Hospital made an Agreement with the Abbot for all his Lands to be independent at a certain Rent. This Hospital was surrendered to King *Henry VIII.* Regn. 30. when the Visitors found the Value to be 266 l. 17 s. 6 d. per annum.

King *Edward VI.* gave this decay'd Hospital to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of *London*, who began to repair it in July, 1552, for poor, impotent, lame, and diseased People; and it was fitted up with such Expedition, that in *November* following the Sick and Poor were admitted. It is most of it new built, and contains three quadrangular Courts in one, which has three Wards, viz. *Lydia's*, holding 13 Beds, *Queen's-Ward* 27, *Dorcas Ward*, 23; another, which has Houses and Apartments for the Ministers, Treasurers, Steward, Cook, and Butler; the third a great Square, in the Middle of which stands the Figure of *Sir Robert Clayton*, who was the Instrument of repairing the Buildings. In this Court are eight Wards for the Infirm, 1. *Isaac's Ward*. 2. *Jacob's*. 3. *Job's*. 4. *Tobias's*. 5. *Noah's*. 6. *Jonas's*. 7. *King's*. And 8. *Abraham's*, having in them all about 180 Beds. Near this, in a little Court, are the Salivating Wards, *Lazarus's* and *Susanna's*, having in them 33 Beds, and *Cutting Ward*, (where is the Room for Cutting of the

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Stone)

Stone) with seven Beds. The Governors of this Hospital are the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and 250 others.

23. *Bermondsey*, a Monastery of *Cluniacs*, dedicated to St. *Saviour*, founded by *Alwin Child*, Citizen of London, in 1081. Many were the Benefactors to this House: King *Henry I.* anno 1127, gave to the Monks here the Manors of *Bermondsey*, *Rotherith*, and *Dulwich*, the Hide of *Southwark*, and other Lands, and *Willielmus Maminot* gave them a Moiety of all *Greenwich*. King *Hen. II.* in 1159, confirmed to them the Donation of divers Churches, as *Camberwell* and others. King *Henry III.* anno 1268, granted to these Monks a Market every Monday, at their Manor of *Charlton* in *Kent*, and a Fair on *Trinity Sunday* yearly. The Manor of *Bermondsey* was Ancient Demeſne of the Crown, and all the Lands and Tenements belonging to it were impleadable in this Court only, and not at the Common Law. *Camberwell*, *Rotherith*, the Hide of *Southwark*, *Dulwich*, *Waddon* and *Reyham*, with their Appurtenances, are in this Manor. The Prior of *Charity* in *France* having appointed the first Prior of this House, this Priory became a Cell to that, and so was accounted a Priory Alien. But in 1380, 4 Ric. 2. this Priory was made Denizen for 200 Marks paid to the King, and *Atteborough* became the first Abbot of it. This House, when it was surrendered to King *Henry VIII.* in 1539, was valurd at 474 l. 14 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum, *Stow. Dugd.*

24. *Crutch d' Friars*, or *Crossed Friars*, in Latin, *Fratres Sancte Crucis*, so called, because at their first Institution they usually carried a Cross in their Hands, which was after made of Scarlet Cloath, and fixed upon their Habit, which was blue, on the Breast, according to Pope *Pius II.*'s Appointment in the Council of *Mantua*. This Order first came into *England* in 1244, and had their first Cloister at *Colchester* in *Essex*: But their greatest Monastery was in this City, in *Hart-street*, near *Tower hill*. It surrendered Nov. 12. 30 Henr. VIII. and was then valued at 52 l. 13 s. 4 d. per ann. and the Site was given to Sir *Thomas Wyat*, two Years after. The Statutes by which this Fraternity was governed, are still extant.

25. *St. John Baptist of Haliwell*, situate near to the Liberty of *Norton Folgate*, in *Bishopsgate street*, founded by a Bishop of Lon-

don, but not known who, for Nuns, of the Order of St. *Benedict*. It took its Name from a Well of sweet Water, within the Compas of it, which being in Repute among the common People for its Virue, was called *Holiwell*. These Nuns wete endowed with Lands given them by divers Benefactors, which King *Richard I.* confirmed to them. *Stephen de Gravesend*, Bishop of *London*, in 1318, was a great Benefactor to this House, which, being much decayed, was almost rebuilt in the Reigns of King *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, who endowed it with fair Lands, and lies buried in a Chapel built by him for that Purpose. In the Glass Windows of this House were curiously painted, and not long since legible, saith Mr. *Weaver*,

All ye Nuns of Haliwell,

Pray for the Soul of Sir Thomas Lovel.

This House was surrendered to King *Henry* in 1539, 31 Hen VIII. and then valued at 293 l. 10 s. and 3 d. per ann. *Weaver.* 293 l. *Stew.* 347 l. 1 s. 3 d. *Speed.* And the Site was given Reg. 36. to *Henry Webb*.

26. *St. John of Jerusalem* at *Clerk's-Well*, (*Fons Clericorum*) now *Clerkenwell*, a Nunnery, founded by *Jordanus Eriset*, Baron, and *Muriel* his Wife. It was dedicated to God, St. *Mary*, and all the Saints, and given to *Robert*, his Chaplain, in Alms, with 14 Acres of Land, discharged from all Claims of the Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, that he might build a religious House, as he saw fit, for God's Service, which having done, he placed Nuns in it. *Matilda de Ros*, *Richard* and *Gerard de Canule*, *Henry de Essex*, and others were Benefactors to it, and *Richard*, Bishop of *London*, confirm'd their Gifts, anno 1194, as did also the Heirs General of the Founder, who gave them other Lands, lying round their Nunnery, which King *Henry II.* confirmed. It was valued at the Suppression at 262 l. 12 s. per ann.

27. The Hospital of *St. Giles in the Fields*, without the Bars of the Old Temple, *London*, founded by *Maud*, Queen to King *Henry I.* for Lepers, and endowed with 3 l. per annum. It was a Cell to *Burton-Lazars* of *Jerusalem* in *Leicestershire*. At this Hospital the Prisoners, going to their Execution, were presented with a great Bowl of Ale, to drink of it as they pleased, for their last Refreshment in this Life.

The MARTYRS of this City.

MANY of the Martyrs, who were Inhabitants of other Counties, being brought up to *London*, to be tried and examined by Archbishop *Arundel*, Bishop *Gardiner*, *Bonner*, and others, and executed in *Smithfield*, *London*, we should not only be obliged to repeat much of what we have related in other Counties, but be too copious in this, if we should speak here of all the Martyrs who suffered in this City; and therefore we shall confine our selves to give an Account here of such Martyrs only, as were Inhabitants as well as died in this City, unless we can find no other Place to mention them in, and that as briefly as we can, taking them in Order of Time.

William Sautre, or *Chatris*, Parish-Priest of the Church of *St. Osyth*, or *Scithes*, the Virgin, in *London*, was accused before Archbishop *Arundell*, of holding these Conclusions, *viz.* That he would not worship the Cross on which Christ suffered, but Christ that suffered on it. 2. That a Man, who had made a Vow to visit the Shrines of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, or the Tomb of *Thomas Becket*, &c. was not bound to keep his Vow, but might distribute the Expences of his Vow to the Poor. 3. That a Priest or Deacon is more bound to preach the Word of God than say the Canonical Hours. 4. That after Consecration, the Bread in the Sacrament remains of the same Nature it was before, and did not cease to be Bread. Appearing before the said Archbishop, he was chiefly examined about the Sacrament of the Altar, Whether, after Consecration, there remained very material Bread or not? To which Question he answered something waveringly awhile, and said, That it ceased to be Bread simply, yet remained Bread holy and true; for it was Bread of Life, and the very Body of Christ. But this Answer not satisfying the Archbishop, he was pressed by him to answer, Whether the Bread

were not transubstantiated into the very Body of Christ, so that the Nature of Bread ceaseth? To this Question, often urged, he answered at length, That after Consecration remained very Bread, and the same Bread which was before the Words pronounced. This Answer displeased the Archbishop, who advised him to submit to the Judgment of the Church, and receive Catholick Information; but he refusing to revoke his Opinion, Sentence was passed upon him judicially, as guilty of the Crime of Heresy, and an Heretick Convict; whereupon being degraded from his Priesthood, he was burnt in *Smithfield*, Feb. 28. 1400. This was the first Martyr that suffered for *Wickliff's* Doctrines, a little after the Act *de Heretico comburendo* was made, but before it was in Force generally; for Mr. *Fox* seems to intimate, that a special Decree of King and Parliament was procured by the Importunity of the Clergy for his Execution.

John Badly, an Artificer in *Black-Friars*, *London*, was nine Years after this accused of Heresy, and being examin'd by Archbishop *Arundel* about his Opinion in the Sacrament, which was said to be, that the Bread, after Consecration is not the true Body of Christ; he answered, That it was impossible that any Priest could make the Body of Christ as he believed, and could never do otherwise while he lived. Many Arguments were used by the Archbishop to perswade him to recant this Opinion; but he refused, and argued against it, That there was but One God in Trinity, but if every consecrated Host were the Lord's Body, there were twenty thousand Gods in *England*. Whereupon the Archbishop besought him in the Bowels of *Jesus Christ*, to forsake his Opinions, and cleave to the Doctrine of the Church: But he not submitting, was pronounced an open and publick Heretick, and being soon after delivered to the Se-

cular Power, was burnt in a Pipe or Tun in *Smithfield* (a Ceremony of Cruelty peculiar to him only.) The Statute, called The Statute *Ex Officio*, ordering and appointing the Bishop of the Diocese, or his Commissary, to arrest or detain in Prison Persons suspected of Heresy, till they recant or renounce their Opinions; and in Case they refuse, to call in the Assistance of the Sheriffs, to execute the Sentence pronounced upon them by the Ordinary or Commissary, was made about this Time.

Richard Horveden, Woolwinder and Citizen of *London*, a Follower of *Wickliffe*, was questioned for his Opinions, and being by no Persuasions to be won from them, he was by the Rulers of the Church condemned for Heresy, and burned hard by the Tower of *London*, anno 1430.

Joan Boughton, Widow, and Mother of the Lady *Young*; she was above eighty Years of Age, and held eight of the ten Opinions of *Wickliffe*, whom she accounted a Saint, so piously, that all the Doctors of *London* could not turn her from them, or any one of them: Some of her Friends and Neighbours used to tell her, that she would be burnt for her Obstinacy and false Belief; but she valued not such menacing Words, but defy'd them; saying, That she was so beloved of God and his holy Angels, that she was not afraid of the Fire. She was afterward burnt in *Smithfield*, April 28. 1494, and in the midst of the Fire cry'd out to God to take her Soul into his Hands. The Night after she was burnt most of her Ashes were taken away by the Lovers of the Doctrine she suffered for.

Richard Hunne, Merchant-Taylor of *London*, and Freeman of the same, who having had a Controversy with the Parson of *St. Mary Matfilon* (now *White-Chapel*) about the Bearing Sheet which covered his Child at its Burial, and was claimed by the said Parson for a Mortuary, but denied by *Hunne*, was in Revenge accused of Heresy, and being apprehended and imprisoned in the *Lollards-Tower*, belonging to *St. Paul's*, was at length examined by *Dr. Fitz-James*, Bishop of *London*, upon these Articles, 1. That he taught, that Tithes were not ordained to be due by God's Law. 2. That he obstinately defended, That Bishops and Priests

were the Scribes and Pharisees that crucify'd Christ; and that they are Preachers but no Doers of the Law. 3. That he had in his Possession divers Books prohibited by the Law, as the Gospels, Epistles, and Revelations in *English*, *Wickliffe's* damned Works, &c. What Answer *Hunne* gave to these Articles we find not; but after he was remanded to Prison, he had not been there above two Nights but he was found hanged in his Chamber by the Sumner's Boy, who usually carried him Meat; the Boy, and some others that were with him, seemed surprized at this Accident, and went presently to acquaint *Dr. Horsey*, the Bishop's Chancellor, with it, who presently getting his Officers and Servants about him, went to the Prison to see what was done, and forthwith spread it abroad among the People, That *Richard Hunne* had desperately hanged himself: The Citizens of *London* knowing the Honesty and Goodness of the Man, vehemently suspected some foul Dealings, and thereupon caused the Coroner to summon a Jury, search the Body, and examine strictly into the Matter, which they accordingly did, and found, by good and sufficient Evidence, that *Dr. Horsey*, the Chancellor, *Charles Joseph*, the Sumner, and *John Spalding*, the Bellringer, had privily and maliciously committed this Murder, and indicted them as malicious Murderers, and they were tried as such; but by Cardinal *Wolsey's* Interest with the King were pardoned; yet thus far acquitting *Hunne* of his Self-Murder, that his Goods (to the Value of 1500 *l.*) were restored to his Children.

Thomas Bilney, who for a Sermon, which he preached at *St. Magnus's* Church in *Whitsun* Week, in 1507, was charged with these and the like Articles. 1. That Christians ought to worship God only, and no Saints. 2. Set up no Lights before their Images. Nor, 3. Make any Pilgrimages to them. 4. That Kings and Princes should destroy the Images of Saints, as *Hezekias* did the Brazen Serpent. 5. That there had been no good Pope this 500 Years. And, 6. That the Preachers before this Time have been Antichrists. These Articles were given to *Mr. Bilney*, that he might make Answer to them, as he accordingly did; but not at all satisfactory to the Bishops, his Judges, who being

ing assembled in the Chapter-house at *Westminster*, advised him to abjure and recant his Opinions; but he answered, *Fiat Justitia, &c.* Let Justice and Judgment be done in the Name of the Lord. And, *Hæc est dies, &c.* This is the Day that the Lord hath made, let us rejoice and be glad in it. The Bishop of *London*, after Deliberation had with his Brethren, rose up, and putting off his Cap, said, *In nomine, i. e.* In the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. *Amen Exurgat Deus*, Let God arise, and let his Enemies be scattered; and then pronounced Sentence, That Mr. *Bilney* is convicted of Heresy; but deferring his Condemnation awhile, he was perswaded by Mr. *Farmer* and Mr. *Danaster*, his Friends, to recant, which he accordingly did; but was soon after seized with such Trouble of Conscience for it, that he was near the Point of Despair, and continued in such deep Sorrow for near two Years, when he took up a Resolution to preach up the Doctrine he had renounced, which having done in several Places, he came at length to *London*, where he was apprehended, degraded, condemned, and burnt in a Valley without *Bishopsgate*, called, *The Lollards-Pit*, Anno 1513.

John Tewksberry, Leatherfeller of *London*: He was converted by Reading *Tindal's Testament*, and a Book called, *Wicked Mammon*: Out of which Bishop *Cuthbert Tunstall*, having selected several Assertions, examined *Tewksberry* about them, viz. Whether Faith only justifieth a Man? To which he answered, That if he should seek to be justified by Works, he should do wickedly; for Works follow Faith, and Christ redeemed us all with the Merits of his Passion. 2. That the Law of God suffereth no Merits. To which he answered, That's plain enough. 3. That the Law of God requires Things impossible of us. To this he answered, That the Law of God commands us to love God with all our Hearts, and our Neighbour as our selves, which no Man could ever do. 4. That there is no Law but to him that believeth, and is justified by Faith. To which he answered, He found no Ill in it. 5. That good Works must be done without any Respect to Profit to be had by them. To which he said, It is

Truth. 6. That Alms deserve no Reward of God: To which he said, It is true. 7. That the Sects of Monks, *Franciscans, Dominicans, &c.* are damnable. To this he replied, *St. Paul* speaks against them. These Answers the Bishop reputed to be Heresy, and prayed him to reform, and forsake his Errors; which he was at length prevailed with to recant; but being encouraged by the Constancy of *Richard Bayfield*, who about this Time was burnt in *Smithfield*, he returned to his former Profession; and having new Articles objected to him, viz. 1. That his former Abjuration was forced. 2. That he read the Books called, *The Obedience of a Christian Man*, and *Wicked Mammon*, since his Abjuration. 3. That Christ is a sufficient Mediator, and so no Prayers are to be made to Saints. 4. That there is no Purgatory after this Life, for Christ is a sufficient Purgation to us. 5. That he believed that the Bread and Wine in the Sacrament, after Consecration, are not the same Body in Flesh and Blood, which was born of the Virgin *Mary*. For these Articles he was condemned for an Heretick, and burnt in *Smithfield*, December 20. 1529, being the Even of *St. Thomas's Day*.

James Baynham, Gent. and Student of of the *Middle Temple*, who married Mr. *Fishe's* Widow. He was a virtuous Man, and of a godly Conversation, much addicted to Prayer, a great Reader of the Scriptures, and Maintainer of the godly, visiting Prisoners, and giving Counsel to the Poor without Money or Reward. He became first suspected by his Marriage, and was at length accused to *Sir Thomas More*, the Chancellor, who caused him to be apprehended, and kept him a while a free Prisoner in his own House, hoping to prevail with him to change his Opinions; but when he saw that would not do, he cast him into his Prison, whipped him at the Tree of *Troth*, (as it was called) and sent him to the Tower to be racked, which was done till he was almost lamed; after which he was examined upon certain Interrogatories, by *John Stokesley*, Bishop of *London*, about Purgatory, Prayer to Saints departed, Confession of Sins to a Priest, the Sacraments of Unction and Marriage, &c. To which he reply'd, That the Blood of Christ purgeth from

from all Sin; That *Jesus* is our only Advocate with the Father, That we may confess our Sins one to another, and that as many as repent and are baptized shall be saved, and that Matrimony is a lawful Order of Christ's Church, whereby Men take to themselves Women and sin not. These Answers shewed his Opinion to be contrary to the common Doctrines of the Church, which the Bishop disliking, summoned him again before him, and asked him, Whether he would persist in his former Assertions, or return to the Catholick Church? telling him, now was the Time to save himself or cast himself away; which last Words so frightened him, that he said he would submit himself; and so having abjured his former Opinions, and done Penance, he was released from Prison; but he had scarce continued a Month, but he much bewailed his Fact of Abjuration, and could never be quiet in his Conscience till he had asked God and the Congregation Pardon, and publicly declared his Sorrow, that he had denied God, in *St. Austin's Church*, and desired the Congregation's Prayers for him. After this he was soon apprehended, and having some Time been cruelly handled in Prison, he was burnt in *Smithfield*; and *Mr. Fox* relates of him, that when half his Arms and Legs were consumed, he declared that he felt no more Pain in the Fire than if he were in a Bed of Down.

John Frith, a learned and excellent young Man, one of those who were selected to fill *Cardinal Wolsey's* New College at *Oxford*, but being found by some Writings and Conferences of his, that he did not believe Christ's Bodily Presence in the Sacrament, nor a Purgatory; because Man consists but of two Parts, a Soul and Body, the former of which is purged by the Word of God, thro' the Merit of Christ, and the latter by Afflictions; and unless Man has a third Part, he needs no Purgatory. The Bishops, before whom he appeared and was examined about these Opinions, advised him to recant them; but he refusing, the Sentence of Condemnation was passed on him, and he was burnt in *Smithfield*, July 4. 1532.

Robert Packington, a Mercer in *Cheapside*, a Man of Substance, and very devout; for he used every Day to go to Prayers at the

Church of *St. Thomas of Acres*, now called *Mercers-Chapel*; and as he was crossing the Street in a misty Morning, about Five of the Clock, was shot dead: Several Labourers, standing at the End of *Soper-Lane*, heard the Noise of the Gun, but saw not the Person that shot it. For some Time the Murderer lay hid; but at length, *Dr. Incent*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, being upon his Death-bed, confessed, that he had hired an *Italian* for 60 Crowns to do the Feat, repenting himself greatly for it. The Cause of this Hatred to him was, that being one of the Burgesses for the City in Parliament, he had spoken there sharply of the Covetousness and Cruelty of the Clergy, who therefore bore him a Grudge, which *Dr. Incent* paid him by thus killing him.

Mr. Collins, a Student of the Law in this City, who having a beautiful but unchaste Wife, which left him to live with her Paramour, took it so heavily that he ran mad. In this Condition he came into a Church, where a Priest was saying Mass, and according to Custom lifted up the Host above his Head; *Collins* seeing this, takes up his Dog, and lifts him up above his Head, in Imitation of him, which so anger'd the Priest, that he had him tried and examined for this Misdemeanor, which was adjudged so gross, that he was condemned to the Fire, and burnt in *Smithfield* with his Dog, Anno 1538.

John Porter, a lusty young Man, and diligent in reading the Bible, after it was set up in *St. Paul's*, was imprisoned for expounding it, by Bishop *Bonner*, and died with cruel Usage; as was also *Thomas Summers*, a Merchant, in the Tower, for having *Luther's* Books in his Possession, where he also died.

Thomas Tomkins, a Weaver in *Shoreditch*, being accused of Heresy to *Bonner*, and by him seized and imprisoned, where he was very cruelly used, was brought to Examination before the said Bishop, who produced a Note under his Hand, subscribed with his Name, to this Effect; That in the Sacrament of the Altar, under the Forms of Bread and Wine, there is not the very Body and Blood of *Jesus Christ* in Substance, but only a Remembrance thereof, his very Body and Blood being in Heaven; and asked him, Whether he acknowledged that

that Subscription to be his? *Tomkins* own'd it, and the Bishop perswaded him to relinquish those Opinions; but *Tomkins* refusing to revoke them, he was condemned for Heresy, and executed in *Smithfield*, March 16. 1555.

William Hunter, an Apprentice with a Silk-Weaver in *Coleman street*, who being ordered to receive the Communion at Easter by the Parish Priest, and refusing so to do, was desired by his Master to leave him, lest he should come into Trouble for him, for he was very much threaten'd to be brought before the Bishop; whereupon *William* retired to his Parents at *Burntwood* in *Essex*, where being found reading the Bible in *English* in *Burntwood* Chapel, by the Vicar of *Weild*, they fell into Discourse about the 6th Chapter of *John*; wherein the Vicar said he might see, that in the Sacrament of the Altar is Christ's natural Body and Blood; to which *William* replied, that he understood it as the Carnal *Caper-naites* did, who thought Christ would have given them his Flesh to feed upon; which Opinion our Saviour corrected, saying, *The Words which I speak unto you are Spirit and Life*. At which Words the Vicar answered, that he found he was an Heretick; and forthwith informed one Mr. *Brown*, a Justice of the Peace, of him, who sent him to Bishop *Bonner*, by whom, after several Examinations and Conferences, he was condemned for Heresy, and burnt at the End of the Town of *Burntwood*, in the Place where the Butts stood, March 26, 1555.

John Warn, Upholsterer, of the Parish of *Walbrook*, who had these Articles objected to him, viz. That he did believe stedfastly that in the Sacrament of the Altar there is not the true natural Body of our Saviour in Substance, but that the Substance of the Bread and Wine remaineth after Consecration; That if the Catholick Church believes that in the Mass there is a Sacrifice, that Faith is naught, and against the Truth of Scripture; That having a great Shag Spaniel he shaved his Head, and laughed at him, as like a Priest; That the last Lent he had not gone to Church, heard Mass, confessed, nor received the Sacrament; and, That he had been formerly condemned for Heresy, and was pardon'd by King *Henry VIII.* but had not changed his Opinions. All which Articles

the said *John Warn* did own and confess. Being brought before the Bishop he was advised by him to recant his Opinions; but he answered, That he never would depart from them, unless he were fully convinced by the Holy Scripture. The Bishop seeing that neither Promises nor Threatnings would prevail with him, passed his Sentence of Condemnation, and being delivered to the Sheriffs, he was burnt with *John Card-maker*, May 30. 1555.

There were many other Citizens, and Inhabitants of *London*, who suffered for the Truth of the Gospel; but being most of them condemned for their Opinion, contrary to the real Presence in the Sacrament, it may be sufficient for our Purpose briefly to name them only, that they may wear the Honour of their Constancy.

John Leaf, an Apprentice to a Tallow-Chandler in the Parish of *Christ's Church*, *London*, a youth about 19 Years old; he suffered with Mr. *Bradford*, of whom we shall speak in *Yorkshire*, the Place of his Nativity, because we find not his settled Abode.

James Trewisam, of the Parish of *St. Margaret-Lothbury*, who being accused of denying to receive the Sacrament while he lay sick, was buried in *Moorfields* after his Death.

William Wiseman, Cloathworker of *London*, who died in the *Lollards-Tower*, December 13. 1555. He was thought to be murdered, and the Coroner's Inquest sat on him; but no Signs of it appeared; and therefore his Death was generally imputed to Famine and hard Usage.

Thomas Brown of *St. Bride's* Parish in *Fleetstreet*, who being at *Fulham*, was required to be present at Mass; but refusing, was summoned before the Bishop, to hear the definitive Sentence, which as he was about to do, he said to *Brown*, that he and his Fellows reported, that he sought their Blood; to which *Brown* replied, That he is indeed a Blood-sucker, and wished that he had as much Blood as in the Ocean for him to suck; whereupon *Bonner* proceeded to condemn him for Heresy; and he was burnt in *Smithfield*, Jan. 27. 1556.

Isabel Foster, Wife of *John Foster*, Cutler of the same Parish; she was imprisoned for
not

not coming to Church, and persisting in her Opinions, opposite to Popery, was condemned as an Heretick, and burnt in *Smithfield*, Jan. 27. 1556.

Joan Lashford, of *Little Alhallow* in *Thames-street*; she was accused of not coming to Mass; or receiving the Sacrament, or being confess'd above a Twelvemonth before, saying that her Conscience would not suffer her to do otherwise. She, being about twenty Years o'd, was for these Crimes (as they were accounted) taken and kept in the Bishop's Prison, where she was tempted by Promises and Threatnings, to renounce her Opinions; but she would not, and was thereupon condemned for Heresy, and burnt in *Smithfield*, Jan. 27. 1556.

William Slech, who being imprisoned in the *King's-Bench* for the Doctrine of the Gospel and Confession of the Truth, died in the Prison, and was buried in the Backside of it.

Lyon Camch, a Broker in *London*, who suffered with twelve others at *Stratford le Bow*.

John Rough and *Cuthbert Simpson*, the Pastor and Deacon of the Protestant Congregation in *London*, and *Margaret Mearning*, one of their Auditors, who suffered in 1557. *Bonner* himself could not but own, that *Cuthbert Simpson* was a Man of the greatest Patience he ever knew; for tho' he was racked thrice in one Day in the Tower, and en-

dured much Sorrow in his own House, yet he never saw his Patience broken.

Roger Holland, a Merchant-Taylor of *London*, serving his Apprenticeship in *Watling street*. He was lewd in his Youth, and a violent Papist; but being afterwards converted, became zealous for the Truth, and being apprehended with some others, was burnt in *Smithfield*, May 1558. It is very remarkable of him, that before he parted with *Bonner*, who had condemned him, that he thus spake to him. *God will shorten your Hand of Cruelty, that you shall not molest his Church, and that shortly too, as all shall perceive, and after this Day none shall be put to Fire and Faggot.* *Bonner* replied, That he was mad, and in Anger would be thought a railing Prophet; that he knew that he and all his Fellows would gladly see him hanged, but he should live to burn, and would burn all of them that would not worship the Sacrament of the Altar: *Roger's Prediction* came to pass; for there was none after him executed in *Smithfield*.

Nicholas Burton, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, dwelling in the Parish of *St. Bartholomew the Less*, peaceably following his Business and Trade at *Cadiz* in *Spain*, was taken up by Treachery, and put into the Inquisition; where, after much cruel Usage, he was put in Prison, and being condemned for Heresy, was sent to *Sevil*, and burnt, Octob. 1557.

The Charity-Schools of the City of London, with the Number of Children educated in them, and Revenues to maintain them.

Parishes.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Revenues.
A llhallows Lombardstreet	1	40		Subscript. 30 l. Gifts 215 l.
Allhallows Staining		6		A Gift of the Chamber of London.
St. Andrew's Holborn, Cl.	4	90	120	Gifts 349 l. Subscript. 478 l.
St. Anne's Aldersgate, Cl.	1	30	20	Subscript. 50 l. Gifts 100 l.
St. Anne's Black-Friars, Cl.	2	40	30	
St. Anne's Westminster	2	52	52	Gifts 75 l.
St. Bartholomew the Great	1	20		Subscript. 60 l.
Billingsgate-Ward	1	40		Subscript. 30 l. Gifts 60 l. St.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Revenues.</i>	
				<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>
St. Botolph Aldersgate	2	50	50	Subscript. 105	Gifts 21
St. Botolph Aldgate within	5	115	80	Subscript. 175	Gifts 62
St. Botolph Bishopsgate	2	30	6	Subscript. 21	Gifts 37
St. Bride's	2	50	50	Subscript. 200	Gifts 78
Broadstreet Ward	2	50	30	Subscript. 67	Gifts 25
Castle-Baynard Ward	1	30		Subscript. 29	Gifts 65
St. Clement Dane	2	70	40	Subscript. 97	Gifts 47
Cordwainers Ward	2	50	30	Subscript. 60	Gifts 73
Cripplegate Ward Within	2	50	25	Subscript. 120	Gifts 63
Dowgate Ward	2	30	20	Subscript. 130	Gifts 30
St. Dunstan's in the West	2	50	40	Subscript. 163	Gifts 120
St. Edmund the King				Subscript. 25 to put out	
				Apprentices.	
Faringdon Ward	2	60	40	Subscript. 150	Gifts 120
St. George Southwark	1	50		Subscript. 24	Gifts 40
St. Giles's Cripplegate	2	120		Subscript. 54	Gifts 47
<i>Ditto</i>	3	40	50	Subscript. 26	Gifts 110
St. Giles's in the Fields	4	136	101	Subscript. 250	Gifts 830
St. Helen's Bishopsgate	1	40		Subscript. 10	Gifts 115
St. James Clerkenwell	2	70	30	Subscript. 100	Gifts 30
St. James Westminster	4	102	80	By the Revenues of the Cha- pel and Gifts.	
St. John at Wapping	2	40	30	Subscript. 45	Gifts 85
St. Katharine's by the Tower	2	35	15	Subscript. 25	Gifts 60
St. Lawrence Poultney	1	18			
St. Leonard Shoreditch	2	50	50	Subscript. 42	Gifts 21
St. Mary Magd. Bermond.	1	50		Subscript. 90	Gifts 20
St. Mary Overee	2	60	50	Subscript. 200	Gifts 115
				<i>per ann.</i>	
St. Mary Rotherithe	1	20			
<i>Ditto.</i>	1	25			
St. Mary White-Chapel	2	60	40	Subscript. 20	Gifts 40
St. Michael Crooked Lane	3	40	70	Subscript. 38	Gifts 45
Norton-Folgate	1	60		Subscript. 19	
St. Olave Old Jewry	1	30			
St. Olave's Southwark	1	60	60	Subscript. 56	Gifts 79
St. Paul Covent-Garden	2	30	20	Subscript. 127	Gifts 62
Queenhithe Ward	1	20	20		Gifts 24
St. Sepulchre's	4	84	71	Subscript. 230	Gifts 60
St. Stephen Walbrooke	1	24		Subscript. 6	Gifts 25
St. Thomas Southwark	1	30		Subscript. 25	Gifts 30
Tower Ward	2	60	60	Subscript. 200	Gifts 496
Vintry Ward	1	50		Subscript. 86	

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West-

Westminster.

WESTMINSTER is a distinct City from London, and stood anciently a Mile distant from it, but now extends its Suburbs so close to London, that it seems to be a Part of it. It was anciently called *Thorney*, from the Thorns growing in it before the Buildings were so much enlarged; but now it is called *Westminster* from its Westerly Situation on that Side of London, and the famous Minster, or great Church, called by the Name of *St. Peter's*. This City is not governed, as London, by a Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. but by an High-Steward, Deputy-Steward, High Bailiff, Burgeses, &c. The Dean and Chapter of *St. Peter's*, who have a great Authority in civil Matters, chuse the High-Steward, who is commonly one of the chief Nobility, and holds that great Office for Life: He chuseth his Deputy, who is always some eminent Lawyer, at least of the Degree of a Barrester at Law, and sometimes a Serjeant, and the High-Bailiff: The Burgeses are chosen by the several Wards.

This City hath properly but one Parish, called *St. Margaret's*, but hath several others, which are reckoned a Part of it, called the Liberties of *Westminster*, of which we shall now treat. The City, properly so

called is divided into nine Wards, which are governed by seven Burgeses: The Wards are, 1. *Peter-street*, and 2. *Mill Bank*, or the *Horse-Ferry*, which have but one Burges. 3. *Sanctuary and Deanery*. 4. *Upper Kingstreet*. 5. *Lower Kingstreet*. 6. *New Palace-Yard*, which have each of them a Burges; as hath also, 7. *Long-Ditch*; but, 8. *Petty France*, and, 9. *Tutill-street*, have but one Burges. The Liberties of *Westminster* contain, 1. *St. Martin's in the Fields* Parish, which is divided into ten Wards, which are governed by three Burgeses. 2. *St. James's* Parish, which hath two Burgeses. 3. *St. Ann's* Parish, which is ruled by two Burgeses. 4. *Covent-Garden*, and its East and West Divisions. 5. *St. Clement Dane's*. 6. *The Dutchy Liberty*, in which are four Wards, the Royal Church, Middle, and *Savoy* Wards, which have each their Burgeses. 7. *St. Martin le Grand*, which, tho' it be near the Middle of the City of London, is in the Liberty of *Westminster*, and votes accordingly for Parliament Men. What is worth Notice in every of them we shall in Brief account for, observing our former Method in treating of the Churches first, and then of other Things remarkable in them. We shall begin with the City it self.

I. *The City of* WESTMINSTER.

EXtends from *Stafford-House* along the Canal to the Horse-Guard; and from thence cross the Way, half the Gate of *Whitchall*. The Number of Houses in the nine Wards of it are 3039. The only Church in it is

St. Margaret's, so called from its Dedication to *St. Margaret*, an Holy Virgin of *Syria*, before described. This Church stood at first in the South Isle of the Old Abby; but was removed by King *Edward* the Confessor, to the Place where it now stands, for the better Accommodation of the Monks, about 1050. This Building within about 250 Years was become so ruinous, that the Merchants of the Staple of *Westminster*, and the Inhabitants of the Parish were obliged to pull it down and rebuild it all but the Chancel, which the Abbots of *Westminster* took upon them to re-edify. About 200 Years after, the Lady *Billing*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Billing*, rebuilt a great Part of it, especially the South Isle; since which it has been repaired and beautified, and much altered, most at the Charge of Persons of Quality, and a South Gallery, built at the Cost of Sir *John Cutler*, Knight and Bar. for the Poor of the Parish.

This Church is an Old Building of Stone, very ornamental, having a spacious Tower, with Pinnacles, the Roof cieled with Timber, handsome Galleries, and Organ-Loft, a Pulpit carved and finniere, and the Walls wainscotted six Foot high, as the Pews are, made with Oak. The House of Commons, upon *Nov. 5. Jan. 30.* and the other great Days come to this (as the Lords do the Abby) Church, where is a Seat prepared for the Speaker. The Altar-Piece is the Commandments placed between the Lord's Prayer and Creed, and in the Middle of the Pediment is a Shield, with the Sacred Word, *GOD*, done in *Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English*, all enclosed with Rails and Banisters, within

which stands the Communion-Table on a Marble Foot-pace.

The Benefactions to the Church and Poor of this Parish are many, viz. Annual Rents, 450*l.* and in Sums of Money near 7000*l.* Among the former is a Settlement of 50*l.* per annum, given by King *Charles II.* and payable out of the Exchequer; and among the latter Mr. *Nicholas Butler*, who gave for several pious Uses 1490*l.* and the Dutcheß of *Somerset* 2700*l.* Here are many Monuments, but only these for Persons of Note. 1. For the Lady *Billing*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Billing*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*; after whom she had another Husband, as she had one before; all whose Effigies are drawn by her on her Tomb, who died *March 14. 1499.* *John Mackull*, Physician to King *James I.* who died in 1622. Dr. *Lawrence Womock*, Bishop of *St. David's*, who died *March 12. 1685. Aetat. 73.* Mr. *Emery Hill*, who by his Will gave several Houses for the Relief of the poor Children in the King's Alms house in *Tutbill-Fields*, 100*l.* to build three Alms-houses in *Petty-France*, and 3*l.* 7*s.* per ann. for the Teaching of other poor Children of this Parish, and 100*l.* for Coal, for the poor Housekeepers, besides what he gave in other Places for charitable Uses. He died *June 27. 1677.* *Mary*, Lady *Dudley*, Daughter of *William Lord Howard of Effingham*, and Grandchild to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, who died *August 21. 1600.* Mrs. *Joan Barnet*, who bestow'd upon twenty poor Widows of this Parish 40*l.* per ann. in Houses, to be distributed among them quarterly, she died *May 6. 1674.* Mr. *Robert Peter*, Auditor of the Receipt, who gave 100*l.* and Mr. *Edward English*, who gave 12*l.* per ann. for ever, set up by their Wives, who also gave 100*l.* for the same Uses. *Cornelius Vandun*, Yeoman of the Guard to King *Henry VIII.* King *Edward VI.* Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*,
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zabeth, who built twenty Houses for twenty poor Widows. He died *Sept. 4. 1577. Ætat. 94.*

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, said to be worth 400 *l. per ann.* In this Parish is 1. an House of Correction or *Bridewell*, situate at the End of the Green-coat Hospital, which has this Inscription over the Gate.

Here are several Sorts of Work for the Poor of the Parish of *St. Margaret's Westminster*, as also Correction according to Law for such, as will beg and live idly in this City and Liberty of *Westminster*, *Anno 1655.*

2. An Hospital, going by the Name of *Immanuel Hospital*, founded by the Lady *Anne Dacres*, for ten Men and as many Women, (who have Liberty each of them to bring up one poor Child) of whom, according to the Settlement seventeen are to be of this Parish, one of *Hays*, and two of *Chelsea*; she gave 100 *l. per ann.* for their Maintenance, out of the Manor of *Bramsburyton* in *Yorkshire*, *Dec. 17. 1601.* till 199 Years are expired, and then the whole Manor is given to augment this Foundation, which is 600 *l. per ann.*

3. *St. Peter's Church*, so called from the Apostle *St. Peter*, to whom it was dedicated by *Sebert*, King of the *East Saxons*, who was the Founder of it. A Temple of *Apollo* is said to have stood in the same Place in the Times of the Pagan Emperors, but being demolished by an Earthquake in the Times of *Antoninus Pius*, King *Lucius* built out of the Ruins of it a small Christian Church, *Anno 170*, which was destroyed in the Persecution carried on by *Dioclesian*. After this, this Part of *Westminster* lay waste a long Time, insomuch that it was overgrown with Bushes and Thorns, and being almost encompass'd with the *Thames* and *Long Ditch*, was called *Thorn y-Island*. In this Condition it continued to the Year 605, when *Sebert* being converted to Christianity, did, by the Advice of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, erect a Christian Church, which he dedicated to *St. Peter*; and at the Desire of *Macbertus*, Bishop of *London*, founded a Con-

vent, which had not stood long before it was destroyed by the *Danes*, and so remained till King *Edgar*, *Anno 958*, repaired it, and *Dunstan* put in a few Monks.

Edward the Confessor entering upon the Throne, found this Church and Monastery much decayed, and being a pious Prince, caused it to be pulled down to the Ground, and built anew the Church in the Form of a Cross, which having called his Nobility to the Dedication of, he endowed in their Presence very largely, and granted it great Immunities, viz. To be a Sanctuary for ever, a Convent of *Benedictines* immediately under the King, and a Repository for the *Regalia*, as rich Vestments, Golden Crowns, Sceptres, &c. to be used at the Coronation of Kings and Queens, many of which are said to be yet in the Custody of the Dean and Chapter; which he after ratified by three several Charters. King *Henry III.* rebuilt the Church more sumptuously, adding a Chapel, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; but King *Henry VII.* pull'd it down, and built a much more magnificent one in the Place, at the Expence of 1400 *l.* ordering by his Will, that none but the Royal Family should be buried in it. *Leland* says, That it was in those Days the Wonder of the World.

The Government of this Church was at first under Abbots, till King *Henry VIII.* upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries put it under, 2. the Ordering of a Dean and Prebendaries, *William Benson*, the last Abbot, being made the first Dean; but after him in 1540, it was changed into by the same King, 3. an Episcopal See, *Thomas Thirlby* being made Bishop of it. He much delapidated the Buildings, and spent the Revenues, which so displeased King *Edward VI.* and his Council, that he removed *Thirlby* to *Norwich*, and after to *Ely*, by his Letters Patents dissolved the Bishoprick, and by Act of Parliament made this Church of *St. Peter* a Corporation and a Body Politick, consisting of 4. one Dean and twelve Prebendaries, and named it the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *St. Peter, Westminster*: But this Constitution was soon altered by Queen *Mary*, who restored, 5. the Abbot, and fourteen Monks in 1556, making *John Feckenham*, Dean of *St. Paul's*,

Paul's, Abbot of it: But this Settlement was as short as the former; for Queen *Mary* dying in 1558, Queen *Elizabeth* restored, 6. the Dean and twelve Prebendaries in 1559, constituting it a Collegiate Church, and placing therein a Schoolmaster, forty Scholars, twelve Alms-men, a Library-keeper, &c. as it hath continued ever since, except in the Times of the Usurpation.

The Church is a magnificent Pile, adorned on the Outside with the Statues and Figures of all the Princes, that contributed towards the Building it, placed in eighteen Niches cut in the Buttresses, between the Cross-Isle, and West End of the Church, of which there are only eight remaining; and the North End of the Cross Isle was adorned with the Effigies of the Twelve Apostles, and eight more, as big as the Life, which are all taken away; besides a prodigious Number of small Figures. The Inside also is very beautiful, having stately Pillars and sumptuous Arches, a lofty neat Roof, rich Shrines, stately Monuments, and ancient Tombs, with artfully cut Statues of Princes, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, a neat Choir, and noble Altarpiece; the Windows are many and spacious, anciently adorned with painted Glass, but many of them defaced, and the Galleries handsome. The Length of this Church, from the West End to the Steps ascending to *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel, is 360 Foot, as *Mr. Keep* measured it; and the Length of *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel is 122 Foot, which added makes the whole Building 482 Foot long; the Breadth of the Nave is 75 Foot, of the Cross 195, and of *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel 62 Foot.

In this Church are ten Chapels, besides those of *Edward* the Confessor, and *Henry* the Seventh, all which are now used for the Repository of the Dead: Their Names, as well as the Names of those, who inhabit them, are as follow. 1. *St. Blase's* Chapel, now used as a Vestry, in which lies *Nich. Lytlington*, Abbot of *Westminster*, who built the Hall in the Deanery, the *Jerusalem-Chamber*, and a large Granary, now used as a Dormitory for the King's Scholars; *Edward Tudor*, a Monk of this Convent, Son of Queen *Katharine*, *Henry* the Fifth's Wi-

dow, and Uncle to *Henry* the Seventh. 2dly, *St. Benedic't's*, where lie *Dr. Bill*, who died 1561, and *Dr. Goodman*, who died 1601, the two first successive Deans of this Church in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time; *Frances*, Countess of *Hertford*, died 1598; *Simon Langham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, some time Abbot of this Place; *Lyonel Cranfield*, Earl of *Middlesex*, and his Lady. 3dly, *St. Edmund's* Chapel; *William* of *Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Brother-in-Law to King *Henry* the Third, died 1304; *Edward Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, 1617; *Sir Richard Pexal*, Knt. and his two Ladies; he was Master of the Buckhounds to Queen *Elizabeth*; *Sir Bernard Brocas*, Chamberlain to Queen *Anne*, *Richard* the Second's Queen; *John Lord Russel*, and his Daughter *Elizabeth*, said to bleed to Death with a Prick of a Needle; *Francis Holles*, Son to the Earl of *Clare*; *Lady Knowles*, Cousin to Queen *Elizabeth*, 1568; *Lady Jane Seymour*, Cousin to *Edward* the Sixth, 1560; *Frances*, Dutcheß of *Suffolk*, Mother to the *Lady Jane Gray*, and Daughter to the *French* Queen, died 1563; two Children of *Edward* the Third; *John of Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall*, Son to *Edward* the First; *Elinor de Bohun*, Dutcheß of *Gloucester*, Wife to *Thomas* of *Woodstock*, Uncle to *Richard* the Second, 1399; *Mary*, Countess of *Stafford*, 1693; *Robert Walby*, Archbishop of *York*, died 1399; *Dr. Ferne*, Bishop of *Chester*, Anno 1662; *Margaret*, Countess of *Derby* 1596, &c. 4thly, *St. Nicholas's* Chapel, in which are buried, the *Lady Mohun*, Dutcheß of *Buckingham*, Wife to *Edmund* of *Woodstock*; the *Lady Cecil*, 1591; *Winifred*, Marchioness of *Winchester*, 1586; *Mildred*, *Lady Burligh*, and her Daughter *Anne*, Countess of *Oxford*, *Lady Fane*, 1618; *Lady Jane Clifford*, Anno 1679; another *Lady Elizabeth Cecil*, 1591; *Sir George Villiers* and his Lady; *Sir Humphrey Stanley*, 1505; Bishop *Dudley* of *Durham*; *Nicholas*, Baron *Carew*; Bishop *Sprat* of *Recheſter*, and his Son, *Mr. Thomas Sprat*, Archdeacon of *Recheſter*, &c. 5thly, In King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel are buried that King and his Queen; *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, his Mother; King *Edward* the Sixth, Queen *Mary* the First; *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, Mother to King *James*; *Margaret Douglass*, Grandmother to King *James*; Queen *Eliza-*

beth 3.

beth; King James the First, and his Queen Anne; Edward the Fifth, and his Brother, murder'd in the Tower; King Charles the Second, King William, Queen Mary, Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, slabb'd at Portsmouth; Lodowick Stuart, Duke of Richmond, Cousin to King James; General Monk; Saville and Montague, both Marqueses of Halifax; Mr. Addison; the Earl of Sandwich; John, Duke of Marlborough; John Sheffield, late Duke of Buckingham, &c. 6thly, St. Paul's Chapel; Lodowick, Lord Bourchier, in Edward the Third's Time; Sir Francis Cottington, and his Lady; Frances Countess of Suffex; Sir Dudley Carleton, 1631; Sir James Fullerton; Sir Giles Dawbery, and his Lady, 1507; Sir John Puckering; Eliza, Countess of Ormond; Michael, Bishop of St. Asaph; Katharine, Countess of Northumberland 7thly, St. John Baptist; William de Colchester, George Flacket, and Thomas Milling, Abbots of Westminster; Thomas Ruthal, Bishop of Durham; Lord Hunsdon, Cousin to Queen Elizabeth; Col. Popham; Thomas, Earl of Exeter, &c. 8thly, St. Erasmus; John Islip, Abbot of Westminster; Sir Christopher Hatton, and his Lady; Anne, Dutchess of York. 9thly, Edward the Confessor's; that Prince in a Shrine of curious Workmanship, and his Queen Editha; Henry the Third: Edward the First, and Almor, his Queen; Edward the Third, and his Queen; Richard the Second, and his Queen; Henry the Fifth in a Chapel by himself, and his Queen in a Coffin of Boards, exposed to View; Thomas of Woodstock, Uncle to Richard the Second, murdered at Calais, &c. 10thly, In the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, John Estney, Abbot of Westminster; Sir Francis Vere, Knight, General in Queen Elizabeth's Time; John Holles, Brother to the Earl of Clare. 11thly, St. Michael's; Lady St. John of Bletsoe; Sir Hugh Vaughan, &c. 12thly, St. Andrew's; Edmund Kirton, Abbot of Westminster; Sir John Burgb, Kt; Sir Francis Norris, Kt. &c. In the Passage to the Chapels; Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester; Bishop Bilson, Sir John of Windsor, Prince Arthur, Marchioness of Halifax, Sir Thomas Peyton, Brian Walton, Bishop

of Winchester. In the Choir; Sebert, King of East Saxons; Anne of Cleve, Queen to King Henry the Eighth; Aymer de Valence, Brother-in-Law to Henry the Third; Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, and his Countess; William Ware, Abbot of this Church. There are many more Persons of Note without Monuments, of whom the Places, where they lie are not known. In the Cloysters lie several of the early Abbots of this Church. In the Body of the Church are buried, the Duke and Dutchess of Newcastle, Sufferers for King Charles the First; late Duke of Newcastle; Sir Gilbert Lord Bar. Sir Thomas Hesketh, Knt, Dr. Blow, and Mr. Henry Purcel, known for their excellent Skill in Musick; Dr. Heylin, the Cosmographer; Admiral Baker, Brigadier Killigrew, Col Bringfield, the ingenious Mr. Wharton, Publisher of the *Anglia Sacra*; Thomas Thynne Esq; George Stepney Esq; Dr. Knipe, Master of Westminster School; Sir Cloudesty Skovell, Thomas Richardson Esq; William Thynne Esq; For Men of Learning, not yet mentioned, of whom some have no Monuments, and others only Conotaphs, are these, Dr. Busby, Master of Westminster School; Dr. South, Mr. Camden, Author of the *Britannia*; Isaac Casaubon, Dr. Barrow, the famous Mathematician; Dr. Horneck, Dr. Barton, Prebends of this Church; Mons. St. Euremond: And these Poets, Mr. Spenser, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Prior, Mr. Philips, Geoffrey Chaucer, Abraham Cowley, John Dryden. Sir John Denham, Ben Johnson, Sir William Davenant, Mr. Rowe, and Mr. Shadwell: To which we may add a Prodigy of a different Kind, viz Tho. Parr, who liv'd in ten Kings Reigns, and died 1635, aged 152 Years.

This Church being Collegiate hath a Dean, who is at this present 1723, Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, twelve Prebendaries or Canons, four minor Canons, the first of which is Chanter, twelve Gentlemen of the Choir, one Organist, eight Choristers, and a Master over them, two Sacrists, two Vergers, and four Bell-ringers. At the Abbey are Prayers three Times a Day, viz. at six and ten in the Morning, and four in the Afternoon; and in

in a small Tower are six Bells to be rung in Peal. What concerns the Abbey, which was joined to this Church before the Dissolu-

tion, shall be accounted for in its proper Place, and in the mean Time we shall proceed to

2. The Liberties of WESTMINSTER.

SO called from their enjoying the Liberties and Freedom of that City, tho' not properly of it. They contain these Parishes and Churches, viz.

1. *St. Anne's, Westminster*, as it is commonly called, to distinguish it from *Aldergate Church*, dedicated to the same Saint, which see there. This Parish was made by Act of Parliament 30 Car. 2. in 1678, and the Parish Church was thereupon soon after begun to build, but was not finished till 1686, in the Reign of King *James II.* This Church is pleasant and pretty large and very well adorned, the Walls wainscotted round and painted, Galleries on the North, West, and South Sides of the Church; the Altar-Piece is very handsome, having on each Side of the Commandments, *Moses* and *Aaron* well painted at full Length, and at the Right of the former this Text; 1 Cor. v. 7, 8. *Christ our Passover is, sacrificed for us, therefore let us keep the Feast, &c.* And on *Aaron's* left Hand this Text; 1 Cor. xv. 20. *Christ is risen from the Dead, and become the first Fruits of them that slept, &c.*

Benefactors here are none; but some Monuments may deserve our Regard, viz. For, 1. The Right Honourable the Lady *Grace Pierpoint*, Daughter of *Henry Pierpoint*, Marquis of *Dorchester*, who died in 1703. *Æt.* 86. 2. *Thomas Eggar*, Surveyor-General to King *Charles II.* &c. who died in 1687; Sir *John Lanier*, a Lieutenant-General at the Reduction of *Ireland* to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, &c. who died in 1692.

This Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Bishop of *London* and his Successors for ever; and, according to the Act, is to have, besides the Ecclesiastical Duties and Easter Offerings, an Annuity or yearly Sum of 100*l.* being also enabled to purchase

Lands not exceeding 120*l.* per ann. By the same Act the Rector and his Successors were invested with a Glebe or Parcel of Ground in *Kingsstreet*, in Length 213 Foot, and Breadth 40 Foot, with a Power to make Leases for 41 Years, at 4*s.* per Foot to build on; and at the Expiration of the said Leases to let the Houses at a reasonable Rent for the Term of 40 Years, without taking any Fine. The Parish is under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. The Church has a fine Organ, and in it Prayers are read four Times a Day, viz. at Seven and Eleven in the Morning, and Four and Seven in the Afternoon and Evening.

2. *St. Martin's in the Fields*, sometimes written in Records, *St. Martin's juxta Charing Cross*, so called from its being dedicated to *St. Martin*, of whom we have spoken above, and its Situation in the Fields, where at the Time of its Building were but few Houses. This Parish, tho' three others have been lately taken out of it, viz. 1. *St. Anne's* abovementioned. 2. *St. James, Westminster*, and 3. *St. Paul's, Covent-Garden*, yet is still the most populous Parish, except *Stepney*, within the Bills of Mortality. The Church was but small, till the Year 1607, when there was a new Chancel built to it by the Encouragement of King *James I.* and his Son Prince *Henry*, who were great Benefactors to it.

The Church of this Parish being become so decay'd and ruinous, that (notwithstanding the many and extraordinary Sums of Money which the Inhabitants of this Parish had, from Time to Time, raised and expended in and about repairing and supporting the same) it was absolutely necessary to rebuild it, which the Inhabitants were unable to do without the Aid of an

Act of Parliament; therefore upon their humble Petition they obtained an Act, which pass'd in the 6th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, whereby it is enacted,

Señ. 1. That the Parishioners may pull down their Church, and rebuild the same, by laying an equal Pound-Rate on the Inhabitants, Owners, and Occupiers of Lands, Houses, Tenements, and Hereditaments, or any Personal Estate within the said Parish.

Señ. 2. Appoints Commissioners and Supervisors for the said Church, who shall continue in Office till the Church is rebuilt and paid for.

Señ. 3. Empowers the Commissioners to cause an Estimate to be made of the Expence of rebuilding the Church, Vestry-Room, &c. and of erecting a Tabernacle for the Service of God, during the Rebuilding of the Church; and may cause the said Sum, not exceeding 22000 *l.* to be assess'd and levy'd in five Years, by 20 quarterly Payments, upon the Inhabitants, &c. according to an equal Pound Rate of the yearly Value of the Lands, &c. which Assessments are to be allowed and confirmed by seven or more of the Commissioners.

Señ. 4. No Tenant, &c. shall be rated for his personal Estate, in any one Payment, at less than a fifth Part assessed upon the Landlord for the same.

Señ. 5. If the Estimate to be made, as aforesaid, be not sufficient to discharge the whole Sum necessary for the Rebuilding, &c. the Commissioners may assess an additional Sum upon the said Inhabitants, &c. so as such additional Sum, payable by the said twenty quarterly Payments, exceed not in the Whole the Sum of 22000 *l.*

Señ. 6. The Commissioners to appoint yearly twenty-two or more of the Inhabitants to be Assessors of the twenty quarterly Payments, and likewise to appoint Collectors of the Assessments, who shall pay the Money by them collected to such Persons as the Commissioners shall constitute by Warrants under their Hands and Seals to receive the same.

Señ. 7. Persons refusing to pay the Assessment, the Collectors, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of seven Commissioners, may levy the same by Distress and

Sale, and may call to their Assistance the Sheriffs of *Middlesex*, &c. and Differences happening about the taking of such Distresses shall by finally determined by the Commissioners.

Señ. 8. The Tenants of Houses, &c. required to pay the Sums taxed on their Houses, &c. may deduct the same out of their Rent, and the Landlords shall allow such Deductions.

Señ. 9. Differences between Landlords and Tenants concerning the said Rates to be finally determined by the Commissioners; and Persons aggrieved may appeal to the Commissioners, who may give such Relief, as they shall see Cause: And if any Assessment shall be raised on Persons not of Ability to pay, or upon Houses that after the Assessment shall become void, whereby the same cannot be then collected; or if thro' any Default of a Collector, &c. there be a Deficiency in one of the said quarterly Payments, the same shall be re-assessed, and added to the Assessments of the next succeeding quarterly Payment; and if there be any like Deficiency in the last of the twenty quarterly Payments, the same shall be assessed and levied within three Months next ensuing.

Señ. 10. The Commissioners to cause a sufficient Recompence to the Assessors; and to make a moderate Allowance to the Collectors.

Señ. 11. The Commissioners shall take Care to have all the Debts, Contracts, &c. made with Artificers and Workmen, to be fairly entered in Books to be kept for that Purpose; and shall pay the said Artificers, &c. the Money due to them, together with moderate Interest for Forbearance thereof.

Señ. 12. The Commissioners may impose Fines on Collectors and Assessors refusing to act as such, or neglecting their Duty, not exceeding 40 *s.* for any one Offence, and cause the same to be levied by Distress and Sale, &c.

Señ. 13. The Commissioners may imprison any Collector refusing to pay the Money by him collected to the Persons appointed to receive the same, till he shall have made Payment thereof.

Sett. 14. The Commissioners shall allot to the most noble the Duke of *Somerset*, &c. the same Space and Proportion of Ground for a Seat in the Lords Gallery, and a Pew in the Ground-Floor, as the Ancestors of the Dutcheſs, Owners of *Northumberland* Houſe, have at all Times heretofore had and enjoyed.

Sett. 15. The Tabernacle to be erected for the Service of God, while the Church ſhall be rebuilding, ſhall be deemed a Pariſh Church.

Sett. 16. Persons ſued may plead the General Iſſue, and give this Act and the ſpecial Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff be Nonſuit, &c. the Defendant ſhall recover treble Coſts.

Sett. 17. The Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* empower'd to ſell, &c. the void Ground on the South Side of the ſaid Church of *St. Martin's* in the Fields to Perſons in Truſt for the Pariſh and Pariſhioners, in Order to be made Part of the Scite of the Church to be rebuilt, or to be laid as Part of a Churchyard thereto, and for no other Purpose whatſoever; reſerving the whole Rent as a Quit-Rent for the ſame to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, and their Succeſſors for ever.

Sett. 18. The Commissioners to make an yearly Account till the Church, &c. be fully finiſhed, to the Lord Biſhop of *London* for the Time being, whoſe Allowance thereof ſhall be a ſufficient Diſcharge to them.

Sett. 19. When the Church is finiſhed, the Tabernacle and Materials ſhall be ſold by the Commissioners, and the Money ariſing apply'd towards the Payment for the finiſhing of the ſaid Church in Eaſe of the Inhabitants; as likewiſe ſuch of the Materials of the old Church, as ſhall not be uſed in rebuilding the new.

Sett. 20. The ſeveral Parts and Diviſions of the ſaid Pariſh of *St. Martin's* in the Fields, called, *The two Out-Wards* (except ſuch Part thereof, as is encloded within *St James's Park*) immediately after *Eaſter Day*, 1724, or in Caſe ſuch new Church ſhall not be ſo ſoon erected and conſecrated, then immediately after *Eaſter Day* next enſuing ſuch Conſecration, ſhall be deemed a diſtinct Pariſh to all Intents what-

ſoever, and ſuch Diviſion ſhall be perpetual.

Sett. 21. Provided nevertheleſs, That the Inhabitants of the ſaid new Pariſh ſhall contribute towards the ſaid Sum of 22000 *l.* till the ſame be fully raiſed, as if no new Pariſh had been made.

Sett. 22. Nothing herein ſhall extend to deprive *Thomas Green*, Doctor of Divinity, the preſent Vicar of *St. Martin's*, from receiving all uſual Tithes, Oblations, &c. as belong to him from the Inhabitants of the ſaid Out-wards, and as he now enjoyeth.

Having obtained this Act of Parliament, the Pariſhioners immediately began to put it in Execution; and in Purſuance thereof cauſed an Eſtimate to be made in Writing of the whole Expence, according to which they reſolved to lay a Pound-Rate on all the Inhabitants of fifteen Pence in the Pound, Twelve-pence halfpenny whereof to be paid by the Landlords, and Two-pence half-penny by the Tenants, to be levied in five Years by twenty quarterly Payments, as the Act directs. Then having purchaſed of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* a void Piece of Ground on the South Side of the Church, they built thereon a very decent Tabernacle for the Worſhip and Service of God, during the Rebuilding the ſaid Church, capacious enough to contain almoſt, if not full, as many Perſons as the old Church it ſelf, which being demolish'd, and the Foundation dug for the new one, his Maſteſty was pleaſed (this being the Parochial Church of his Royal Palace of *Whitehall*) to order the Right Reverend Father in God, *Dr. Richard Willis*, Biſhop of *Sarum*, Lord Almoner, to lay the firſt Stone thereof, which accordingly that Prelate did *March 19. 1721-2.*

This new Church is ſeven Foot and a half longer, and nine Foot and eight Inches wider than the old one; and will, when finiſhed, be one of the moſt ſtately and magnificent Churches in either of the two great Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

We may not here omit a Benefaction they have already received from Colonel *Francis Nicholſon*, Governor of *South-Carolina*, who has ſent them a noble Preſent of Cedar-Wood, to be employ'd in building an

Altar. And since we have here had Occasion to mention this worthy and pious Gentleman, we think fit farther to add in Praise of him, that he is now building in the Province of his Government a new Church, wholly at his own Expence.

There were many Monuments in the old Church, too numerous to mention particularly, and therefore we shall take Notice of the more remarkable only, viz. for *Elizabeth Dutton*, eldest Daughter of *Sir Thomas Egerton*, whose Father was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who died Octob. 2. 1611, *Robert Clayton Esq;* Fellow of the *Inner Temple*, who died December 14. 1672. Mrs. *Frances Jones*, Daughter of *Arthur*, Viscount *Ranelagh*: *Henry Coventry*, Son of *Thomas Lord Coventry*, Keeper of the Great Seal, Ambassador to divers foreign Princes, and Secretary of State to King *Charles II.* who died 1686, *Æt.* 70. *Dr. Theodore Mayer*, an eminent Phylician: *Thomas Evans Esq;* Messenger to the Great Seal thirty Years, who gave by his Will 50 *l.* for the Repair of the Church, 50 *l.* for the Relief of the Poor, and 100 *l.* to build Alms-houses in the Church yard, who died in 1612: Mr. *Edward Fane* a great Traveller, who died in 1666, &c.

This Living was anciently appropriated to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, and a Vicarage was ordained and endowed, which last was given by Queen *Mary* to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever, who have collated to it ever since; but the Improprate, Rectory, and Tithes were granted by Queen *Elizabeth Reg.* 2. to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*. There are several Tenements in the Parish belonging to the Vicar, to the Value of near 30 *l.* in the yearly Rents, which, with the small Tithes, Ecclesiastical Dues, and *Easter Offerings*, are computed to make the Living worth 700 *l.* a year. Here are two Lecturers, and Prayers read twice a Day all the Year round, and thrice on Holidays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Out of this Parish there have been lately taken two other, viz.

3. *St. James's Westminster*, or *St. James's* in the Fields, so called from *St. James* the Apostle, but with Respect to King *James II.* who passed the Act for its Erection, con-

stituting it a parochial Church, by the Name of *St. James's* in the Fields. The Ground, on which it is built, with the Church, was the Possession of the Earl of *St. Albans*, who assigned it over in Trust for that Use, and contributed with the Parishioners to the erecting of it. The Church is very fair and large, being in Length 117 Foot, and Breadth 75. The Walls are built with Brick, and the Door and Window Cases of Stone. It is well beautify'd within, having Walls neatly wainscotted, good Galleries and Door-Cases, a Marble Font, finely carved, and a curious and spacious Altar-piece, fenced in with a strong Rail of white Marble.

The Benefactions of this Parish are found only upon some of the Monuments, which are for *Henry Sidney*, Earl of *Rumney*, some time Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, who died 1704. *Ætat.* 63. *Elizabeth*, Wife of Col. *Benjamin Fletcher*, Governour of *New York*. Mr. *John Haines*, Citizen of *London*, and Governor of *Bridewell* and *Bethlehem*, who gave 100 *l.* to the Use of the Poor of this Parish for ever.

This Church is a Rectory, appointed by the Act to be in the alternate Presentation of the Bishop of *London*, and *Thomas Lord Jermin*, their Successors and Heirs for ever. The Rector is to have the same Dues from the Precinct allotted him by Act of Parliament as the Vicar of *St. Martin's*, which are said to be worth 500 *l.* per ann. The Queen gave an Organ to this Church, and the Inhabitants set it up. Here are Prayers read daily four Times.

4. *St. James's Chapel*, which was anciently an Hospital founded by the Citizens of *London* for fourteen Sisters, Maidens, but Lepers. In After-Times they increased the Revenues, and added eight Brethren, to minister Divine Service there. This Hospital was founded some Time before the Reign of King *Henry III.* but how long we find not. King *Henry VIII.* when he suppressed the Monasteries, seized upon this Hospital, then worth 100 *l.* per ann. and having compounded with the Sisters for certain Pensions, to be paid them during their Lives, built a goodly Manor House upon the Site, and inclosed the Ground about it for a Park, converting the Chapel to his own Use

Use for Divine Service, as it is used to this Day.

This House, since *Whitehall* was almost totally demolished by Fire in 1697, is become the only Reception of the Court, when in Town. It indeed makes outwardly no good Appearance, but contains many noble, magnificent, and beautiful Rooms and Apartments, which afford a tolerable Accomodation for the Prince and Court. Near the Horse-Guard by the Park is the Admiralty-Office, formerly called *Wallingford-House*; but the Courts of Admiralty are held in *Doffers-Commons*, as is above said.

In it there is a Throne at the South End, and a Canopy over it, where the King or Queen sit, when they are present at Divine Service, and the principal Officers and the Clerk of the Clofet in Waiting attend them. It is a Royal peculiar, exempted from all Episcopal Jurisdiction, where the 48 Chaplains to the King or Queen preach in their Turns, except in *Lent*, when certain select Persons are appointed by the Lord Chamberlain to preach before the King or Queen every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, viz. a Bishop, a Dean, and a Doctor. The Service of this Chapel is like that in Cathedrals; and to that End there belong to it a Dean, Lord Almoner, a Sub-Dean, forty-eight Chaplains, twelve Gentlemen of the Chapel, two Organists, ten Children, and a Master of them, a Serjeant, Yeoman, and Groom of the Vestry, and a Bellringer.

5. *St. Paul's, Covent-Garden*, so called from a religious House sometime standing here, which, after the Dissolution, was granted to the Duke of Somerset; after his Attainder to John, Earl of Bedford. It was for many Years Fields, with small Hovels scatter'd about it; but a Successor of that Earl of Bedford, about 1634, thinking to improve the Land better, laid it forth into Streets; the Center of which he set out the stately Square, now called *Covent-Garden*, 500 Foot in Length, 400 in Breadth; and laid four stately Streets into it; and, intending to procure an Act of Parliament, to make it a separate Parish from *St. Martin's in the Fields*, of which it was then Part, he set about building a Chapel for the Use of his new Tenants, which, however, through Means

of the troublesome Time, he could not procure, till the Year of King Charles the Second's Restoration (tho' an Ordinance of Parliament, i. e. the Long, was made for it, 1641.) This Church was built by that famous Architect, *Inigo Jones*, and is a true Copy from the *Italian*: The West End is a stately Portico, ascending by three Steps, with four Columns supporting a Sediment, all of Stone; here the Poll for Members of Parliament is generally taken. Under this Portico are two Doors, entering into the Church. The Building it self is of Brick, render'd over, having three Isles, paved with Stone: In the Window at the East End is the Picture of *St. Paul*, finely painted in Glass: On the North Side the Chancel is a fine Picture of King Charles I. kneeling, with a Crown of Thorns in his Hand, his Crown and Sceptre lying by, with a fine Inscription under it. This Church is gallery'd round, which obstructs much of the View. The Pews are handsome Wainscot; on the East End is a Dial with this Inscription.

Ex hoc Memento Aeternitas.

Benefactors to this Parish. 1. *William Shelton* gave his Houses and Lands in *Parkers-Lane*, in Trust, that 15 l. yearly should be laid out to buy twenty Gowns for twenty old Men and Women of the same Parish; 7 l. 10 s. for ten Gowns for poor Men and Women of *St. Martin's*; 3 l. 15 s. for five of this Parish; erected a School in *Parkers-Lane* for fifty Children, thirty-five of the Parish of *St. Giles*, ten of *St. Martin's*, and five of this Parish; and to each Child 6 s. yearly for a Coat, and Money to put them forth Apprentices: But this Charity is said to come short. 2. Mr. *John Yarwell*, who, Anno 1704, gave twenty-five Fourpenny Loaves to twenty-five poor People, the first Sunday in every Month; and, after his Wife's Decease, two a Week for ever.

Monuments for this Church are, *William Stokoham*, M. D. *Elizabeth*, Baroness of *Grashall* in *Ireland*; Sir *Peter Lilly*, the famous Painter; Sir *John Barber* Kt. Sir *Thomas Smith* of *Cheshire*, a famous Loyalist in the Civil Wars, and Dame *Mary*, his Wife, &c.

and *Marmaduke Comecy* Esq; 1717, who had served the Court from King *James I.* to his Death; he died purely of old Age, being 108 Years and four Months.

The Patronage of this Church is in the Duke of *Bedford*; the Rector has 100 l. a Year settled on three Houses in *Covent-Garden*, where he may distrain; but since the Rector and Churchwardens meet *Thursday* in *Easter-Week*, and make an Assessment of 250 l. 150 Augmentation to the Rector, 50 to the Curate, and 50 for a Clerk and two Sextons.

6. *St. Clement Danes*, called so from *St. Clement*, the Bishop, and the *Danes* here slain in the Reign of King *Ethelred*; or as others think, from *Harold*, a *Danish* King, being here buried, who first lay at *Westminster*; but by *Hardiknute* being thrown into the *Thames* was by Fishermen taken up, and buried in the Churchyard here; others say, that the *Danes* had here a Place of Worship. This Church, after many lofty Repairs, which shew it to have been a stately one, has been not many Years since new built, and likewise the Steeple, upon which has since been the Addition of a very handsome Spire, all at the Charge of the Parishioners, and other Benefactions.

It is built of curious Stone both strong and beautiful, and has a Tower, and Turret with two Cupalo's, which, with the whole Roof, are covered with Lead, and a circular Portico fronting the *Strand*. It is adorned without with a Pediment, Cornish, and other Enrichments, and within a cambered Roof enrich'd with Fretworke, Wainscot on the Walls, Galleries round, a Pulpit carved and enrich'd with Cherubims, &c. and an Altar-piece of carved Wainscot, and a good Organ. The Chancel is all paved with Marble. The Length of the Church is 96 Foot, and Breadth 63.

The Monuments in the old Church, preserved by Mr. *Stow*, are for *Hippocrates Otthen*, a Physician of Eminency, educated at *Montpelier* in *France*, whose Father was sent for into *England* by Queen *Elizabeth*, being then the Emperor's Physician. He died Nov. 13. 1611. Mr. *Richard Bedoe*, one of the Ancients of this Parish, who left 20 l. per annum for ever

to the Poor; he died in 1603. *Richard Jacob Vintner*, Governor of *Bridewell*, to which, and other Hospitals, he was a great Benefactor; he died 1612. *Roger Houghton*, Servant to *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, Lord Treasurer, who died in 1617. *Edward Price*, who gave to the Poor of this Parish 3 l. per ann. to buy Coals, and 20 l. to be lent gratis two Years to young Tradesmen; he died in 1605: And *Elizabeth*, his Wife, who gave 20 s. yearly to the Minister, to mention her Husband's Charity in his Sermon. *John Arundel*, Bishop of *Exeter*, who died in 1503. *John Booth*, Bishop of *Exeter*, who died in 1478; and *Anne*, the Wife of Dr. *Donne*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, in 1617.

The Monuments standing in the new Church are for Sir *Edward Leche*, a Master in Chancery, and Commoner in Parliament, who died in 1652. *Richard Duke-son*, D. D. Rector of this Parish, who was ejected seventeen Years, but returned to his Rectory at the Restoration, and died in 1678. Mrs. *Brown*, who died in 1701; and Mr. *Coles*, Haberdasher, who died in 1697.

The Rectory of this Church was with other Things given by King *Henry II.* to the Knights Templars; but when they were dissolved, it came to the Canons Regular of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in *Warwick*. These Canons exchanged it with the Bishop of *Exeter*, for an Advowson and Lands in their County, and so it became invested in the Bishops of *Exeter*, who held it till King *Edward VI.* gave it to *Edward*, Duke of *Somerset*; but by his Attainder it came again to the Crown, and was granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to *William Cecil* Lord *Burghley*, in whose Family it now is. The Revenue of this Living is 400 l. per annum, besides the Glebe, on which *Exeter-Change* now stands.

7. *St. Mary le Strand*, or *St. Mary le Savoy*; it is distinguish'd into the Precinct of the *Savoy*, and the Parish of *St. Mary le Strand*, each having their distinct Churchwardens, the Parish Church of *St. Mary le Strand* was pulled down by the Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to *Edward VI.* to build his House, since which the Chapel of *St. John Baptist* in the *Savoy* is appropriated for that Use, and the Parish is now generally

rally called *St. Mary the Savoy*; the first the Patron Saint of the *Strand Church*, the latter from the famous Palace once standing here, founded by *Peter of Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to *Henry III.* who purchased them of *Bryan Lysle*, and gave them to the Hospital of *Mountjoy*; but *Eleanor*, Queen to *Henry III.* purchased them of these Knights, for her Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaster*, whose Son *Henry* pulled them down, and built in the Place the fairest House in *England*: *John*, the *French King*, lodged there in 1357 and 1363. The Rebels of *Kent* and *Essex* burnt it down in 1381, for the Hatred they bore to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*; but it coming afterwards into King *Henry* the Seventh's Hands, he new built it, and turn'd it into an Hospital of *St. John Baptist* in 1509, settling Lands upon it for the Relief of a hundred poor Children, and Lodging of Pilgrims and Strangers. King *Henry VIII.* confirmed his Father's Gift, and added a Master and four Chaplains, to pray for the Souls of King *Henry VII.* his Father; Queen *Elizabeth*, his Mother; his Brother *Arthur*, himself, and his Wife Queen *Catharine*.

King *Edward VI.* dissolved this Hospital, then valued at 529 *l.* 5 *s.* and 5 *d.* a little before his Death; and gave the Beds, Furniture, and Revenues to the Hospitals of *Bridewell*, *Christ Church*, and *St. Thomas's* in *Southwark*: Queen *Mary* new founded and incorporated it making one *Jackson* Master of it, and settling other Revenues upon it; and that it might be restored to its ancient State, the Ladies and Court Maids of Honour stored it with Beds, Bedding, and all other Furniture, in an ample Manner. Queen *Elizabeth* dissolved this Hospital again.

The Church appears to be an ancient Structure; the Altar stands at the North, and is raised; the Building is of cut Stone and Boulder, with a Tower and Battlements; the Roof is cover'd with Lead; the Roof within is Fretwork; the Pews wainscotted, in which the Inhabitants of the Precinct sit on the East, and those of the *Strand* on the West, for the Length is North and South; at the lower End is a Gallery, on which are painted the Twelve Apostles.

Benefactions to this Church. 1. *Ralph Abbet*, 1597, gave 20 *l.* and 5 *l.* for poor Maids Fortunes. 2. *Richard Jacob*, 1612, 40 *s.* per annum for thirty-two Years. *Meredith Thomas* 6 *l.* to be lent out to poor Artificers. *Francis Smith*, 1621. 20 *l.* yearly, 10 of which to the Poor, 10 for a Sermon. Dame *Margaret Walter*, 5 *l.* *John Bennet* 10 *l.* *Fane Lane* 5 *l.* and 5 *l.* yearly for two Sermons. Lord Chief Baron *Walter*, 1630, 20 *l.* *John Howsen* 5 *l.* *John Edward* 100 *l.* *Arabella*, Countess of *Nottingham*, 1681, 20 *l.* for a Bason, and 100 *l.* for the Poor of the Precinct of the *Savoy*, the Interest thereof to be distributed yearly for ever amongst the said Poor. Lord Chief Justice *Smith* of *Ireland* 10 *l.* for Sacrament Plate. *Sarah Sharpe* five Guineas for the same. *Anne Payce* gave a House. *William Peel* 10 *l.* per annum for ever.

Monuments are for *Arabella* Countess of *Nottingham*; *Lewis Dursfort*, Earl of *Faversham*, 1709; Lord *Howard of Escrick*; *Focasa Apsey*, Daughter of Sir *Alan Apsey*, Kt. Lieutenant of the Tower; Sir *William Ramsey*, 1663; Sir *Richard Blake*, and his Wife. The Master of the Hospital is put in by the Crown; but the Preacher is chosen by the Inhabitants of *St. Mary le Strand*.

In this Parish was a famous Maypole, remarkable for being thought the longest Shaft in *Europe*; but that decaying, a new one was erected, which is since taken down, and fixed for Mr. *Pound's* Telescopic Observations, at *Wansled* in *Essex*. In the Place of which, viz. in the upper Part of the *Strand*, in an Act of Parliament, Anno 12 *Anna*, for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, so much of the Ground in this waste Place was set aside, for erecting a new Church, as contained in Length from East to West 138 Foot, and in Breadth from North to South 60 Foot; the Way between the East End and Houses to be 20 Foot; the same Breadth likewise from the Houses on the North Side, &c. Upon which Ground a new Church is accordingly erected, being of Stone, and reckoned a most curious Structure; the East End swells into a half Round, like *St. Paul's*; and at the West is a stately Portico of a circular Form, having a Dome supported

ported by several Pillars, and ascended by Steps: The Tower is likewise very beautiful, and the Whole encompass'd by a Stone Wall, and rail'd with Iron Rails.

This Act for Building the fifty new Churches was pass'd in the 9th of the late Queen; and the Intent was to prevent the ill Consequences, that attended too small a Number, viz. great Numbers, who, for Want of Room, went to hear among the Dissenters; and the Out-Parishes being large, Emissaries from the Church of Rome the better concealed themselves, and spread their poisonous Tenets without the Rectors Knowledge. By Virtue of this Act a Tax was laid upon Coals of two Shillings per Chaldron or Tun for the first half Year, and afterward to 1724 3 s. per Chaldron, for Building fifty new Churches, or making Chapels already built such; to which End a Commission was issued out appointing Commissioners for this Purpose, which has been renew'd by his present Majesty; these Commissioners were empower'd to buy Ground for Site, to enquire of the Right of Patronage, and to contract for it; to appoint Vestrymen; the first Rector of the Parish, if a Month there before Consecration, shall be first Rector; any Matter of Presentation afterwards to be decided in the High Court of Chancery; and it is likewise taken Care, that these new Rectors shall have a Provision made for them, without infringing the Rights of the Incumbent of the Parish, where such Church is built.

In Pursuance of which Act several of these new Churches have been begun, and some are near finish'd, viz. one at East Greenwich, one at Deptford, one at Lymekoufe, one at Ratcliffe, where is Land likewise purchased for another, one at Spittlefields, one in the Strand, one beyond the Abbey of Westminster, St. Mary Woolnoth in London, &c.

In the City and Liberty of Westminster are these remarkable Things and Places.

1. *New-Inn*, an Inn of Chancery, situate in *Wyck-street*; the Students of *Strand-Inn* settled here, as some say, when the Duke of Somerset, the Protector, pulled down their House to build his own; but this was

before, for in Henry the Seventh's Time, Sir Thomas Moor studied here: It has several new Buildings added to it, fronting the Garden, which is neatly pallisado'd; from this there is a Passage into

Clement's-Inn, an Inn of Chancery, situate near St. Clement's Church. Here Students at Law have had Lodgings ever since 1478. There is an Hall and many handsome Chambers built round three Courts, and new Buildings lately added. It is governed by a Principal and fourteen Ancients. The Gentlemen are to be a Fortnight in Commons every Term, and longer in Michaelmas Term, and pay five Shillings a Week, if absent. They have Meetings sometimes twice in a Term.

2. *Lyons-Inn*, an Inn of Chancery in *Hollowell-street*, near St. Clement's Church, and hath been such ever since 1420, or sooner. It is governed by a Treasurer. and twelve Ancients. The Gentlemen of it are obliged to be three Weeks in Commons in Michaelmas Term, and in the other Terms but two, and pay 5 s. for the Reading-weeks, and for the other but 2 s. 6 d. Here are Meetings once in four Terms, and the Chambers are sold for one, or two Lives: The Inn is very small and old.

3. *Durham-house*, anciently belonging to the Bishop of Durham, but being decay'd, the Earl of Exeter built an Exchange called after his Name.

4. The *Mews* near *Charing-Cross*, by the Statue, so called from a Word signifying Change, because the King's Hawks were kept here, while they mewed or changed their Feathers; and they continued till 28 Henry VIII. when the King's Stables in Bloomsbury were burnt down, and then there were new ones built here by King Edward VI. and Queen Mary, which have been for the King's Horses ever since.

5. *Whitehall* a Royal Palace, situate pleasantly and commodiously, looking into St. James's Park and the Canal Westward, the River of Thames Eastward, the Privy-Garden with Fountains, Statues, &c. Southward, an open Prospect to Charing-Cross Northward. This House was, about 1240, given by Hubert de Burgh. Earl of Kent, to the Black

Black Fryars, whose Cloister was then in *Holborn*) and by them it was sold to *Walter Grey*, Archbishop of *York*, who generously settled it upon himself and Successors in that See, to be their Residence, when they were in London; from whence it was called *York-Place*. But about *Anno* 1529, Cardinal *Wolsey* falling into Disgrace with King *Henry VIII.* the better to regain his Favour, gave that King *Whitehall* and *Hampton-Court*, which he had built, the former of which has ever since been the Residence of our Kings and Queens; and to make it more magnificent, King *Henry VIII.* built a sumptuous Gallery for the Princes with the Nobility to stand in, to behold triumphant Justings and other military Exercises, and a beautiful Gatehouse across the High-street, divers fair Tennis-Courts, Bowling-Allies, and a Cock-pit; and King *James I.* added the stately Building called the *Banqueting-House*, designed by *Inigo Jones Esq;* Surveyor-General.

This Palace was in *January* 1697 burnt down by a furious Fire, all but the *Banqueting-house*, and is not yet rebuilt, in 1723, tho' there have been some Designs to erect it anew, (particularly *Mr. Weedon's*) and make it one of the most famous Palaces in the World. The *Banqueting-House* is at present used only as a Chapel. The Site of *Whitehall* is now mostly given away, and built upon with several irregular Houses by the Courtiers.

The Office of the Board of Green-Cloath is kept in this Palace, in which the Lord Steward of the King's Household presides. He has the Government of the King's Court, and by Virtue of his Office alone is Judge in Criminal Cases, committed within the Court, administers the Oaths to the Members of Parliament, and adjusts the Accompts at the End of the Sessions.

In Part of this Palace also the Corporation, established by Act of Parliament for the Management of the Bounty of Queen *ANNE*, to augment small Livings do meet, and have their General Courts four Times a Year, on or near the Quarter-Days. The Office for Trade and Plantations is kept in the Cockpit,

and is under the Management of Commissioners, as is also the Treasury-Office, where the Lord High Treasurer sits three or four Times a Week, to receive Petitions and determine Matters relating to the publick Revenues and Incomes.

6. *St. Mary Rouncival*, an Hospital or Chapel, in the Parish of *St. Martin's*, and a Cell to the Priory of *Rouncival* in *Navarre* in the Diocese of *Pampelone* founded by *William Marshal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* He endowed it with Messuage and certain Tenements in *Cherring*, 100*l.* Rent at *Southampton*, 13*l.* in Land at *Netherwinter*, and a Carucate of Land at *Aspendon*, which King *Henry III.* confirmed. *Speed* tells us, that King *Henry V.* suppressed it with the Pories Alien; but *Edward IV.* re-edify'd it, and placed a Fraternity in it, which King *Edward VI.* displaced, and gave their House to Sir *Thomas Cawarden* Kt. to be held in Socage of the Honour of *Westminster*. He passed it to *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, who pulled it down, and built him an House of the Materials, and in the same Place.

7. Near this Hospital was anciently an Hermitage, with a Chapel, dedicated to *St. Katharine*, over-against *Charing-Cross*, which is a Monument of curious Work, built by King *Edward I.* in Memory of *Eleanor* his deceased Queen, of whom we have spoken before, and of divers Crosses erected in other Places on the same Account, as *Waltham*, &c. It was destroy'd by the Rebels in the Reign of King *Charles I.* as a Monument of Superstition; but it still retains the Name; and since the Restoration, the Figure of that Prince, nobly modelled in Brass, was set up by King *Charles II.* elevated upon a lofty Pedestal of Free-Stone, invironed with Iron Bars and Spikes, which had before been sold by the Rebels to a Brasier in *Holborn* by the Pound Weight, and by him preserved.

8. The *Tilt-yard*, so called, because it was the Place where Noblemen and others exercised themselves in Justing, Turney-ing, and Fighting at Barriers; and *Scotland-Yard*, so called, because there were great Buildings for the Receipt of the Kings of *Scotland*, and other States of that Country,

Country, granted first by *Edgar* to *Kynald*, King of *Scotland*, Anno 952; and upon the Rebellion of *William*, *Henry II.* reassumed it into his Hands; for *Margaret*, Queen of *Scots*, Sister of King *Henry VIII.* was lodged here, when she came into *England*, after the Death of her Husband, as the Kings of *Scotland* before her had formerly done.

9. A *Woolstaple* in this City, which so enriched the Merchants, that they, with the Help of the Parishioners, built the Church of *St. Margaret* and *K. Ed. III.* increased his Revenues to the Sum of 1102 *l.* a-year by it. The Staple was then kept on the Morrow after the Feast of *St. Peter ad vincula Aug. 2.* In these Times the Merchants of the Staple were the chief Merchants of the Kingdom, and the Taxes were chiefly raised upon Wool, sometimes 50 *s.* a Sack, sometimes 20 *s.* 8 *d.* King *Edward III.* sensible of the Benefit of Wools, ordered, that whoever transported Wool, should bring for every Sack four Nobles of Silver Bullion. King *Henry VI.* hath six Wool-houses in the Staple at *Westminster*, which he granted to the Dean and Canons of *St. Stephen's Westminster*, and confirmed it *Reg. 21.*

10. *Westminster-Abby*, built by *Sebert* King of the *East Saxons*, in the Place where before stood a Temple of *Apollo*. It was destroyed by the *Danes*, and lay in Ruins till the Days of King *Edgar*, by whom it was re-edify'd, and a Number of Monks of the Order of *St. Benedict* placed in it by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Dunstan*, who made Bishop *Wolfine* their Abbot, about the Year 960. He was a Man of such an exemplary Conversation, that he was reputed a Saint, both alive and dead, and his Body was kept by the Citizens of *London* with great Veneration, upon Account of a Power of working Miracles, lodged in him, as they thought. King *Edward* the Confessor, about a hundred Years after, repaired and new modelled this Abby; for he removed the Church of *St. Margaret*, which then stood in its Cloisters, and was some Annoyance to the Monks, and placed it at a little Distance from the Abby. This King endowed it with large Possessions, granted

to it high Privileges and Exemptions, and appointed it for ever to be an Habitation for *Benedictine Monks*, who should be subject to no Person but the King only, the Consecration of our Kings, a Sanctuary from which no Prince might take any, that was fled to it upon any Account, and a Repository of the *Regalia*. He was buried, according to his Desire, in this Church, where his Shrine is still visible. *Windsor*, with all its Appurtenances, was by him settled upon this Monastery; but King *William* the Conqueror liking the Situation of the Place exchanged it with the Abbot and Monks for some Lands, called *Ferings*, in *Chafford* Hundred in *Essex*. King *Henry VIII.* dissolved this Monastery, with the others, and turned it into an Episcopal See, assigning *Middlesex* for its Diocese; but King *Edward VI.* dissolved this See, and made it a Collegiate Church for a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, Priests; but Queen *Mary I.* restored the Abbot and Monks, who held it till Queen *Elizabeth* ejected them, and replaced the Dean and Prebendaries, as is already spoken of in the History of *St. Peter's Church*.

Near the Abby or Cathedral of *St. Peter* is the King's School (as it is called) erected about the Year 1070, according to a Decree made at *Rome*, that every Cathedral shall have a School near it, but new founded by Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1560, as a Nursery for the Propagation of Religion and Orthodox Literature, for an Head Schoolmaster, Second Master, forty Scholars (called the King's Scholars) and twelve Almsmen. The Scholars, when qualify'd, are six or more elected in the second Week of *Easter* Term yearly, and sent to the Universities, viz. to *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, and *Christ's-Church* in *Oxford*, where they have a competent Maintenance in the latter for Life, and former, till they are fit to serve in the Ministry of Church or State. The Electors are the Dean of *Christ's-Church* and Master of *Trinity College* (assisted by some Student or Fellow) who choose alternately. Every Scholar hath a black Gown given him once a Year, and the four Lord-Scholars (as they are termed) wear purple Gowns, and have a Stipend yearly

yearly allowed them out of the Treasury of the College, given by Dr. *Williams* Archbishop of *York*. The present Master of this School is Dr. *Friend*. There is likewise a Dormitory, where these Scholars sleep, which was formerly some Granaries, built by Abbot *Lytlington*; but this being decay'd, a considerable Sum of Money was left to build another, which, by the Application of the present Dean, has been increased, and his Majesty's Gift; and a new one, after a curious Model, is now building in the *Prebends-Garden*.

11. *Westminster-hall*, very probably the most capacious Room in *Christendom* without Pillars, take it in its Dimensions. It was built first by *William Rufus*, Anno 1097, after by *Richard II.* the Walls are of Stone, and Floor is paved. The Roof is covered with Lead, &c. In this Hall are held three great Courts, viz. 1. Of *Chancery*, 2. *King's-Bench*, and 3. *Common-Pleas*. The *Chancery-Court* sits near the South-West Angle of *Westminster-hall* in Term-Time, and at the Chancellor's or Keeper's House out of Term, who are the Judges of this Court, and in their Absence the Master of the Rolls. Here are in this Court twelve Masters, six Attorneys or Clerks, ninety Clerks in Court, two Examiners, &c. The Proceedings in it are by Bill and Answer in *English*. 2. *King's-Bench*, so called, because anciently the King used to sit in Person in it, till *Henry the Third's* Reign; but now there are four Judges to hear and determine all Causes Criminal, Pleas of the Crown, &c. The Proceedings in it are by Indictments, Declarations and Pleas, and all Counsellors are allowed to plead in it. The Jurisdiction of this Court extends over all *England*, the King being always presumed to be present. 3. The *Common-Pleas*, which is held on the West Side, near the North End. There are four Judges belonging to this Court, and none may plead at this Bar, but Serjeants. The Causes tried are Matters of Civil Right, and the Proceedings the same as in the *King's-Bench*. These Judges hold their Places by Patent, *quamdiu se bene gesserint*.

Near the Top of this Hall are fixed the noble Ornaments of Guidons, Colours, and Standards, Ensigns and Trophies of Victory, obtained by the Confederates, under the Command of the late Duke of *Marlborough* at *Hockstet* and *Blenheim* in *Germany*, being in Number, 128 Colours, and 34 Standards. In this Battle 14000 *French* were killed, 4000 drowned, 12940 taken Prisoners; and the Duke of *Marlborough* was called a Prince of the Empire, i. e. *Mindelheim*, and rewarded by the Queen and Parliament with the Manor of *Woodstock*, where *Blenheim-House* is building, and 5000 l. per Ann. settled upon his Posterity, Male or Female, for ever. Contiguous to the South Part of this Hall are the House of Commons, Speaker's Chamber, Court of Requests, Painted Chamber, House of Lords, Prince's Chamber, &c. In this Hall were anciently kept the great Feasts at the Coronation, which is still continued, and *Christmas Circumcision*, &c. Near this Hall, in the Room supposed to have been anciently the private Oratory of King *Edward* the Confessor, stands the King's Library, and in the House adjoining to the House of Lords the *Cotton Library*, containing a curious Collection of about a thousand Manuscript Volumes of Antiquities and Histories, in fourteen Waincot-Presses, gathered at a great Charge by Sir *Robert Cotton*; but this Library is now remov'd to *Essex-street* in the *Strand*: And in the Lower Exchequer Chamber is kept the Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, where all Matters concerning that County-Palatine in Law or Equity are determined by the Chancellors of the Dutchy, which was establish'd by King *Henry IV.*

12. *St. Stephen's Chapel*, a religious Structure in Palace-Royal, *Westminster*, near the great Hall. It was begun by King *Stephen*, to the Honour of the Protomartyr, but afterwards rebuilt by King *Edward III.* who ordained it to be a Collegiate Church, and established therein a Dean, and twelve Canons Secular, with as many Vicars, and other Officers, and by his Letters-Patent endowed it with his House in *Lombardstreet*, the Parish of *Deansbury* and *Wakefeld* in *Yorkshire*, and

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with

with so much Money as would make it up 500 *l. per Ann.* till he should otherwise settle Lands and Revenues on them of the same Value, which he afterwards did, and several others became Benefactors to it, insomuch that at the Suppression this College was found to be worth 1085 *l. 10 s. 5 d. per Annum.* It is now the Place where the House of Commons sit in Parliament Time.

13. Near this Chapel of St. Stephen (others say in St. Martin's in the Fields) was sometime one smaller Chapel called *Our Lady of the Pieuw*, to whom great Offerings were wont to be made. King Richard II. having overthrown Wat Tyler and his rebellious Associates, gave Thanks to God, and made his Offering in this Chapel, as was usually done by other Princes, and many Nobles, insomuch that the Image of our Lady, which stood there, was decked so richly with Jewels, precious Stones, Pearls, and Rings, that they were almost invaluable; but all was by this Accident destroyed: A Scholar belonging to *Westminster School*, Anno 1452, being employed by his Master to put out the Candles, set the Lady's Garments on Fire, which consumed not only her Image, but the whole Chapel. *Anthony Rivers*, Lord *Scales*, rebuilt it; but it was not long after united to the College of St. Stephen.

14. The Gatehouse, the Prison for the City of *Westminster*, and the Liberties thereof. There were at first two of these Gates built by *Walter Warfield*, Cellarer to the Abby of *Westminster*; the one of them was situate near the South End of *Kingstreet*, as you enter into the *New-Palace-Yard*; but this is now demolished. It was the Bishop of *London's* Prison for Clerks convicted. The other was situate near the West End of the Abby, entering into *Tutthill-street* and the *Almory*. This is still the Prison for *Westminster*, not only for Debtors, but also for such as are guilty of Treason, Theft, and other criminal Matters. The Keeper enjoys his Place by Lease from the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*. This Prison was erected in the Reign of King *Edward III.*

15. The Chapel of St. Anne, over-against which the Lady *Margaret* Wife to King *Henry VII.* erected an Alms-house for poor Women, which is now turned into Lodgings for the Singing Men of the Collegiate Church. The Place, on which the Chapel and Alms-house stood, was called the *Eleemosynery* or *Almory*, now corruptly the *Ambry*; because the Alms of the Abby were distributed there to the Poor. Here are still twelve Alms-houses for poor Men and their Families; and to each House is paid 6 *l. 12 s. per Annum* by the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*. In this Abby was erected the first Printing-Press in *England*, Anno 1471, by Abbot *Islip*, who allowed *W. Caxton*, who brought it into *England*, to place it in his Abby: Other Abbies soon followed this Example.

16. In *Tutthill-street*, and the adjoining Fields, are many Things observable.

1. Mr. *Stow* tells us the Lord *Gray* of *Wilton* and Lord *Stourton* had Houses there.

2. Mr. *George Whitcher's* six Alms-houses, built in 1683, for six ancient Men, who have 10 *s.* a Month, half a Chaldron of Coals, and a blue Gown every other Year. Here is a Chapel for their Use, and he that reads Prayers to the Rest has 20 *s. per Annum* more.

3. Mr. *James Palmer's* Alms-houses, for six Men and six Women, all single, founded in 1654. They have each 7 *s.* a Month, half a Chaldron of Coals *per Annum*, and a black Gown once in two Years. He prayed with the People twice a Day, and preached to them twice a Week as long as he lived. He founded and endowed also a Free School the same Year, near the Fields, for a Master and twenty Boys. Near this House are 4. two other Alms-houses, built by Mrs. *Kifford*, for two decayed virtuous Gentlewomen, one of them to be chosen out of St. *Margaret's Westminster*: They are to have 5 *l.* apiece yearly. It was founded in 1705. 5. A little nearer the Chapel, in the Fields, are two large Alms houses for four Men and their Wives, who are allowed ten Shillings a Month, founded by Mr. *Nicholas Butler*, who gave besides a large Sum to the Poor of this Parish.

6. Mr. Emery Hill's Alms-houses, now called the Parish Alms-houses, in the Fields, endowed by him for six poor Men and their Wives, who are allowed 7 l. 4 s. a Year each, besides a Chaldron of Coals for each yearly, and a Gown once in two Years; and six Widows, who have 4 l. 16 s. a Year, and the same Coals and Gowns. He also founded a Free-School for a Master in Holy Orders, and twenty poor Children to be instructed in Reading. He has an House, and 20 l. per Annum. 7. Lady Dacre's Alms-houses for twenty poor People, all single, ten Men and ten Women, each 10 l. per Ann. besides a Garden, the Rent of which comes to 3 s.

9 d. per Quarter. There is also a Chapel. This is in the Management of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London 8. Green-coat-Hospital likewise in Totbill-Fields, founded by King Charles I. and endowed by King Charles II. for twenty-five Boys and six Girls, with a Schoolmaster.

17. In the Wool-staple, towards the East End, are eight Alms-houses for poor People, and to each House is paid 5 l. per Annum out of the Treasury: They were founded by King Henry VIII, Regni 36. In Lady-Alley also, about the Middle of Kingstreet Westminster, are four Alms-houses for four poor Women, who have 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum out of the Treasury.

18. NOBLEMENS Houses, which are very numerous in this City, especially about the Court.

THE Earl of Abington's, in Bondstreet, near Piccadilly.

The Earl of Ailesford's, in Queen's-Square.

The Lord Albemarle's, near Whitehall.

The Earl of Anglesea's, in Bondstreet, near St. James's-street.

The Lord Ashburnham's, in Dean-Yard.

The Lord Bathurst's, in St. James's-Square.

The Duke of Beaufort's, in St. James's-street.

The Duke of Bedford's, in Bloomsbury-square. Berkley-House, in Portugal-street.

The Lord Brooks's, in Arlington-street.

The Duke of Bucks and Normanby's, at the End of St. James's-Park.

The Earl of Carlisle's House, in King's-Square Soba.

The Lord Castleton's, in Bloomsbury-square.

The Earl of Chesterfield's, Ibid.

The Lord Chumley's, in Arlington-street.

The Duke of Cleveland's, near St. James's-Palace.

The Lord Coningsby's, in Bond-street, near St. James's.

The Lord Conway's, in Dover-street.

The Earls of Dartmouth's and Darby's, in Queen's-Square.

The Earl of Essex's, near Whitehall.

The Earl of Grantham's, in the Pall-Mall.

The Lord Guilford's, in Arlington-street.

The Lord George Howard's, in Queen's-Square.

The Duke of Kent's in St. James's-Square.

The Duke of Kingston's, in Arlington-street.

The Earl of Litchfield's, in St. James's-street.

The Earl of Leicester's, in King's-Square.

The Bishop of Lincoln's, in Dean's-Yard.

The Earl of Carnarvan's, at Lindsey-House, in the Old-Palace-Yard.

The Duke of Norfolk's, in St. James's-Square.

The Earl of Northampton's, in Bloomsbury-Square.

The Lord North and Gray's, in Queen's-Square.

Northumberland-House, the Duke of *Somerset's*, near *Charing-Cross*.

The Earl of *Nottingham's*, in *King's-Square*.

The Lord *Ossulton's*, in *St. James's-Square*.

The Earl of *Orkney's*, in *Albemarle-street*, near *Piccadilly*.

The Lord *Paget's*, in *Bloom-bury-Square*.

The Lord *Pawlet's*, in *Albemarle-street*, near *Piccadilly*.

The Earl of *Pembroke's*, in *St. James's-Square*.

The Bishop of *Peterborough's*, in *Channel-Row*.

The Lord *Portland's*, in *Whitehall*.

The Earl of *Radnor's*, in *St. James's-Square*.

The Duke of *Richmond's*, in *Arlington-street*.

The Earl of *Rocheſter's*, near *Westminster-Gate*.

The Bishop of *Rocheſter's*, in *Dean's-Yard*.

The Earl of *Salisbury's*, in the *Strand*.

The Duke of *Montague's*, in *Bloomſbury-Square*.

The Earl of *Scarborough's*, in *Gerrard-street*.

The Earl of *Scarsdale's* in *Duke-street*.

The Earl of *Stafford's*, *Tart-Hall*, near *St. James's-street*.

The Earl of *Sunderland's*, in *St. James's-Square*.

The Lord *Weymouth's* House, in *St. James's-street*.

The Duke of *Wharton's*, in *Dover-street*.

The Archbishop of *York's*, in *Petty-France*.

It may deſerve our Obſervation, that whereas *London* had ſuch a Multitude of Martyrs, *Westminster* had none at all; and the chief Reaſon was, *London* was under the Jurisdiction of *Bonner*, a Mirror of Cruelty, and *Westminster* was ruled by Abbot *Feckenham*, a Man cruel to none, and courteous and charitable to all, that needed his Help or Liberality.

The CHARITY SCHOOLS in this City.

ST. *Anne's Westminster*, one School for fifty Boys, who are cloathed, and ſupported by voluntary Subſcriptions, which amount to 78 *l. per annum*, and Collections at Sermons, which have, one Year with another, proved 128 *l. 1 s. 6 d.* In the ſame Pariſh there is another School for thirty Girls; but this is maintained by Collections and voluntary Subſcriptions, which have amounted annually to 250 *l.* ſave that in 1716, there were three Legacies given to both of 14 *l.*

St. James's Westminster, one School of fifty Boys, maintained by the Offertory.

In the ſame Pariſh in *Kingſtreet* there is another School of thirty-fix Boys, who are ſupported out of the Revenue of the Chapel.

In the ſame Pariſh in *Barwick-street* there

is another School of ſixteen Boys, maintained alſo out of the Revenue of the Chapel.

In the ſame Pariſh there is another School for ſixty-three Girls, upheld by Collections at Sermons, and caſual Benefactions, and the Children are cloathed.

St. Margaret's Westminster, 180 Boys, and a School where they are dieted and lodged, and taught to ſpin, &c. and their Labour maintains them; the Houſe was given by the Pariſh; they are all cloathed in blue, and ſupported chiefly by voluntary Subſcriptions, which are 240 *l. per Annum*; and Collections at Sermons, which have proved 103 *l. 9 s. 6 d.* uſually: But there have been other Gifts beſtowed for their better Maintenance, viz. 6 *l. per Annum* for 68 Years from Jan.

Jan. 1713. a Legacy of 250 *l.* a Bank Note of 50 *l.* from an unknown Hand, which enabled the Treasurer to add four to the Girls School; since there has been 60 *l.* left to the Schools in five Legacies.

In the same Parish in *Grey* and *M.* are two other Schools, set up in 1698 for 76 Boys and 52 Girls cloathed, who are maintained by voluntary Subscriptions of 168 *l.* and Collections at Sermons of 237 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.* To these Schools there have besides been given these Legacies; 1. A Freehold Estate of 20 *l.* per Annum. 2. Annuities of 30 *l.* per Annum. 3. Beer for the Children, valued at 66 *l.* per Annum; and other Legacies of 216 *l.*

St. Martin's in the Fields, two Schools for the Teaching of 101 Boys and 51 Girls, upheld by 140 *l.* Subscriptions, and 360 *l.* Collections. A Boy and Girl were added to this School, upon the Account of 100 *l.* given by Mr. *Richard Smith* up-

on that Condition, as he did to several other Schools.

St. Mary Savoy, one School for thirty Boys cloathed, maintained by annual Subscriptions of 45 *l.* and 20 *l.* Collections.

St. Paul Covent-Garden, two Schools, one for thirty Boys, and the other for twenty Girls cloathed, supported by 127 *l.* 14 *s.* Voluntary Subscriptions, and 62 *l.* Collections.

In *Duck-Lane* in this City there is a Charity-School for sixty Boys, taught and cloathed, who, when fit to put out, are bound Apprentices by Subscription; one *Madam Green* was one of the most liberal Benefactors to this School, for she has settled on it 10 *l.* per Annum for ever, and gave 100 *l.* to build their School; and there is about 60 *l.* annually gathered at the Church-Door. These Children wear blue Coats to distinguish them.

Persons of Note born, or living in this City, or Liberties of it, viz.

DR. *Richard Neal* Archbishop of *York*, Privy-Counsellor to King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* was born in *Kingstreet* in this City.

Dr. *John Warner* Bishop of *Rochester* was born in *St. Clement Danes*.

Sir *Francis Bacon* Viscount *Verulam*, that Magazine of Learning, who reduced the Notional Philosophy of *Aristotle* to real and experimental, and for his great Worth was made Lord Chancellor of *England*, was born in *York-House*.

Matthew of Westminster, as great a Scholar as any of his Age, who wrote a methodical History of the Kings of *England* to the End of King *Edward I.* called *Flores Historiarum*, because he gathered it out of former Histories, and selected out of

them what was only most memorable and certain. He died about *Anno* 1368.

Ben Johnson the famous Dramatick Poet lived in his Youth in *Harts horn-lane* near *Charing-Cross*: He died in 1638, and was buried in the Abbey-Church.

Christopher Tye Doctor of Musick, who after the Dissolution of the Abbey, when Musick received a dangerous Wound, kept it in Credit at Court and in Cathedrals by his own Piety and Skill during his Life, in which he composed many excellent Services and Anthems in four and five Parts, which were used in the Cathedrals long after his Death. He was a Gentleman of the Chapel to King *Edward VI.* and Organist, as was

John

John Dowland to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James I.* He was the finest Musician of those Times, having by his Travels compounded *English* and Foreign Skill in that Faculty so well, that he excelled both in vocal and instrumental Musick.

Edmund Doubleday Esq; a tall and proper Person, but chiefly eminent for his Apprehending of *Guy Faux* in the Cellar under the Parliament-House, which was done after this Manner. Sir *Thomas Knevet* Kt. who was sent by King *James I.* to search the Rooms under that House with a few Persons for Privacy, took

Mr. Doubleday along with him. Upon their Entrance they found *Faux* with his Dark-lanthorn in the outward Part of the Cellar, who seeing them sought to make his Escape thro' them, and began to make a Buffle; *Mr. Doubleday* instantly laid hold on him, tripped up his Heels, and made him their Prisoner. *Faux* in a Rage vowed, that had he been in the inner Room, he'd have blown them all up; but *Mr. Doubleday* rendered his Threatnings impotent, which made him ever loved and respected all his Life after, which lasted fourteen Years.

An

*An Account of the Rectories, &c. which belong to
the Cities of London and Westminster.*

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Valuation</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
R. S T. Albans Woodstreet	16 08 01	Eaton-College.
V. S Alhallows Barkin	36 13 04	Archbishop of Canterbury.
R. Alhallows Bread-street	37 13 09	Ditto.
R. Alhallows the Great	14 18 00	Ditto.
R. Alhallows the Less	Pay. none.	Ditto.
R. Alhallows Honey-Lane	19 03 09	Bishop of London.
R. Alhallows Lombard-street	22 06 08	Archbishop of Canterbury.
R. Alhallows Staining	Pay. none.	Company of Grocers.
R. Alhallows London-Wall	08 16 08	Lord Chancellor.
R. St. Alphege	08 00 00	Bishop of London.
R. St. Andrew Hubbard	16 00 00	Presented last by the Queen, but since disputed by the Dukes of Norfolk and Somerset.
R. St. Andrew Undershaft	25 11 03	Bishop of London.
R. St. Andrew Wardrobe	17 10 00	Lord Chancellor.
R. St. Anne within Aldersgate	08 00 00	Bp. of London and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's alternately.
R. St. Anne Black-Fryars		Lord Chancellor.
R. St. Anthony or St. Antholin	20 02 08	Bishop of London.
R. St. Austin	19 16 00 1/2	Dean and Ch. of St. Paul's.
R. St. Bartholomew Exchange	18 01 05	The King.
R. St. Benedict or Bennet-Finck		Dean and Ch. of Windsor.
R. St. Bennet Gracechurch	18 01 03	Dean and Ch. of Canterbury.
R. St. Bennet Paul's-Wharf	13 08 01	Dean and Ch. of St. Paul's.
R. St. Bennet Sherehog	08 13 04	Grocers Company.
R. St. Botolph Billingsgate	23 06 00 1/2	The King and Dean and Ch. of St. Paul's alternately.
V. Christ-Church		Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
R. St. Christopher	14 00 00	Bp. of London.
R. St. Clement Eastcheap	13 02 01	Ditto.
R. St. Dionis Backchurch	25 00 00	Dean and Ch. of Canterbury.
R. St. Dunstan in the East.	60 07 11	Archbp. of Canterbury.
R. St. Edmund the King	21 14 02	The King 2. Bp of London 1.
R. St. Etheiburgh	11 12 06	Bp. of London.
R. St. Faith under Paul's	23 17 01	Dean and Ch. of St. Paul's.
R. St. Gabriel Fenchurch	12 00 00	Lord Keeper and the City.
R. St. George Botolph-Lane	08 00 00	The King and Dean and Ch. of St. Paul's alternately.

	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
R.	St. Gregory by St. Paul	06 05 05	Dean and Ch. of <i>St. Paul's</i> .
V.	St. Helen by Bishopsgate		Captain <i>Freeman's</i> Executors.
	St. James Duke-Place		Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
R.	St. James Garlick-hith	17 14 07	Bishop of <i>London</i> .
R.	St. John Baptist near Dowgate	15 19 07	<i>Ditto</i> .
R.	St. John Evangelist Walbrook	15 18 09	Archbp. of <i>Canterbury</i> .
R.	St. John Zachary	11 02 01	Bp. of <i>London</i> , and Dean of Ch. of <i>St. Paul's</i> alternately.
R.	St. Katharine Coleman	05 06 08	Bp. of <i>London</i> .
	St. Katharine Creed-Church		<i>Magdalen-College</i> .
V.	St. Lawrence Jury	18 00 00	<i>Baliol-College</i> .
C.	St. Lawrence Pountney		The Parish.
R.	St. Leonard Eastcheap	15 10 00	Dean and Ch. of <i>Canterbury</i> .
R.	St. Leonard Foster-Lane	26 13 04	Dean and Ch. of <i>Westminster</i> and Governors of Christ-Church Hospital.
R.	St. Magnus London-Bridge	69 05 05	Bishop of <i>London</i> .
R.	St. Margaret Lothbury	13 05 10	Lord Chancellor.
R.	St. Margaret Moses	19 00 05	The King and Sir <i>John Crisp's</i> Executors alternately.
R.	St. Margaret New-Fish-street	31 11 08	Bp. of <i>London</i> .
R.	St. Margaret Pattons	10 00 00	Lord Keeper and the City.
R.	St. Martin Ironmonger-Lane	12 07 06	The King.
R.	St. Martin Ludgate	33 17 08½	Bp. of <i>London</i> .
R.	St. Martin Orgars	19 06 03	<i>Ditto</i> .
R.	St. Martin Outwich	13 09 10	Merchant-Tailors Company.
R.	St. Martin Vintry	18 13 04	Dean and Ch. of <i>Canterbury</i> and Bp of <i>Worcester</i> alternately.
R.	St. Mary Abchurch	20 02 06	<i>Corpus-Christi-College</i> .
C.	St. Mary Aldermanbury		The Parish.
R.	St. Mary Aldermary	41 00 00	Bishop of <i>Canterbury</i> .
R.	St. Mary le Bow Cheapside	33 12 03½	<i>Ditto</i> .
R.	St. Mary Bothaw Dowgate	10 10 00	Dean and Ch. of <i>Canterbury</i> and Salters Company alternately.
R.	St. Mary Colechurch		Lord Chancellor and Mercers Company alternately.
R.	St. Mary Hill Billingsgate	36 13 04	Presented last by the Queen, but since disputed by the Dukes of <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Somerset</i> .
R.	St. Mary Magdalen Milkstreet	15 11 08	<i>Baliol-College</i> .
R.	St. Mary Magdalen Old Fish-street	19 05 00	Dean and Ch. of <i>St. Paul's</i> .
R.	St. Mary Mounthaw	06 10 00	Bishop of <i>Hereford</i> .
R.	St. Mary Somerset	10 10 00	<i>Ditto</i> .
R.	St. Mary Staining	05 06 08	The King 1. Parish 2.
R.	St. Mary Woolchurch	18 13 04	
R.	St. Mary Woolnoth	25 00 00	
R.	St. Mary Ax	25 00 00	Bp. of <i>London</i> .
R.	St. Matthew Friday street	21 07 01	Duke of <i>Montague</i> .
R.	St. Michael Bassishaw	15 17 01	Dean and Ch. of <i>St. Paul's</i> .
R.	St. Michael Cornhill	35 01 08	Drapers Company.
R.	St. Michael Crooked-Lane	26 08 04	Archbishop of <i>Canterbury</i> .

Parishes.	Valuation.	Patrons.
R. St. Michael Queenhith	16 00 00	Dean and Ch. of St. Paul's.
R. St. Michael Querne	21 10 02	Archbp. of Canterbury.
R. St. Michael Royal	09 07 04	Dean and Ch. of Canterbury and Bp. of Worcester alternately.
R. St. Michael Woodstreet		The King 1. and Parish 2.
R. St. Mildred Breadstreet	16 06 10	The King and Sir John Crisp's Executors alternately.
R. St. Mildred Poultry	14 13 08	Lord Chancellor and Mercers Company alternately.
R. St. Nicholas Acons	13 00 00	The King 2. Bishop of London 1.
R. St. Nicholas Cole-abbey	18 13 04	Lord Keeper.
R. St. Nicholas Olave	07 19 07	Ditto.
R. St. Olave Hartstreet	17 14 02	Sir Andrew Riccard's Executors.
V. St. Olave Old-Jury	10 18 06	The King.
R. St. Olave Silverstreet	07 07 11	Eaton-College.
R. St. Pancras	13 06 03	Archbp. of Canterbury.
R. St. Peter Cheapside.	26 07 06	Duke of Montague.
R. St. Peter Cornhill	39 05 09	Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
R. St. Peter Paul's-Wharf	09 04 02	Dean and Ch. of St. Paul's.
R. St. Peter Poor Broadstreet	05 16 08	Ditto.
V. St. Stephen Colemanstreet	11 00 00	The Parish.
R. St. Stephen Walbrook	17 13 04	Grocer's Company.
R. St. Swithin London-Stone	15 17 11	Dean and Ch. of Canterbury, and Salters Company alternately.
R. St. Thomas Apoffle	12 00 00	Bishop of Canterbury and Dean and Ch. of St. Paul's alternately.
R. Trinity Parish		Dean and Ch. of Canterbury.
R. St. Vedast or Foster	34 05 10	Archbp. of Canterbury.

Parishes without the Walls.

R. St. Andrew Holbourn	18 00 00	Duke of Montague
R. St. Bartholomew the Great	08 00 00	Earl of Warwick and Holland.
V. St. Bartholomew the Less	13 06 08	Governors of the Hospital.
R. St. Botolph Aldersgate		Dean and Ch. of Westminster.
V. St. Botolph Aldgate		Mr. Brewster.
R. St. Botolph Bishopsgate	20 00 00	Bp. of London.
V. St. Bridget or Bride	16 00 00	Dean and Ch. of Westminster.
Bridewell Precinct		Governors of Bridewell.
V. St. Dunstan West	26 03 04	William Wallis Esq;
R. St. George Southwark	18 13 07	The King.
V. St. Giles Cripplegate	32 05 00	Dean and Ch. of St. Paul's.
R. St. Olave Southwark	68 04 09	The King.
R. St. Saviour Southwark		The Parish.
V. St. Sepulchre Newgate	20 00 00	St. John's College, Oxon.
St. Thomas Southwark	10 00 00	Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital.
R. Trinity in the Minories	08 07 06	Lord Chancellor.

Parishes in Westminster.

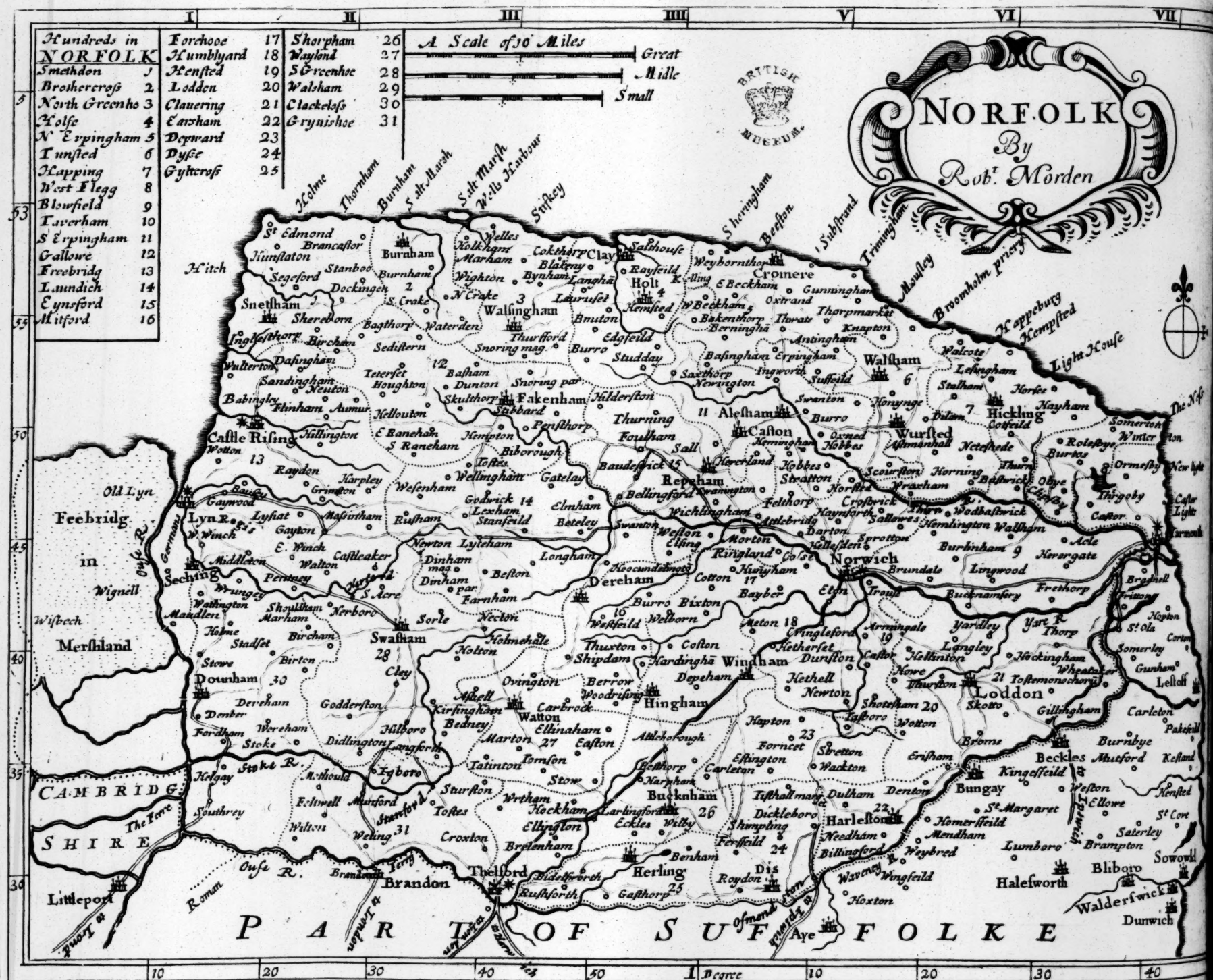
<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
R. St. Anne		Bp. of London.
R. St. Clement Danes	52. 07 01	Earl of Exeter.
R. St. James		Bp. of London & Ld. Fermin's Executors.
R. St. Margaret		Dean and Ch. of Westminster.
V. St. Martin in the Fields.	12 00 00	The Bp. of London.
C. St. Mary Savoy.		Ditto.
R. St. Paul Covent-Garden		Duke of Bedford.



Norfolk.

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Norfolk.



PART I.

Giving an Account of the ancient Inhabitants, and a Chorographical Description of the Towns and Villages, with the Lordships, and Gentlemens Seats.

NORFOLK is a Maritime County, having for its Boundaries on the North and East the German Ocean; on the South *Suffolk*; from which it is parted by the Rivers *Waveney* and *Ouse* the *Leys*, whose Springs are near each other; but they run two contrary Ways, the one emptying it self into the Sea at *Lynne-Regis*, the other at *Yarmouth*, two the most distant, tho' most eminent Places in this County; and on the West with Part of *Cambridgeshire*, from which it is divided by the circling Stream of the *Ouse* aforementioned; and a small Part of *Lincolnshire*, from which it is divided by the *Metaris Æstuarium*, or as it is commonly called, *The Washes*. It takes its Name from the Inhabitants, who are called *Populus Borealis*, or the Northern Folk or People, and are so named (as some conjecture) from its northern Situ-

ation, in Respect to the other Parts of the Kingdom of the *East Angles*; but if we reckon *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdonshire*, (as Mr. *Cambden* does) or *Cambridgeshire* and the Isle of *Ely* only, (as Mr. *Speed* does, with *Suffolk*, or the *South-Folke*, to be the other Parts of the Kingdom of the *East Angles*, there will appear the greatest Reason to think, that whenever the Name of *Norfolk* was imposed, it was done in Opposition to the County of *Suffolk*.

It is a large County and populous, extending it self from East to West full fifty Miles, but from South to North not above thirty; and so contains in the Circumference about 140 Miles, within which are reckoned 1148000 Acres of Land, 47180 Houses, 31 Hundreds, 32 Market-Towns, and a great Multitude of Villages, which being well stocked with Inhabitants plainly demonstrate the Populousness of the County, Mr. *Cambden* seems

seems much to lessen this County, when he gives the Number of the Market-Towns to be but 27, and of the Villages but 625; for upon a modern Computation, made within thirty Years by the Rate-Books of Taxes to the late King William III. the Account of both is raised much higher, viz. That the City, Boroughs, and other Market-Towns are 32, and the Villages 711. Whether Mr. Camden was misinformed, or some of the Towns and Villages have sprang up since his Time, we cannot certainly determine, but do believe, if there be any Mistake, 'twas neither his, nor wilful.

While the Britains enjoyed this Isle, free from the Invasions of the Romans, this County was inhabited by the *Iceni*, who also possessed the Country now contained in *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingtonshire*, as is most generally thought; but others exclude this last County, nor can we determine which of them is in the right; because all our ancient Writers only deliver at large whereabouts the British Nations were seated, without assigning their Limits; and the Bounds of the Shires, as they now stand, were set by King Alfred, if not so long after the British Divisions were observed, that they were quite forgotten, yet no doubt with such a View to the Convenience of his Kingdom, that there was no Regard had to them, nor any Care taken to preserve them. But however that be, *Norfolk* was indisputably in the Seat or Kingdom of the *Iceni*; of whom, since we have given as full an Account as is to be found in our Writers, in my History of *Cambridgeshire*, we shall, for Brevity-sake, refer our Reader thither, and for the same Reason omit any further Account of the Kingdom of the *East Angles*, who were a Petty Nation of *Saxons*, because there we have given a short History of their Rise and Downfall, till their Country, which had for fifty Years been harassed by the *Danes*, was reduced to the Subjection of the *Saxon Monarchs*.

Under the *Saxon Monarchs* this County of *Norfolk*, and many others, (perhaps all) were put under the Government of certain Persons of Quality, called then

Erlinges, or *Ethlinges*, now *Earls*, a Title that denoted not only Persons of great Honour, but Officers of Justice, who had the Charge and Custody of the County of which they were Earls; and in Recompence of their Labour, in transacting the Affairs of the County, they were allowed a Salary, viz. *Tertium Denarium Placitorum Comitatus*, i. e. The third Part of the Pleas of the County they governed; the other two Parts being received by the *Vice-Comes*, or Earl's Deputy, now converted into the Sheriff for the King's Use, and by him accounted for in the Exchequer. We have a Catalogue of these Earls from the Times of King *Ethelstan*, 924, to the Coming in of *William the Norman*, commonly called the Conqueror, preserved to us under the Name of the Earls of the *East Angles*, or *Norfolk*, which we shall subjoin.

1. *Ethelstan* styled then *Half-Koning*, i. e. *Semi-Rex*, or *Half-King*. His Wife, named *Alfwen*, was Wife to King *Edgar*, and bore her Husband four Sons, viz. *Ethelwold*, *Alfwold*, *Ethelsine*, and *Ailwine*. The Earl in his latter Days devoted himself to a religious Life, and was sworn a Monk in the Abby of *Glastonbury* in *Somersetshire*; and his Wife founded the Abbey of *Chateriz* in *Cambridgeshire*, where she was buried; and gave *Weston* to the Monks of *Ramsay*. His eldest Son,

2. *Ethelwold*, or, as some call him, *Ethelwolve*, succeeded him in his Earldom in the Reign of King *Edgar*. He was sent by that King to view *Alfrida*, the Daughter of *Ordgar*, Earl of *Devon*, who had been highly commended to him for her Beauty, and see if she were so fine a Woman as was represented, intending to take her for his Wife, if she answered her Character; which when *Ethelwold* found, he resolved to get her for himself, by telling the King she was of a beautiful Countenance, but deformed in Body, which the King believing was contented to let her alone; but afterward discovering the Cheat caused certain armed Men to fall upon him in the Forrest of *Werwelle* in *Hampshire*, and slay him; which when he was certify'd of, he sent for his Lady, and with great Joy made her

her his Wife. By her he had two Sons, *Edmund*, who died in his Childhood, and *Ethelred*, commonly called the *Unready*, who, at his Baptism pissing in the Font, *Dunstan*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, prophesied, that in him the Dominion of the *English* should have an End, which was in a Manner fulfilled by the Invasions and Usurpation of the *Danes*. To this Earl succeeded

Ailwine, or as some call him, *Egelwine*, his youngest Brother. He, at the special Instance of *Oswald*, Archbishop of *York*, founded the great Abbey of *Ramsay* in *Huntingtonshire*, and gave two hundred Hides of Land to it. This was that pious Earl, who, when *Elfare*, Earl of *Mercia*,

and divers other great Men, would have turned out those Abbots and Monks, which King *Edgar* had placed in certain Monasteries, stoutly opposed them, with his Brother *Alfwold*, and Earl *Brithnot*, saying in an open Synod. *We will never endure to have the Monks expelled the Kingdom, who are the Supporters of all the Religion therein.* From which Action he was called, *Amicus Dei*, i. e. The Friend of God. He was famous for his doing Justice, and on that Account was intitled *Totius Angliæ Aldermannus aut Jusciarius*, i. e. Chief Justice, or Alderman of *England*. He died in 993, and was buried in the Abbey of *Ramsay*; this Epitaph being set on his Tomb.

Hic requiescit Ailwinus
Incliti Regis EDGARI cognatus
Totius Angliæ Aldermannus
Et hujus Sacri Cænobii miraculose fundator.

In *English* thus.

Here resteth Earl Ailwine
Kinsman of famous King Edgar
Of All England Alderman
And of this Monastery the Founder

He had three Wives, viz. 1. *Ethelfede*, who gave the Manor of *Saltrey* in *Huntingtonshire* to the Monks of *Ramsay*, and died *Anno* 977. 2. *Ethelgiva*, who bestowed on them *Stow* and *Brune* in the said County; and 3. *Wlgiua*, who gave them *Brancaster* in this County of *Norfolk*, for the Lining of their Garments with Fur; and died *Anno* 994. His Successor was

Ulfketel, a Person of great Valour, of which he gave some singular Proofs in his Encounters with the *Danish* Invaders; for in the Year 1004, when *Swane*, King of *Denmark*, invaded *England*, and burnt *Norwich*, he being surprized, and no Ways able to raise an Army great enough to oppose him, he advised with the great Men of those Parts, and made a Peace with him; but seeing *Swane* false to his Agreement, in burning *Thetford*, he raised what Power he could; and tho' much inferior to him in Force, gave him Battle; in which, tho' he did not obtain a com-

pleat Victory, yet he destroyed so many of them, that they owned they never underwent a sharper Fight. Again, in *Anno* 1010, upon another Invasion of the *Danes*, this Earl fought with them at a Place called *Rigmere* (now called *Rushmere*) near *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*; but being too weak, the *Danes*, after much Slaughter on both Sides, obtained the Victory, and possessed themselves thereby of the whole Province of the *East Angles*. But this Misfortune did not damp his Courage; for *Anno* 1016, he with divers others of the *English* Nobility ingaged the *Danes* at *Ashdon* in *Essex*, where King *Cannute*, thro' the Treachery of *Edrick Streon*, Earl of *Mercia*, became Conqueror; but he lived not to see the Miseries of his Country, being slain with his Son *Athelward*, and many other Nobles and Soldiers. He was very generous to the Monks of *St. Edmunds-bury*, by giving to their Abbey the Manors and Lordships of

Hilderley,

Hilderle, Redgrave, Rigenhale, Woolpit, Rougham, and Part of Bradfield. Foulsham, and Heglote, all in Suffolk. Of his Marriage or Posterity we find nothing. Wherefore

Turkil, a Danish Earl, was soon after his Death raised to his Earldom by King Canute, who with a new People brought in new Laws into these Parts; so that the Names of East Angles was changed into East-Danes, as he did also in West-Saxony and Mercia. Out of these Laws Edward the Confessor gather'd his. He had, in the Time of King Swane, made Incursions by his Order into divers Parts of England, as the Isle of Thanet, Sandwich, Canterbury, and divers other Parts, where he made great Spoil; but attempting London was repulsed. He was a great Commander under Swane at the Battle of Rignere above-mentioned, and attended Canute in the fatal Battle of Afsdon, which being successful to that King, he was advanced by him to the Earldom of the East Angles. He is said to have been Co-founder of Afsdon Church with King Canute, which was upon the Hill there, and dedicated by Wolfstan, Archbishop of York, in Memory of the fatal Overthrow given King Edmund Ironside in that Place. The last Earl of these Parts was

Harold, second Son to Godwin Earl of Kent, by his Wife Gytha, Sister of Swane, King of Denmark. He was much in Favour with King Edward the Confessor, and tho' his Father had much disturbed the Realm, he was made Earl of Kent, and of the East Angles, and much trusted by that King; for when Algar, Earl of Chester, who had been banished for his Crimes, joining with Griffin, Prince of Wales, invaded Herefordshire, and burnt the Cathedral at Hereford, Harold was sent against him with an Army, and coming suddenly upon them, so terrify'd them, that they instantly betook themselves to Flight. Griffin not long after renewed his Depredations upon the English Borders; and Harold was sent against him, and so distressed the Welch, that they were forced to give Hostages for their peaceable Behaviour for the future, and become tributary, proving their Reality

by sending the Head of Griffin to Harold, who sent it to the King, and made another Prince of Wales. Soon after this Agreement, King Edward the Confessor died, and Harold, who had long aimed at the Crown, being a witty and cunning Man, craftily evaded the Eleeting of the Duke of Normandy, and Edgar Etheling, who were propounded by some of the Nobles, by urging, that it was dangerous to make any Delays in placing a fit Person on the Throne; and so having received the Fealty of the Nobles, he got the Crown to be set on his own Head, and was proclaimed King, Anno 1066: But his Reign was but short; for William, Duke of Normandy, claiming the Kingdom by King Edward's Will, and Harold's Oath to assist him in attaining it, invaded the Nation with a great Army of Normans, Anjouins, Flemmings, French, and Britains, and coming to a Battle with King Harold at Hastings in Sussex conquered and slew him; Harold died fighting, and was buried in the Abbey of Waltham in Essex, which he had founded.

William, Duke of Normandy, from this Time surnamed the Conqueror, upon Harold's Death, possessed himself of his Kingdom, which he new-modelled, either because he better liked his Norman Constitution, or because he was not thorowly acquainted with the English. The Saxon Nobles he thought it not safe to trust in publick Offices, because forced Subjection is rarely sincere, and consequently not long. But if he had thought it prudent to continue them in their Honours and Estates, that he might win them to Obedience, he durst not do it, because he should have made those great Commanders his Enemies, who had ventured their Lives, and assisted him with an Army, to obtain his Dominions, and to whom he had made large Promises of great Honours and Estates; and therefore, to make good his Word, and secure his Friends to him, he gave the Saxons Lands and Estates to his Followers, thro' the whole Realm, and particularly in this County of Norfolk thus disposed of the principal Manors, viz.

To

To <i>Hugh de Avrancis</i> , his Sister's Son, married to <i>Richard</i> , surnamed <i>Goz</i> , he gave the Earldom of <i>Chester</i> , to hold by the Sword, and with it	12 Manors.
To <i>Odo</i> , Bishop of <i>Baieux</i> in <i>Normandy</i> , by Mother's-side his Brother, whom he made a Count Palatine, and allowed him a Power over all the Earls of <i>England</i> , and other great Men, and to make Laws, and administer them, as <i>Fusticiarius Anglia</i> ; and more particularly constituted him Earl of <i>Kent</i> , besides other wonderful Possessions, he enfeoffed him with	22 Manors.
To <i>Alan Rufus</i> , or <i>Fergaunt</i> , Son of <i>Eudo</i> , Earl of <i>Britanny</i> , whom he made Earl of <i>Richmond</i> in <i>Yorkshire</i> , he gave, as a Reward of his Valour,	81 Manors.
To <i>Walter Giffard</i> , Son of <i>Osborn de Bolebec</i> , and <i>Aveline</i> , his Wife, Sister of <i>Gunnora</i> , the Conqueror's Great Grandmother, whom he made Earl of <i>Bucks</i> ,	28 Manors.
To <i>Ralph Waber</i> , or <i>Guader</i> , so called from his Castle of <i>Guader</i> in <i>Brittany</i> in <i>France</i> , whom he constituted Earl of <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Suffolk</i> , he gave these nine Manors, viz. <i>Bucham</i> , <i>Ale</i> , <i>Halfriate</i> , <i>Fiscle</i> , <i>Castre</i> , <i>Belege</i> , <i>Middleton</i> , <i>Eccles</i> , and <i>Walsham</i> ,	9 Manors.
To <i>William</i> , Earl of <i>Warren</i> in <i>Normandy</i> , Nephew to the Countess <i>Gunnora</i> before-mentioned, whom he made Earl of <i>Surrey</i> , he gave for his Valour,	139 Lordships.
To <i>Eudo de Rye</i> , fourth Son of <i>Hubert de Rye</i> , whom for his Fidelity to him he made his Deputy in <i>Normandy</i> , and whose elder Son <i>Hubert</i> he made Governour of the Castle of <i>Norwich</i> , he gave	9 Manors.
To <i>William de Albini Pincerna</i> , Son of <i>Roger de Albini</i> , whom he made his Butler, he gave the Possessions of one <i>Edwin</i> , a Dane, consisting of the Manors of <i>Snetsham</i> , <i>Sharburn</i> , and <i>Stanboe</i> , as also the Lordship of <i>Buckbenham</i> , besides the Lands, which he had in this County with <i>Maud</i> , the Daughter of <i>Roger Bigot</i> , his Wife, which were ten Knights-Fees. He held his Manor of <i>Bokenham</i> by the Service of being Butler to the Kings of <i>England</i> at their Coronation.	4 Manors.
To <i>Humphrey de Bohun</i> , or, <i>With the Beard</i> , whom he made Earl of <i>Hereford</i> , being a Kinsman of the Conqueror's, and attending him in his Expedition hither, he gave the Lordship of <i>Taterford</i> ,	1 Manor.
To <i>Ralph de Limeſſ</i> ,	1 Manor.
To <i>Peter de Valoines</i> ,	20 Lordships.
To <i>Ralph de Baynard</i> ,	44 Manors.
To <i>Ralph de Tony</i> , Son of <i>Roger de Tony</i> , Standard-Bearer of <i>Normandy</i> , for his eminent Services, he gave	19 Lordships.

Thus much may suffice for the General History of this County, as to the Settlement of the *Normans*; what has happened since will more pertinently come under our Historical Account of Places and Persons eminent, to which we are hastening, according to the best Informations we can get.

The County of *Norfolk* is divided, for better Government's Sake, into thirty-three Hundreds, which we shall take a View of, with all the Corporations, Market-Towns,

and Villages, where we find any Thing remarkable, in this Order, viz.

1. <i>Smethden</i> .	10. <i>East-Flag</i> .
2. <i>Brothercrosse</i> .	11. <i>West-Flag</i> .
3. <i>North-Greenhoe</i> .	12. <i>Blofeld</i> .
4. <i>South-Greenhoe</i> .	13. <i>Taverham</i> .
5. <i>Holt</i> .	14. <i>Eynsford</i> .
6. <i>North-Erpingham</i> .	15. <i>Gallow</i> .
7. <i>South-Erpingham</i> .	16. <i>Frebridge</i> .
8. <i>Tunsted</i> .	17. <i>Laundick</i> .
9. <i>Haping</i> .	18. <i>Foreboz</i> .

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|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 19. <i>Mistford.</i> | } | 27. <i>Gilecrosse.</i> |
| 20. <i>Humbleyard.</i> | | 28. <i>Shropeham.</i> |
| 21. <i>Hinstead.</i> | | 29. <i>Wayland.</i> |
| 22. <i>Loddon.</i> | | 30. <i>South-Greenhoe.</i> |
| 23. <i>Clavering.</i> | | 31. <i>Walsham.</i> |
| 24. <i>Earsham.</i> | | 32. <i>Clackclose.</i> |
| 25. <i>Depwade.</i> | | 33. <i>Grimshoe.</i> |
| 26. <i>Disse, or Dis.</i> | | |

I. *Smethden Hundred.*

This Hundred is situate in the North Part of the County on the West Side, and has the *German Ocean* on the North, the *Washes* and *Linn-Deep* on the West, the Hundreds of *Frebridge* on the South, and of *Brothercrosse* on the East. This Hundred, with many other Manors and Estates, was by King *Edward III.* granted to his third Son, *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, upon his second Marriage with *Constance*, the Daughter and Heir of *Don Pedro*, King of *Castile*; in whose Right he afterward bore the Title of King of *Castile*. His Posterity came to the Crown after the Death of King *Richard II.* and so it is probable it was united with the Revenue of the Crown, and, if not alienated, is disposed of by the Sheriff of the County for the Time being, who puts in Bailiffs, and gives an Account of the Profits into the Exchequer. The Towns of Note in it are,

Swetisham, or *Snetsham*, a small Market-Town, whose Market is kept Weekly on *Friday*, and Fair Yearly on ——— This Town is situated upon the Rise of the little River *Ingol*, and being famous for the Herds of Cows was anciently called *Netesham*, but now corruptly *Snetsham*. *Canute* gave it to *Edwin the Dane*, but *William de Albini* took it from him, and left it to his Posterity, the Earls of *Albany*, with whom it continued, till one of the Female Heirs carried it by Marriage to the *Monthaults*, from whom it passed to the Dukes of *Lancaster*. It was once a Royal Demesne, and endowed with many Privileges; but hath of late been divided among a meaner Sort of Owners. King *Canute* gave also to the a-

foresaid *Edwin* a Plain a Mile in Extent, on the East Side of this Place; and he built upon a Rocky Hill an Edifice, which the *Latinists* of that Age called *Hogus-Pocus*; but is now *Stone-hew*. Adjoining to this Town is

Sedgford, so called from the Sedgy and Marthy Ground about it. The Church belongs to *Trinity Church* in *Norwich*, and the Manor is the Possession of *John Le Strange Esq;* whose eldest Daughter *Sir Henry Spelman* married.

St. Edmund's-Chapel, standing near the Promontory, so called from *St. Edmund*, King and Martyr, who being by King *Offa* made Heir by Adoption to the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, is thought to have landed in some Port near this Place, to take Possession of his Kingdom. He was the Son of one *Alkmund*, of the City of *Norenburg* in *Germany*, a Kinsman of King *Offa's*, who going upon a Pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, out of a religious Devotion, much used and esteemed in those Days, visited this *Alkmund*, and there made his Will; in which he bequeathed his Kingdom to his Son *Edmund*, then young, as his Son and Heir. *Offa* lived to accomplish his Journey, but in his Return died at *Port St. George*, from whence he sent his Ring to young *Edmund*, as a Ratification of his Will, in which he had ordained *Edmund* his Successor. *Alkmund*, being a Prince of great Power in those Parts, and accounting, that his Son had a sufficient Right to *Offa's* Kingdom, resolved to maintain it; and accordingly with a strong Force sent him over to claim it. Whether he landed near this Place or no is uncertain. Some of our Chorographers assign *Hunstanton*, and others, among whom is *Sir Henry Spelman*, *Linne* for the Port at which he arrived; for which Opinion he gives this Proof, that they have had for many Ages *St. Margaret* for their tutelary Saint, and have her Image for their Common Seal; of which see more in our Description of *Linne*: But all agree, it was then called *Maiden-boure*, or *Thalamus Virginis*, because the Virgin *St. Margaret* was honoured, as the tutelary Saint of that Place. But however that be, this is the only

only Place, that keeps up the Memory of King *Edmund's* Arrival, and so leads us to give this, and some further Account of him, being respected for being a Saint as well as a King.

Edmund being arrived, as is aforesaid, was joyfully received, and without any Opposition made King of the *East Angles*, Anno Domini 870. He ruled some Years quietly, with great Satisfaction to his People, who being themselves Christians were greatly pleased, that they had a Prince, who was so great an Example of Piety, as well as a zealous Promoter of their Civil Interests. But it happened, that in his Time the Heathen *Danes*, bitter Enemies to Christianity, much infested the *Saxon* Kingdoms in many Places; and particularly having enter'd the Mouth of the River *Humber*, first miserably ravaged and spoiled *Nottingham*, *York*, and *Northumberland*, and then, invading *Edmund's* Territories, besieged and took *Thetford*, then a populous and much frequented City; and forced King *Edmund*, who was not able to oppose their numerous Army, to betake himself to the Castle of *Framingham*, which they besieged, and obliged him to leave, elsewhere to seek for Safety; but in his Flight was taken by the *Danes* in a Village, then called *Heglisdune*, and most cruelly put to Death by them, first by beating him with Batts, then scourging him with Whips, and lastly, tying him to a Stake, shot him to Death with their Arrows; being the more incens'd at him, because he would not renounce the Faith of *Christ*, but, like *St. Steven*, died calling upon the Name of *Jesus*; for which Reason he is esteemed a Royal Martyr, and therefore honoured with a fine Chapel, built upon the Promontory of *Hunstanton*. The Coast about this Cape is secured against the Incurfions of the Sea by Sand-heaps, commonly called *Meales*, which *Sir H. Spelman* says, comes from the German Word *Mul*, which signifies Dust. Eastward of this Cape, upon the Sea-shore, stands

Brancaster, now a small Country Village, but anciently a considerable City,

called *Branodunum*, which implies a Town upon a River; for *Dunum* (as *berg* and *berg* with the *Saxons*) signifies as well a Town as an Hill; and the *British* Word *Bran*, as well as *Burn*, signifies a Rivulet. In this Place it was, that the *Dalmation* Horse kept Garrison, under the Count of the *Saxon* Shore, when the *Saxons* began first to infest *Britain*. This was a very proper Place for a Garrison; for at the neighbouring Chapel of *St. Edmund*, and at *Hunstanton*, built by the same *St. Edmund*, the Shore turns in so much to the South, that it forms a large Bay, much exposed to Pirates, which receives many Rivers. And that a Garrison was kept here, is demonstrable by the plain Remains of a *Roman* Camp, answering the Figure of that which *Cæsar* (*Comment. de Bel. Gal. l. 2.*) has described; *Castra in altitudinem pedum 12, vallo fossaq; duo de viginti pedum munire iubet*. All the Dimensions of it shew, that it was not made in an Hurry, but was regular, and designed on Purpose for a Station upon that Northern Shore, against the Incurfions of the *Saxons*; to which it was so much exposed, that it was called, The *Saxon* Shore, and put under the Command of an Earl, who was called, The Earl of the *Saxon* Shore, and, under him, of the Captain of the *Dalmatian* Horse. It contains about eight Acres inclusively, and the Inhabitants about it shew it as an ancient Entrenchment, and call it by the Name of *Castor*. Ancient Coins are commonly dug up within it; and *Sir Henry Spelman* tells us, that in his Time several Coins were found there, and some of them were brought to him, as also two little brazen Pitchers. *Wlgon*, the Wife of *Aikwine*, Earl of the *East Angles*, gave this Manor to the Monks of *Ramsey*, as is above observed. On the Southern Side of *St. Edmund's-Cape*, on the Shore of the *Washes*, at a little Distance, stands

Hunstanton, which being at first a Royal Tower only, built by *St. Edmund*, is now become a Country Village, famous for the Residence, or rather Retirement of King *Edmund* thither, for near a whole Year, that he might get the whole

Book of *Psalms* by Heart in the *Saxon* Language. (The very Book, as we are assured, was religiously preserved by the Monks of *St. Edmunds-Bury*, till the general Dissolution of the Monasteries.) This Village was at first Royal Demesne, but was after given to *Alfrick*, Bishop of *Elmham*, in King *Canute's* Reign, who gave it with the Village of *Holm* (whose Church *Henry Nottingham* built) to the Abbey of *St. Edmund at Bury*; but being taken away when the *Normans* entered *England*, it came to the *Albany's*, and from them to the Family of *Le Strange*, of whom it hath been the Seat ever since. *John* Baron *Le Strange* of *Knockin* in the Reign of King *Edward II.* bestowed this Manor upon his younger Brother *Hamon*. Of this Family was Sir *Thomas Le Strange*, who was made Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, while Sir *John Sutton*, the Lord Lieutenant was attendant upon King *Henry VI.* in *England*, *Anno Domini* 1429; as also *Roger Le Strange* Esq; who was Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* 2 *Hen. VII.* and in the Year 1629 *Nicholas Le Strange* was created Baronet; but what of late has made this Family most talked of was its producing Sir *Roger Le Strange*, who was in great Esteem at Court in the Reign of King *Charles II.* and *James II.* He was certainly a Man of Wit and Learning, and writing in a familiar Stile made some Books well esteemed by the Ingenious; but he has others not of equal Merit, considering the Tendency of them. He died in King *William III.'s* Reign. Their Seat is called *Hunstanton-Hall*. They held this Manor of old upon Condition that they should find two Soldiers to defend *Rising-Castle*. Wide of this Town Eastward is

Thornham, a pretty large Village, but the Church is a Vicarage meanly endow'd: The impropriate Rectory belongs to the Bishoprick of *Norwich*, in which See, when Dr. *Reynolds* sat, he was very compassionate to Vicars, and as often as any such Rectory was to be leased anew, he was mindful of making some Augmentation to the Vicars Maintenance, which he accordingly did in this Parish, by reserving an annual Rent of 20 *l.* a-year out

of the great Tithes to the Vicar, rightly judging, that if it be lawful to appropriate Tithes, yet the Vicar ought to have a liberal Maintenance out of them; which if Impropiators of all Sorts would consider, and do likewise, it would be much for the Honour of Religion. Near this Place, on the same Shore Southward, stands

Hickam, where at the Mouth of a nameless River, is a convenient Haven for smaller Ships. The Manor of this Town did *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, after the Death of the Lady *Gundred* his Wife, who was buried in the Abbey of *Boxgrave* in *Sussex*, give to the Monks of the said House, for the Health of her Soul, his own, and the Souls of his Posterity, commanding, that his Heirs should confirm the same to the said House. More Southward, upon the same Shore, lies

Ingelsthorp, so called from the supposed Founder of it, one *Ingulph*, to whom *Thoke*, a great Lord in these Parts, gave his only Daughter in Marriage, tho' perhaps it may be as probably fetched from *Ingol*, a little River, which runs into the Sea there. It gave Name to a Family of whom *Hubert* and *Thomas Ingolthorp* were Sheriffs of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* 8 *Hen. III.* for no doubt they were Ancestors of the *Ingolthorps*, that came after, of whom *John Ingolthorp* was Sheriff in *Henry* the Fourth's Reign. East of this Village, at a little Distance from the Shore, is

Sharnburn, a Village of which one *Thoke* was Lord, when *Felix* came over to convert the *East-Angles*. He happened to be one of his Converts, and being as devout as rich, built a Church, and dedicated it to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. This was the second Church, that was erected in this Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, the first being a little before founded by the Encouragement of *Felix* at *Babingley*, the Place where he first landed. This Church was very small, and (according to the Custom of that Age) made of Wood, for which Reason it was called *Stock-Chapel*. The Heiress of *Thoke*, after a long Descent from him, married *Anno* 1014 to *Edwin* the Dane, who came into *England* with King

King *Canute*, who gave him *Snetsham* and many other Estates, and confirmed *Sharnburn*, his Wife's Patrimony to him, which he enjoyed peaceably till the Conqueror having got Possession of the Throne, distributed the *Saxons* and *Danes* Estates among his Followers, and among others, gave the Estate of this *Edwin* to *William* Earl of *Warren*, who entering upon it *Edwin* appealed to the Conqueror himself, and having pleaded in his own Behalf, that he had not been aiding or assisting against him either directly or indirectly, before, at, or after the Conquest, but all the while that the Contest about the Crown lasted, kept himself out of Arms; all which he was ready to prove whenever the King should require it. The Conqueror allowing the Allegation, gave Sentence, that Earl *Warren* should restore his Lands to *Edwin*; but he could never get more than some small Parcels, and part of the Cattle he had taken from him. Dr. *Fuller*, in his *Worthies of Norfolk*, tells us, that this bold and brave Man, that dared to question the Conqueror's Donations, was named *Sharnburne*, and if so, 'tis probable his whole Name was *Edwin de Sharnburne*, who became Lord of this Town by marrying the Heiress of the *Saxon* Lord *Thoke*. This Family of *Sharnburne* possessed this Lordship almost six hundred Years, the Name continuing in a Succession till the Beginning of the last Century, or something before, when all the Heir-Males being extinct it was aliened and sold to *Francis Ash*, Esq; who hath with some Limitations settled it on *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*: In the Church here is an ancient Monument to one of the *Sharnburne's*, but so foully defaced, that there remains to know whose it is only a Vulture displayed with the Crest of the *Sharnburne's* Arms. Near this Town on the North-East is

Docking, a small Village, famous for nothing, but that *William* Lord *Zouche*, a famous Soldier, who accompany'd King *Edward* III. in divers Expeditions into *Scotland* and *France*, had in this Parish a Manor called *Zouche's Manor*, which continuing in the Family for some Generations, came down to 5th Lord *Zouche*,

who died 3 *Henry* V. and probably was not alienated till the Family wanting Heirs-Male, it came to the Female Heirs of Sir *John Zouche* of *Codnove* in *Derbyshire* in the Reign of King *James* I. These are all the Towns we find mention'd in our Histories of any Note in this Hundred, and so we go on to

2. Brothercrosse Hundred.

This Hundred is bounded on the West with the foregoing Hundred of *Smethden*, with the *German Ocean* on the North, with the Hundred of *North-Greenhoe* on the East, and with the Hundred of *Gallowe* on the South. This Hundred at the Conquest with divers other Lands and Estates, was given to the Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, in which Family it remained for divers Successions, till *John* Earl of *Warren* dying without Heirs-Male, his whole Estate, which was very large, came to the Crown by Virtue of a Settlement made by him on the Crown, 9 *Edw.* II. and among other Things this Hundred, which in the next Reign we find in the Possession of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, whose Son King *Henry* III. obtaining the Throne, it became vested in the Crown, as 'tis probable it still remains. The only Towns remarkable in this Hundred, so far as we can observe, are

Burnham-Market, so called because it is a Market Town, and to distinguish it from the other Town of that Name adjoining to it: Its Market is on *Saturday* weekly, and Fair on *Sunday*. The Manor of this Town after several Descents passed to the *Calthrops* by an Heir of the Family of the Earls of *Warren*. They enjoyed it many Ages, but of late it is come into the Possession of the *Parkers*, who are of the Lord *Morley's* Family by the Marriage of the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Philip Calthrop* Knight. Also

Here was a small Monastery of White Fryars or Carmelites, of which *Robert Bale*, a *Norfolk* Man, was Prior. He was in his Youth enter'd among the Carmelites at *Norwich*, but spent most of his

Time among the Carmelites at Oxford and Cambridge for his Improvement in Divinity. At length he became Prior of the Carmelites here, and was had in great Veneration by all almost for his great Love of Learning and learned Men. He was assiduous in reading Divinity and Histories of all Kinds, and for that End got together a considerable Library of Books, which he left to his House here. He wrote *Annales perbreves Ordinis Carmelitarum ab Anno Mundi 3042.*

Historia Elie Propheta.

Officium Simonis Angli, i. e. *Simon Stock*, the most holy Carmelite of the Order, who many Years after his Death was canonized.

Several Sermons, which were handed about among his Order. He died in 1503, 18 Hen. 7. and was buried in this Monastery.

Mr. *Joseph Soames* of this Place, in the Times of the Commonwealth's Prevalency, was obliged to compound for his Estate, and pay 1430*l.*

Burnham Depdale, a Village upon the Sea-shore, famous for its Salt-Marshes, which are of some Advantage for Feeding and preserving Sheep in Health. On the Shore here are many little Hills, supposed to be the Tombs of the Saxons and Danes slain hereabouts. In the Controversy about the Place in these Parts, where St. *Edmund* landed, when he came to Possession of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, this Village hath been mentioned by some as likely, but one of our best Historians thus speaks about it. *Burnham* does not seem honourable or large enough to receive such a Navy as probably came upon that Occasion, tho' it must be confessed, that the Ships in those Times were but small; and therefore he adds, that *Lepp* seems to lay the best Claim to it, both as being the best Port, and certainly Maiden Bower. But of this we shall say more, when we come to that Town. There are several other Villages in this Hundred which bear the Name of *Burnham*, which have nothing memorable in them, but that they, for Distinction from the two former, carry an Addition of the ancient Lords of the several Manors, as

Burnham-Norton, *Burnham-Overy*, *Burnham-Ulp*, *Burnham-Thorp*, *Burnham-Sutton*, and *Burnham-Westgate*, famous for being the Rectory of Dr. *Tho. Lushington*, one of the greatest Scholars of his Time, and on that Account preferred to a Prebend of *Salisbury*, King's Chaplain, &c. He was thought a little to favour *Socinus*, yet his Books shew no such Thing, of which he published several, viz. *A Comment on the Galatians*, *Logica Analytica*, *The Resurrection rescued from the Soldiers Calumnies*, &c. Near this last-mentioned *Burnham* are two Villages, called

Creake North and *South*, where is a large Saxon Fortification, and the Way, that leads from it to this Day is called *Bloodgate*, as a Mark of the dismal Slaughter made there in the Wars between the Saxons and Danes. Dr. *Halsall*, a Person in high Esteem with the Count Palatine and his Lady *Elizabeth*, and Sir *Horatio Vere*, for his Preaching and pious Conversation, by whose Recommendation he was made Dean of *Norwich*, July 15. 1628, was buried at one of these Parishes in the Time of the Usurpation. The other Villages are but few, and those obscure; and therefore we shall pass to the next Hundred.

3. North Greenhoe.

This Hundred lieth between the Hundred of *Brothercrosse* on the West, the *German Ocean* on the North, the Hundred of *Holt* on the East, and the Hundred of *Gallow* on the South. This Hundred among many other Estates was granted in general Tail by King *Edward III.* to his Son *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, upon his Marriage with *Constance*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Don Pedro*, King of *Castile*, and descending to *Henry of Bolingbroke* his Heir, came to the Crown, when he was made King, by the Name of *Henry IV.* where 'tis probable it now remains. The Towns of Note in this Hundred, which are come to our Knowledge, are

Walsingham, perhaps so called from *Wels*, *Abrotonum*, the Herb Southernwood, which grows plentifully about this Town; a Market-town, having a good Market

on

on Friday weekly, and a Fair on

The Manor of this Town, and of *Old Walsingham*, now called *Little Walsingham* to distinguish it from this, now called *Great Walsingham*, was anciently the Estate of the Earls of *March*, *Edmund Mortimer*, the last Earl of *March* of that Name dying possessed of them both, 19 Jan. 3 *Henry VI.* how they came to that Family from the Earls of *Clare*, in whose Family we find them vested 32 *Henry III.* and 17 *Edward IV.* we do not find. This Town was anciently, in the Times of Popery, very famous for an Image of the *Virgin Mary* throughout *England*, in so much that all Persons almost were counted impious and irreligious, that had not made a Pilgrimage thither to visit it, and make her some considerable present. *Erasmus*, while he was in *England*, went to see the Church and her Image, commonly called, *The Lady of Walsingham*, and thus describes them: About four Miles from the Sea, there is a Village in a Manner altogether maintained by the great Resort of Pilgrims thither. There is a College of Regular Canons, who have scarce any other Revenues, besides the Presents made to the Blessed *Virgin*, for only some of the most considerable Gifts are preserved, the lesser, whether in Money or other Things of small Value, go to the Convent for their Maintenance. The Head of the Convent is called a Prior. There are two Churches in the Town, of which one is dedicated to Our Saviour, and is indeed a splendid, beautiful Building, the other is dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, but not being finished, her Image is not yet brought into it, but stands in a little narrow Chapel of Wood in one Corner of it. The Pilgrims which come to visit her are admitted into it on each Side at a narrow Door. In this Place there is little or no light, besides that of Wax-Tapers, which send a very grateful Smell, and set off the Room so, that when they come in they reverence it as a Seat of the Gods, so bright and shining is it all over with Jewels, Gold and Silver. Near this Chapel are two Wells, called at this Day, *The Virgin Mary's Wells*. This splendid Image set with

Jewels, when King *Henry VIII.* dissolved the Monasteries, was brought with another of the *Virgin's* from *Ipswich*, and carried from hence to *Chelsea*, and there burn'd in the Presence of the Lord *Cromwell*, but stripp'd, as we may reasonably suppose, of all their Finery; the Wood, not the Jewels, making the Idol, against which the religious Zeal of those Times was chiefly and rightly levelled.

This Village is now famous only for producing good Saffron, and giving the Title of Honour to *Madam Schulemburge*, who was lately made by his Majesty King *George* Baroness of *Aldborough*, Countess of *Walsingham* and Dutches of *Kendal*.

The Family of the *Walsingham's* who take their Name from this Place, is worthy of our Notice here, not only because many of them bore the Title of Knights, as *Sir Richard de Walsingham*, who was Representative for this County 33 *Edward III.* as his Ancestors had been in two former Reigns, &c. but because that great Officer and Secretary of State, the Wonder of his Age for his judicious and successful Management of the most important Affairs of *England*, *Sir Francis Walsingham* was descended from it. He was a great Scholar, and particularly an excellent Linguist, not so much for his Knowledge of other Tongues, as for the dextrous Use of his own, which brought him to be employed in the greatest Affairs of the Kingdom. He was first sent an Ambassador into *France*; where in the Heat of the Civil Wars he continued long, because he managed his Place so wisely and warily, and when he returned he was rewarded with the Office of the Secretary of State, in which Station his Conduct is hardly to be paralleled; for he surprized Business, and out-did even the Jesuits at their own Weapon; over-reaching them in their mental Equivocations and Reservations, not by doing as they did, but by Crafty-fetches drawing from them the Truth. He never lost his Aims in any Business he labour'd to carry, and as often overthrew what he undertook to disappoint, by which Arts he did great Services for the Nation, which he was only ambitious to excel in; for

for he twice deceived the French, as Agent, once settled the Netherlands as Commissioner, and twice altered the Government of Scotland, as Ambassador. He laid the Foundation of the Protestant Constitution as to its Policy, and the main Plot against the Popish, as to its Ruin: He was a studious and temperate Man, so publick-spirited that he spent his Estate to serve the Kingdom, so faithful to his Sovereign, as to lay out all his Thoughts and Pains to serve her, and so learned as to provide a Library for King's College. In fine, he equall'd, if not surpassed all the Statesmen of former Ages, and none in these latter has excelled him. Near this Town on the South is

Houghton, a Village in which formerly flourished a Family of the *Nierfords*, who greatly enriched themselves by a Marriage with *Petronill de Vaule*, who had a great Estate hereabouts; and by it is

Wighton, a small Village, the Demesne of *William de Kerdiston*, 34 Edward III. whose Family took its Name from a Village so named in this County. More North lies

Wells, a small Village, the Manor anciently belonging to *Gilbert Earl of Clare and Hertford*, who dying without Heirs Male, his Estate was divided between his three Sisters, *Eleanor*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*, of which *Margaret*, who was married to *Hugh de Audley*, Earl of *Glocester*, had this Manor for her Purparty, and having divers Children by the said *Hugh*, it came into the Family of Sir *John Stafford*, by his Marriage with her Daughter *Margaret*, and accordingly was found among the Manors of which *Edmund Earl of Stafford* died seised 4 Henry IV.

It was in the last Century (as Dr. *Fulter* says in his *Worthies of Norfolk*) no mean Market-Town, but is not at present according to the Accounts we have, for what Reason the Market is discontinued or lost, we know not, yet it continues an indifferent large Town, and hath some good Accommodations for Travellers, especially of Fish, it standing upon the Sea-shore, and harbouring on that Account many Fishermen.

I

William Wells, a Provincial of the Order of *Augustinian Monks in England*, was a Native of this Town. *Pitz* in his Book of *English Writers* says, he was a native of the City of *Wells*, the Cathedral See of *Somersetshire*, but Dr. *Fulter*, in his *Worthies of Norfolk*, proves the Mistake thus: Let it be referred to any indifferent Judgment, whether he was not rather of *Wells in Norfolk*, seeing he had his constant Converse in this County, living and dying an *Augustinian Monk* in the Convent of *Linn*. He was twenty Years Provincial of his Order, and a Doctor of Divinity in *Cambridge*, an industrious Man and a good Writer, abating only for the Sibolet of Barbarism, the Fault of the Age he lived in. He died and was buried at *Linn*, Anno Dom. 1421. A little higher Northward is

Holkham, which was the Manor and Demesne of *David Lord Strabolgi*, in the 49th of *Edward III.* who leaving only two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, it became upon the Division the Estate of the Eldest, who at full Age was married to *John Lord Nevill of Raby*, and surviving him was found, 7th of *Richard II.* at her Death to be seised of this Manor, which she left to her Daughter of her Name, married to *Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby*. Near this Place, which joins to the Sea, is a large Salt Marsh, which extends from hence to

Stifkey, another small Village not far distant. It was anciently called *Stikanny*: This Manor was likewise the Demesne of the same Lord *David Strabolgi*; but was the Purparty of *Philippa*, his younger Daughter above-mentioned. She married Sir *Ralph Percy Knt.* and surviving him, married again to Sir *John Halsbam Knt.* The Lord Viscount *Townshend* hath a Seat in this Village. On the Sea-side near these Villages are cast up all along little Hills, which were doubtless the Burying-places of the *Saxons* and *Danes*, who were slain in their Engagements in these Parts, for those Nations like the *Germans*, of whom *Tacitus* saith, *Cespes sepulchrum erigit*, used to bury the whole Body, and after raise an Hill upon it; the *Romans* also raised Hills upon the Dead, but they buried

buried only their Ashes: 'Tis probable, since *Brannodurum* the Roman Colony is so near, some of those Hills might be raised by the Romans, but that can be discovered only by digging them up; Sir *Henry Spelman* however makes these three Observations upon them. 1. That the Persons buried were Heathens, because the Christians followed the Jewish Way of Burying in Graves. 2. That those Places which now bring forth Plenty of Corn, were then uncultivated, because the Superstition of the Heathens would not allow them to bury in Fields. 3. That this must have been a Scene of War betwixt the *Danes* and *Saxons*, as may appear from the Saxon Fortification at *Creeke* mentioned in the last Hundred. In the North-side of this Church lie entombed *John Calthorpe Esq;* and *Alice Ermingland* his Wife: He is drawn in Coat-Armour: These are all the Towns of Note in this Hundred which are come to our Knowledge, and therefore we go on to the next, *viz.*

4. The Hundred of Holt.

This Hundred is bounded on the West by the Hundred of *North Greenhoe*, on the North by the *German Sea*, on the East by South and North *Erpingham*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Galloway*. The Fee of this Hundred was the Possession of the Crown till the Reign of King *Edward I.* when *John de Clavering* having vested his Castle and Manors of *Werkworth*, *Roubery*, *Newbourn*, *Eure*, and *Corbridge* in *Northumberland* on one *Steven de Trafford*, to the End; that the said *Steven* might reconvey them to the said *John* and *Hawise* his Wife, to hold them for Life with Remainder to the King and his Heirs; the King in Consideration thereof granted to him and his Heirs this Hundred of *Holt*, and some others to hold for Life; valued then at 400 l. per Annum. The most notable Towns of it are

Holt, a Market-Town, having a Market on Saturday weekly, and a Fair yearly on St. *Matthew's* Eve and Day: It takes its Name from the Woods growing about it, for *Holt* in the Saxon Language

signifies a Wood. The Manor of this Town was vested 26 *Edward I.* in *William de Nereford*, who having married *Petronil*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *John de Vaux*, without the King's License, was obliged to pay 230 l. Fine to the King for that Transgression, and then being permitted to go in for her Share of her Father's Lands with *William de Ros*, who married her Sister *Maud*, he obtained among other Estates, a Moiety of the Manor of this Town. *Petronil* out-lived her Husband *William*, and favouring her Manor of *Holt*, obtained 3 *Edward II.* a Licence for a Market there every Week on Tuesday, and a Fair on St. *Matthew's* Eve and Day; how the Market is altered to Saturday, we find not. Near *Melton*, which is not far from this Town, the River *Thyrn* rises, and running all along as it were perpendicularly with the River *Yare*, at about five Miles Distance, at length empties it self at the same Mouth into the Sea. In this Town *Richard Gresham* and *John Gresham* his Brother, the Sons of *John Gresham* were born, and being put to *Mercers* at London, grew so considerable in that City, that they were both Lord Mayors, the one in 1537, and the other in 1547. North of this Town is

Wanburn, a small Village at present, but anciently was a Market-Town, and had a Fair obtained of King *Edward II.* at the Instance of *Oliver de Bottrdeaux*, who, as we may suppose, was then Lord of the Town. Near it is a Creek called *Wanburnhope*, which was not long since fortified, but is now demolished. Westward of this Place is

Clay, another Market-Town, having a Market weekly on _____ and a Fair yearly on St. *Margaret's* Eve and Day: The Manor of this Town anciently belonged to *John de Vaux*, who dying without Heirs Male, it descended to his two Daughters and Co-heirs *Petronil* and *Maud*, who marrying, the one to *William de Nereford*, and the other to *William de Ros*, it was divided equally between them. Here is a Port memorable for this Accident: The Son and Heir of the King of Scotland, *Robert Bruce*, being on his Voyage into France, was intercepted by certain

tain Sea-men belonging to this Town, Anno 1406, who made a Present of him to King Henry IV. He was sent by his Father into France to be educated there and learn the Language, being attended by a Bishop and the Earl of Orkney. The Prince's Name was James. When King Henry heard the News of his being taken, he laughed, and said, 'My Brother of Scotland might as well have sent him to me as into France, for I can speak French.' And when he was brought to him, he put him and the Earl into safe Custody in the Tower of London, where they remained eighteen Years, to the Reign of King Edward the Sixth. On the West-side of this Town lies

Snitterley, as it is now called, but its Name of Old was Blackeney, being parted from it by a small River. Our Countryman Bale calls it *Nigeria*, who was the Lord of it, we do not find. It is famous in ancient History, for, 1. A College of Carmelite-Friars, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and built by Robert Lord Ros, Sir Robert Bacon and Sir John Bret Knts. Anno 1321. 15 Edward II. in which, 2. The learned Friar John Baconthorp had his Education in the first Grounds of good Literature, which he compleated at Oxford: He was a Person of so universal and profound Thought and Knowledge, that he was highly admired by the Italians, among whom he commonly went by the Name of *The Resolute Doctor*, which induced Paulus Ponsa to write after this Manner of him. If your Inclinations lead you to search into the Nature of Almighty God, no one hath writ more accurately upon his Essence: If one has a Mind to search into the Causes of Things, the Effects of Nature, and the various Motions of the Heavens and the contrary Qualities of the Elements, his Books present us with a Magazine. This one *Resolute Doctor* has furnished the Christian Religion with Armour against the Jews, stronger than any Vulcans, &c. He died in the Year 1346, and some Writers have said, that he was buried here, but since others have placed his Burial at Norwich and London, we shall not be positive in fixing it: What more may be necessary

to speak of this great Man, we shall refer to the Place of his Nativity, Baconthorp, from whence he also takes his Name, having nothing else perhaps to glory of. Near this Place is

Langham, a Village, whose impropriate Rectory belongs to the See of Norwich, and so the Maintenance of the Minister being raised out of the small Tithes and some poor Endowments, is, as usually, very poor. This Bishop Reynolds, who entered upon his See at the Restoration, considering when the Lease came out, took Care to augment the Vicarage with a yearly Payment of 20 l. to the Vicar for ever. Having done with the North Parts of this Hundred we shall pass to the Southern, where about four Miles beyond Holt we find

Edgfield, a small Village, whose Manor was the Fee of the Lord Willoughby of Eresby, a Town near Alford in Lincolnshire, which he held with its Appurtenances of the Bishop of Durham, by the Services of one Knight's Fee, being Bailiff to the Bishop to hold his Courts, and levy Fines and Issues; and being Steward to him and his Successors, as also to carry the Messes to his Table upon the Day of their Consecration, Christ's Nativity and Pentecost, or to do it by his eldest Son, if a Knight, or if not, by some other Knight. John Lord Willoughby of Eresby, who departed this Life 46 Ed. III. died seized of this Manor of Edgfield, and some others in this County. The Earl of Yarmouth hath a Seat in this Parish. We have nothing more to add of the Places of this Hundred, and so shall pass to the next, viz.

5. The Hundred of North-Erpingham.

This Hundred is bounded on the West with Part of the Hundreds of Holt and South-Erpingham; on the North and North-East with the German Ocean; on the East with the Hundred of Tunsted, and on the South with Parts of the said Hundreds of Tunsted and South-Erpingham. This Hundred, which had been by King Edward I. settled upon John de Clavering and Hawise his Wife, in Consideration of an

an Entail, which the said *John* had made of the Castle and Manors of *Werkworth* and *Roubiry* in *Northumberland* upon that King and his Heirs, being come into the Possession of King *Edward III.* was settled by that King upon his Son *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, when he married *Constance* the only Daughter and Heir of *Don Pedro* King of *Castile*, as is before-mentioned in our Accounts of the Hundreds of *North-Greenhoe* and *Holt*. The most noted Towns of this Hundred are

Cromer, a Market-Town, having its Market on Saturday weekly, and Fair yearly on

It was formerly a much larger Town than now it is, containing two Parish Churches, one of which, with several Houses, is swallowed up by the Sea, on whose Banks it stands. Yet it is at present an indifferent Market-Town, well-frequented by Fishermen, &c. It is a considerable Place, standing just upon the Shore, and convenient for an Haven; but tho' the Inhabitants at great Labour and Expence have endeavoured to keep up an Harbour against the Violence of the Sea, they have not been able. Among the Mayors of *London* we find *Bartholomew Rede* a Goldsmith to have been Mayor Anno 1502: He was the Son of *Robert Rede*, an Inhabitant of this Town. Sir *Simon Felbrig* (of whom more in the Village so called) Kt. of the Garter in the Reign of King *Henry V.* lieth here in the Church in compleat Armour entombed, and his Lady by him, sumptuously garnished according to the Mode of those Times. Southward of this Town lies

North-Repps, a Village lying in the Road to *Norwich*; of Note for being the Birth-Place of Dr. *William Ruge*, alias *Repps*, Bishop of *Norwich* in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* 1536. And a little further on the same Road is

Routon, or *Roubeton*, the Manor of *Beatrix de Warren*, Wife of *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, who falling under the Displeasure of King *Henry III.* was stript of all the Manors and Estates which had been given him by King *Richard I.* and King *John*, with all his Money, Plate Jewels, which he had intrusted to the

Keeping of the Knights-Templers; yet the King somewhat abated his Severity towards him, granted to him and his Heirs the free Enjoyment of his own Inheritance, among which Lands the Manor of this Village was, coming to him by his Wife; and accordingly they were restored to him upon his Renunciation by Oath of the Office of Justice of *England*. On the South-West of this Village stands

Berningham, which hath passed from the *Berninghams* the first Lords of it by the *Hethersets* to the *Pagraves*, of whom *John Pagrave* a Lawyer repaired the old Seat, and left it to his Posterity. On the North East Side of this Village not far from the Sea-Coast is

Gimmingham, a Village, whose Manor with several other Estates *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey* formerly gave to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, who being beheaded at *Pomfract* for Treason, his Estate was confiscated, and being in the Crown was given to *John de Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, and among other Estates this Manor. In this Place (which is worth our Notice) the antient Custom of Tenure in Soccage (as Sir *Henry Spelman* observes) is still kept up, the Tenant not paying so much in Money but so many Days Work (or such Things as are necessary for Victuals and Cloathing) to his Lord for Rent, a Custom never used among the *Romans*, but much practised by the *Gauls* on this Side the *Alps*. *Henry II.* changed this Usage among us the first of our Kings. South of this Place upon the Shore stands

Mounsley, or, as it was anciently called, *Mundesley*, where not many Years ago at a Cliff were taken up some large Bones, (thought to be of a Monster) which were putrify'd. On the other Side of this Hundred on the Border of *South-Erpingham* stands

Gresham, which gave Name to a Family rendered particularly eminent by Sir *Thomas Gresham's* Descent from it. He was born in this Town, and being bred a Mercer and Merchant in the City of *London*, God so blessed his Diligence and Care in Trading, that he became one of the wealthiest Men in *England*, and by God's Grace proved one of the richest in

good Works, for he founded, 1. The *Royal-Exchange*, a Kind of College for Merchants for the Improvement and Benefit of Trade. He laid the first Stone *June 7. 1566*, and it was finished *November 1567*. The City provided and cleared the Ground for this Building, and this good and wealthy Man erected the Whole at his own Charge. It was built of Brick and cover'd with Slate, and named by *Queen Elizabeth The Royal Exchange*, when on *Jan. 27. 1570*. she entered into it, and with Sound of Trumpet caused an Herald so to call it, as ordering it to bear that Name in all future Ages. But this is not the Building that is now so called, and is standing in *Cornhill London*, bearing the same Name now; for the great Fire in 1666 consum'd *Sir Thomas Gresham's*, with the greatest Part of the City. The present Edifice or Burse was erected at the Charge of the City and Mercers Company in 1669, who were at the equal Expence, and cost about 50000 *l*.

2. *Gresham College*, which was sometime his Dwelling-house, which, with the Profits of the Cellars, Shops, Vaults, Warehouses, Offices, &c. of the *Royal Exchange* he gave to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and the Company of Mercers, to be equally divided and enjoyed upon the following Conditions, viz. That the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* do provide four qualify'd Persons to read Lectures of Geometry, Divinity, Musick, and Astronomy every Day in the Term-time, and allow them each 50 *l*. per Ann. as also do pay yearly to eight Alms-folk in his Alms-house in the Parish of *St. Peter Poor* 6 *l*. 13 *s*. 4 *d*. and 10 *l*. each to the Prisoners of *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, the *King's-Bench*, *Marshalsea*, and *Woodstreet-Compter*, to be distributed among the Poor in those Places. As also that the Company of Mercers do find three Readers out of their Moiety for the said College, viz. Of Civil Law, Physick, and Rhetorick; to read Lectures in the said Sciences every Week in Term-Time, and allow them 50 *l*. a Year each, and 50 *l*. per Annum to the Hospitals of *Christ-Church*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Bedlam*, and *Southwark*, and the *Poultry-Compter* 10 *l*. in Money

or other Provisions, ordering and appointing further, that the said seven Lecturers shall have the Occupation of all the said House with the Appurtenances, there to inhabit, study, and duly to read the said several Lectures; which Conditions if the said Mayor, &c. and Company of Mercers do truly observe, they shall enjoy the *Royal Exchange* for ever, otherwise it shall revert and return to his Heirs. North-West of this Place we find

Felbrig, a Village which hath afforded a Name and Seat to the ancient and numerous Family of the *Felbrigs*, among whom *Sir Simon de Felbrig Kt.* was most eminent, for he married *Margaret* the Daughter of the Duke of *Theise*, Niece to the King of *Bohemia*, by whom he had *Alana* his Daughter and Heir, who being married to *William Tyndal*, Father of *Thomas Tyndal*, his Son *William Tyndal* was knighted at the Creation of *Arthur Prince of Wales*, and declared Heir of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, in Right of *Margaret* his Great Grandmother, as appears by the *Heralds Books*. More Northward towards the Sea is

Sheringham, which is now divided into two Parishes, called *Upper* and *Lower Sheringham*. *Henry Gray* Earl of *Codnoure* gave to the Canons of *Nutley* in *Buckinghamshire*, for the Health of his own Soul, and that of *Eleanor* his Wife, one Cottage in this Parish. Near *Mounsey*, on the East Side of this Hundred lies

Knapton, a small Village, the Demesne of *Richard de Playz* 33 Ed. III. which he left to his Son *John de Playz*, but he having no Heirs Male it descended with his other Lands, which came to his Family by the Coheir of the *Mountfichets* to his Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, who married to *Sir John Howard Kt.* the Ancestor of the *Howards* Dukes of *Norfolk*, in which Family it became vested, and may possibly yet continue. This Hundred affords us nothing more worthy of Observation, and so we proceed to

6. The Hundred of *Tunsted*.

This Hundred is bounded on the West with the Hundreds of *North* and *South Erpingham*, on the North-East with the *German*

man Ocean, on the East by the Hundred of *Haping*, and on the South by the Hundreds of *Blofield* and *Taverham*. We do not find any Person having this Hundred in Fee, and so suppose it remaining in the Crown, and disposed of as to Hundred Officers by the Sheriffs for the Time being. The Towns of Note are

North-Walsham, a Market-Town, having a plentiful Market weekly on *Thursday*, and Fair yearly on *Thursday*. The Manor of this Town was given by the Conqueror, with some others, which we shall hereafter have Occasion to mention, to *Ralph de Guader*, one of his Followers, whom he made Earl of *Norfolk* and *Sussex*; he left it to his Son *Ralph*, of whose Posterity we have no Account, and so consequently of this Manor. At this Place *John Littister*, a Dyer in *Norwich*, a Ringleader in *Wat. Tyler's* Rebellion, took upon him the Name of King of the Commons, as *Robert Westbroom* did in *Sussex*. The Church of this Town being an Impropriation annexed to the See of *Norwich*, Dr. *Reynolds*, when the Lease of the Tithes was renewed, made a large Reservation of 30*l.* per Ann. to augment the Vicarage, that the Minister might be encouraged to discharge his Function more chearfully in so great a Town. In this Church is a Tomb for *William Roys*, who died *March 10. 1400*. This Market-Town standing near the North End of the Hundred, which is long but narrow, the South End hath another Market-Town for their Convenience, which is

Worsted, whose Market is weekly on *Saturdays*, and Fair yearly on *Thursday*.

This Place is remarkable for nothing but the Invention of a Sort of Woollen Yarn and Thread, and twisting of it, which is from this Place called *Worsted*, as *Darwicks*, *Cameries*, and *Calecats* take their Names from the Towns where they were first made. And indeed if we consider the Benefit of that Commodity, which has redounded ever since to this County, and particularly to *Norwich* by it, no other Place can be said to equal it. *Norwich* is made exceeding wealthy by weaving a very great Variety of *Worsted* Stuffs, which have almost ever since King *Henry* the

Sixth's Reign been in great Request, not only in all Parts of *England*, but in foreign Nations, insomuch that for the better Ordering of the Trade in them, the Parliament hath thought fit to encourage it as a national Concern, and hath made no less than fourteen Statutes (now in Force) for the due Regulation of it. Besides this, the City of *Norwich* and County choose annually each of them four Wardens of *Worsted*-Weavers, who are solemnly sworn to their Office, and have Authority to examine into all the Weavers Work, that no bad Yarn or other Deceit be used in the Weaving; but that all their Stuffs may be marketable and full Proof for Use, otherwise they may destroy the Goods, and punish the Offenders. The Goodness of the Stuffs is signify'd by Seals to every Piece. Further, *Worsted* is of great Use for Stockings, which are generally worn throughout *England*, and many sent into other Nations. One *William Rider*, an ingenious Apprentice, living near *London-Bridge*, first found out the Way of Knitting them, and *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Steward of the Household to King *Edward VI.* first wore them in 1564, the Maker to gain his Work a Reputation presenting that Earl with a Pair of them. The most remarkable Villages in this Hundred are

Paston, which is situate between *North-Walsham* and the Sea, and is famous for the Family of the *Pastons*, who have their Name from it, and have long had their Seat there. Two Persons of this Family have gotten themselves a Place in our Histories by their Worth, viz. *William Paston* Esq; Son of *Clement Paston* Esq; and *Beatrice* his Wife, Sister and Heir to *Jeffrey Summerton* Esq; He was learned in the Laws of this Nation, and was first made Serjeant to King *Henry VI.* and afterward by the same King raised to be second Judge of the Court of Common-Pleas; and being much in Favour with that Prince, he was allowed by him, besides the ordinary Salary given the other Judges, one hundred and ten Marks, and two Gowns yearly to be taken out of the *Exchequer*. These Preferments were but the continued Marks of his Virtue and

Learning

Learning in the former Reigns, for he was created Serjeant at Law by King Henry IV. and of his Council for the Dutchy of Lancaster; and in King Henry the Fifth's Reign Sir *John Falstaff* Kt. appointed him one of his Feoffees, and enabled him by a Writing under his Hand to recover Debts from the Executors of King Henry V. He married the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Edmund Berry*, by whom his Family gained not only a great Accession to their Estate, but a considerable Advancement in Honour and Blood, being rightly intitled to the Arms of the Familie of *Hetherset, Wacheham, Craven, Gerbvedge, Hemgrave, and Kerdeston*. He died at London Aug. 14. 1444, and lies buried at Norwich, tho' the Burying-Place of his Family, from *Wolstan de Paston*, who came into England three Years after the Conquest, to that Time, was at *Paston*. He left a great Estate to *John* his eldest Son, and no mean one to *William* his youngest.

2. Sir *Clement Paston* Kt. Great Grandson to Judge *Paston* by his eldest Son *John Paston*. He was a great Soldier, and as such did many worthy Exploits, for he was at the Burning of *Conquest* in France in King Henry the Eighth's Reign, and being made a Captain by that King of one of his Ships of War he in a Sea-fight with the French took a Gally with Baron *Blancard* the French Admiral in it, and kept him at *Castor* near Norwich till he received 7000 Crowns for his Ransom, besides the Spoil of the Galley, which was a Cup and two Snakes of Gold with many other Things of Value, which he used on Festivals as long as he lived, and at his Death left to his Posterity. He was left for dead at *Muscleborough* Fight in Scotland, and served at *New-haven*, having the Command of some Ships there. He lived to be very old, having been Pensioner to two Kings and two Queens successively, and having spent his old Age in quiet and good Housekeeping he died at *Oxnit* in this County, and was buried in the Church there under a fair Tomb, which may yet remain. But the Person who most enobled this Family was

Sir *Robert Paston* of this Town Bar. who in the late troublous Times greatly distinguished himself by his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* not fearing to hazard both Life and Fortune in assisting his Majesty to reduce his rebellious Subjects to their Obedience; and tho' disappointed of that by his Majesty's not only falling into but falling by the Hands of his disloyal and barbarous Subjects, yet he was not disheartened from using his utmost Endeavours and Power to effect his Son's Restoration, and till that could be accomplished willingly engaging his Estate to supply his Necessities. In Consideration of which Loyalty and Services King *Charles II.* did by his Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Westminster* Ann. Reg. 25. and Dom. 1673, create him a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Paston of Paston*, and after Viscount and Earl of *Yarmouth*, July 30. 1671. He died in 1682, and left

William his eldest Son, his Successor in Honour and Estate. He married *Charlotte* surnamed *Fitz-Roy*, natural Daughter of King *Charles II.* by *Elizabeth* Daughter of Sir *William Killigrew*, by whom he hath had three Sons and two Daughters, viz.

Charles Lord *Paston*, a Brigadier in her late Majesty's Armies.

William who died young, and *William* yet living.

Lady *Charlotte*, married to *Thomas Hynde* of *Heverland* Esq; and

Lady *Rebecca*, married to Sir *John Holland* of *Quidenham*, both of this County, Baronet.

The Earl of *Yarmouth* hath a Seat in this Town, where his Family lived many Years in great Reputation, as Gentlemen of an Estate. More Northward just on the Sea-shore lies

Bromholm, where was formerly a Priory founded by *Jeffery de Glanville*, and dedicated to St. *Andrew* for Benedictine Monks. Near it is erected a Beacon upon the Sea-shore, to be fired upon the Approach of an Enemy to alarm the Country. Here anciently stood a Cross, to which our Forefathers in the Time of Poverty paid a mighty Veneration. On the South

South Side of *Worsted* lie some Villages, which have Things memorable in them, as

Tunsted, which 'tis probable was anciently the chief Town of this Hundred, because it takes its Name from it. The Manor of this Town anciently belonged to the *Mouniforts* Earls of *Leicester*, who being disinherited in the Barons Wars by King *Henry III.* it was given with other Manors to *Edward* surnamed *Crouchback* Earl of *Lancaster*, whose Son *Henry*, the first Duke of *Lancaster*, enjoyed it all his Time, but leaving no Heir Male, and his Estate being divided between his two Daughters and Co-heirs, *Blanch*, married to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, and *Maud*, married to *William* Duke of *Bavaria*, this Manor with its Appertenances fell to the youngest Daughter *Maud*, yet on Condition it should return to the eldest if she died without Issue, which accordingly happening, the Duke of *Lancaster*, in Right of his Wife *Blanch*, became Lord of it, and left it to his Son *Henry* of *Bolingbroke*, afterwards King *Henry IV.* whom he had by her, and so it became the Estate of the Crown, as we suppose it now remains. Near this Place Southward we find

Nettlested or *Neatished*, a small Village, whose Church is impropriate, and annexed to the Bishoprick of *Norwich*; but Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, late Bishop of *Norwich*, was so generous, that the Lease being renewed in his Time he made a Reservation of 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* out of the great Tithes for the better Support and Encouragement of the Vicar and his Successors for ever. 'Tis true, this was one of the smallest Augmentations he made to all the Vicarages he endowed after that Manner, (which were about twelve) but we must suppose it was so ordered, either because the Vicarage did not need or the Parsonage would not bear more; for we may see he considered the true State of the Vicarages he augmented, by his giving as much more, viz. 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per Ann. to the Vicar of *Hoveton St. Peter*. Bordering on this Place is

Scronston or *Corston*, a small Village and Manor, anciently the Demesne of *Willi-*

am de Mortimer of *Attilborough*, who being taken Prisoner by the French at the Siege of *Belagard* died in Prison at *Paris*, and left this Manor with diverse other Lands and Possessions to his Son *Constantine*, who having been in several Expeditions against *Scotland* in the Reign of King *Edward II.* had a Licence to make a Castle of his House in this Place; and afterward being Steward to *Eleanor* Countess of *Guelbres*, King *Edward* the Third's Sister, obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Lands 12 *Ed. III.* and among the rest for those of this Place. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons 16 *Ed. III.* and left his Estate to his Son *Constantine de Mortimer* Esq; who had all the Grants made to his Father relating to his Estate ratify'd by King *Henry IV.* Reg. 7. South-East of this Place bordering upon the Hundred of *Haping* stands

St. Bennet's Priory, commonly called *St. Benedict de Hulmo* or *St. Bennet in the Holme*, i. e. in a River-Island. We shall not speak of it here as a religious House but in its secular Concerns. It was built by *Canutus* the Danish King, and afterwards so fortify'd by the Monks with strong Walls and Bulwarks, that it looked more like a Castle than a Cloister. It stood out some Time against *William* the Conqueror, who by all his Arts and Force could not take it, till a Monk betray'd it to him upon Condition that he should be Abbot, which he accordingly was; but the King, who loved the Treachery, soon shewed that he hated the Betrayer, for he (as the Story goes among the Inhabitants) presently ordered the new Abbot to be hang'd for his Villany, and so punished him as he deserved. Sir *Henry Spelman* tells us, that there was in his Time a great Bulk of the Ruins of this Abby, which by some Arms visible upon them shewed, that those Parts of the Monastery were added long after King *Canutus's* Time. The Ground of this Island is so fenny, that if the little Strings and Fibres of the Trees and Grass be but cut in two, it swims upon the Water, and may be drawn any where at Pleasure; and some conclude from the Cockles now and then dug up there, that the Sea once flowed

flowed in so far. These are all the Places of Note in this Hundred, wherefore we shall go on to

7. The Hundred of *South-Erpingham*.

This Hundred is bounded on the West with the Hundreds of *Holt* and *Eynsford* alias *Haynsford*, on the North with the Hundred of *North-Erpingham*, on the East with the Hundred of *Tunsted*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Taverham*. This Hundred underwent the same Settlements as *North-Erpingham*, and was at last vested in the Duke of *Lancaster*, *John of Gaunt* and his Posterity, as is said in the Account of that Hundred; and therefore without insisting more upon it we shall treat of the Towns, viz.

Alesham or *Ailsham*, a pretty populous Market-Town of two Furlongs in Length, and something more across. It has a good Market weekly on *Saturdays*, and Fair yearly on but is a poor Town chiefly inhabited by Knitters. The Manor of this Town was 44 *Ed. III.* given to *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, when he married his second Wife *Constance* the Daughter and Heir of *Don Pedro* King of *Castile*, with divers other Lands and Estates, in Exchange for the Earldom of *Richmond*, with the Castles, Lands, Manors, &c. thereunto belonging, which he surrendered to the King upon that Occasion. Here is the Court for the Dutchy of *Lancaster* kept. Here is a Wonder in our Law, that one Manor is held of another by the Rod at the Will of the Lord, and granted by Copy of Court-Roll, viz. the Manor of *Sextons* of the Manor of *Ailsham*, but military Fees are often so held. On the South of this Town is

Hengham or *Hingham*, which had its Barons called *de Rbia*, descended from *John Marshal*, Brother's Son to *William Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*, to whom King *John* gave the Lands of *Hugh de Gornay* a Traitor, with the Daughter and Coheir of *Hubert* Lord of *Rbia*. But in Process of Time it hath passed from the *Marshals* to the Lords *Morley*, and from them by *Love* to the *Parkers* Lords *Morley*; but of late it hath been again purchased by Sir

Philip Woodhouse, and is now or not long since was in the Possession of *Thomas Lord Crew*, by his Marriage with the Widow of Sir *Thomas Woodhouse* Kt. &c. Sir *Oliver Ingham* Governour of *Aquitaine* lies in this Church under a Tomb curiously wrought.

Caston or *Cawston* is another Market-Town in this Hundred; the Market is weekly on *Tuesday*, and Fair on *Octob. 1.* *Richard de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, who died at the Siege of *Harflew* Sept. 14. 1415. was found seized of this Manor, and left it to *William* his Brother, with other great Estates, who was afterward Marquis and Duke of *Suffolk*. Here a brazen Hand is carried before the Steward of the Demesne, for what Reason we know not, and there is a Bridge over the *Bure*.

Lammas or *Lammesse*, the Manor and Estate of *Oliver Lord Ingham*, a Person of great Action in his Time, and one of the twelve Guardians of King *Edward III.* after the Deposition of his Father King *Edward II.* He died seized of this Manor and many other Estates 14 *Ed. III.* and this Manor was appointed as Part of the Dowry of his Widow *Elizabeth*.

Oxned or *Oxnet*, where Sir *Clement Paston* built him an House for the Retirement of his old Age, and spent his last Years in Hospitality and good Housekeeping, and near it erected an Alms-house for six poor Serving-men, who had been Retainers to his Name and Family, allowing them a convenient Maintenance. He was buried in a fair Monument in the Church of this Place. On the North-West Side of *Alesham* lieth

Blickling, anciently famous for the ancient Family of the *Bolens*, of which was *Thomas Bolen* Earl of *Wiltshire*, the Father of *Anne Bolen* Wife to King *Henry VIII.* and by him Mother to Queen *Elizabeth*, who was born in this Village. It came into the Family of the *Clere's* by the Marriage of the Daughter of *James Bolen*, Uncle to Queen *Elizabeth*, and by Sir *Edward Clere* Knight of the Order of *St. Michael* was sold to Sir *Henry Hobart* Attorney-General, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas in the Time of King *James I.* He built a stately House upon it, and so left

left it to his Heirs, of whom his Great Grandson Sir *Henry Hobart* Knight and Baronet lately enjoy'd it. More Northward is

Baconthorp, the Seat of the Family of *Heidons*, who being descended of *John Heidon*, a Lawyer in King *Henry* the Sixth's Days, flourished mightily for a Time, but of late is much decay'd. It was the native Place of the famous *John Baconthorp*, called the Resolute Doctor, of whom we have spoken in *Blakeney* above. We there mentioned him as a learned Man, because he there laid the Foundations of his great Attainments in all Sciences almost; we shall now describe only his Person. He was of a dwarfish Stature, but had a high Spirit in a low Body, resolute and firm to his own Opinions, as having taken them up with Reason and Judgment, and not willing to part with them lightly, and equally disliking such as are of every Opinion, and those Scepticks that will be of none, yet never censuring such as differ'd from him, when there appeared any Probability on their Side. He saw the Errors of his Time, and spake against them as much as he durst, and more than he was thanked for, but not so much as he knew. *Bale* thus describes him, that of all his Order of Friars there never arose any like him, before or after, for Religion and Learning. What is pretended about his studying when he was at *Oxford* in *Oriel-College* is fabulous, because he lived before that College was founded. Not far from hence is

Cowshill, a Village, which stands on the Banks of the *Bure*, to which King *Henry* III. granted this Privilege among others, that a Servant that remained here a Year should go out free. We shall now pass to the East Side of this Hundred, where these Villages offer themselves to us.

Swanton, whose Manor being in the King's Hands by the Dissolution of the Monasteries, King *Henry* gave it with other Estates to his new-erected College in *Oxford*, which he named *Christ-Church*. This Village was called *Swanton-Abbots*, because the Lands belonged to an Abby, to distinguish it from *Swanton-Morley*, of which

the Lords *Morley* were Proprietors. Near these Villages is

Buxton, another Manor of the Lord *Morley's*, to whom belonged also

Alby, another Village on the same Side, but more Northward.

Woolverton, the Manor of *Adam de Kailli*, whose Son *Thomas* procured a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demesne Lands in this and other his Estates in this County, 10 Ed. II. He was summoned to Parliament in the second, third, and fourth Years of King *Ed. II.* and dying the tenth left this Manor and his other Estate to *Adam* the Son of *Roger de Clifton* by *Margery* his Sister.

Calthorp, a Village famous for the Family of the *Calthorps*, who are numerous, and propagated far and near. By it is

Erpingham, a Place famous for the Family of that Name, who were generally great Warriours. One of them accompany'd *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, when he returned from Banishment, and attempted to gain the Kingdom, and going with *Henry V.* to the Battle of *Agincourt* cast the Rod, as a fortunate Badge of a successful Battle. In the Church here, under a fair Grave-stone, lieth the Body of Sir *John Erpingham* Kt. pourtray'd in compleat Armour, having this Commendation in the Inscription, (*who did much good in his Life-time*) as also of Sir *Thomas Erpingham* Kt. of the Garter in the Reign of King *Henry IV.* probably the Person above-described, who attended that King, &c.

Baningham adjoins to *Erpingham*: Here King *Henry V.* gave five Marks of Land to *Gerard Tasard*, to hold of him by Serjeanty of a Cross-Bow.

These are all the Places in this Hundred that afford us any Thing memorable; wherefore we will pass to

8. The Hundred of *Haping*.

This Hundred borders on the West upon the Hundred of *Tunsted*, on the North and East on the *German* Ocean, and on the South on *West-Fleg* and *Blofeld* Hundreds. In whom the Fee of this Hundred is we find not, and so must suppose in the King

King, and under his Majesty in the Disposal of the Sheriff to place Officers in it. The chief Town is

Hickling, a Market-Town, whose Market is on and Fair yearly on This Manor, - with divers others in this County, was granted in Special Tail to *John Howard* Kt. for his Fidelity all along to the House of York, and particularly for his Stedfastness to *Richard III.* after he had got the Crown, which to requite and the more to encourage, the same King made him Earl Marshal of England, *June 28. Reg. 1. Anno Dom. 1483.* and raised him the same Day to the Honour of the Duke of Norfolk, (his Son *Thomas* being at the same Time created Earl of Surrey) and in Order to that King's Coronation was constituted High Steward of England, and Lord Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine for Life. In this Church is the Burial Place of the worthy Family of the *Woodhouses*, and the Monument of *Sir William Woodhouse* is still remaining. The Villages are

Haigham-Potter, a Village bordering upon the Sea. The Church here is a Vicarage, the great Tithes being appropriated to the See of Norwich; but that the Vicar might have some of the fat and not all lean, and so be better encouraged in his Duty by a more liberal Maintenance, Bishop *Reynolds* at the Renewal of the Lease reserved 15*l.* a Year, as an Augmentation to his Vicarage, as he hath done 10 *l. per Ann.* to the Vicarage of *Scottow* out of the Parsonage there, and 14 *l. per Ann.* to the Vicar of *Hapsburgh* in this Hundred.

Walcot, which was 34 Ed. III. the Demesne of *John Lord Willoughby* of Eresby in the County of Lincoln, with other Manors and Lands in this County; all which continued in that honourable Family for divers Successions; and this among others 18 Hen. VIII. was appointed to the Lady *Mary Salines*, Relict of the Lord *Willoughby* of Eresby, a Spaniard, who had been a Maid of Honour to Queen *Katharine*, Wife of King *Henry VIII.* as her Dowry, to be enjoyed by her for Life, and after to revert to the Family, where it is possible it may still continue.

Waxham, the Seat of the Family of the *Woodhouses*, which differ from that at *Kimberlee* both in Pedigree and Arms, though both are famous. *Sir William Woodhouse* Kt. who was the Founder of this Family was the Jester of King *James I.* He was the first Person that erected Duck-traps, commonly called Decoys among us, which he thus contrived. He from a large Pond compassed with Reeds on the one Side, drew a long Canal, which was very narrow at the farther End. In this Canal certain Ducks are kept, and taught to draw in others. These fly up and down all the Country, and having joined with Flocks of their own Kind bring them into this Pond, and after a while lead them into the Canal, which is spread over with Nets. When they have swam in it a little Way, a Dog trained up for that Purpose appears to drive them up to the End of the Net, where when they are near arrived, the tame Ducks dive behind the wild, and the wild rising are taken in the Decoyman's Nets. As many Ducks are caught this Way in one Year as have been sold for some Hundreds of Pounds. The Germans will not allow them, because they hinder the Pleasures of the Gentry.

Stalham, a Village a little distant from *Hickling* in the Road from thence to *Norwich*, was the Demesne Lands of *Robert* the younger Son of *John de Payton* of *Ufford* in the County of *Suffolk*, from which Town he took his Name, and was called ever after *Robert de Ufford*. He was a rising Man in King *Henry the Third's* Reign, and was made Justice of *Ireland* by that Prince, which Place he was obliged to relinquish, that he might attend Prince *Edward* with many others to the Holy-Land, but at his Return he was restored to that Government; he died 26 Ed. I. and left this Manor and many other Lands to his Son *Robert*, who was knighted by *Bathing* 31 Ed. I. He obtained of King *Edward III.* a Charter of Free-Warren for this Manor of *Stalham*, and several others in this County. He in the Parliament held 11 Ed. III. was solemnly advanced to the Honour and Title of Earl of *Suffolk*, March 16. and was ever looked upon

upon so faithful a Subject, that he was never out of some eminent Action to his Death, which happened Nov. 1. 43 Ed. III.

Ludham, a Village situate near the utmost Part of this Hundred South, the Manor of which belonged to *St. Beet's in the Holm*, and was settled after the Dissolution by King *Hen. 8.* upon the Bishop of *Norwich* and his Chapter by Act of Parliament, and so continued. The River *Thyrn* runs by it, but finds nothing of Note in it but a Palace of the Bishop of *Norwich's*, suitable to the Grandure of a Prelate, called *Ludham-hall*, the only Country-Seat of that Bishop. It is said to have been anciently a Grange of the Abbey of *St. Bennet* in the *Holm*. Thus we have had but little observable in this Hundred, but hope for more in the next.

9. East and West-Fleg.

These are two Hundreds, but being small, and lying together in a Peninsula, encompass'd with the River *Thyrn*, we shall treat of them both together. They are bounded on the West and North with the Hundreds of *Haping* and *Blofield*, from which last it is parted by the River *Thyrn*, on the East with the *German Ocean*, and on the South, where in the South-East Angle stands *Yarmouth*, with the said Hundred of *Blofield* and the River *Thyrn*, which empties it self into the *Yare* near the Mouth. The Soil of these Hundreds is very fruitful, and bears Corn well. And here the *Danes* seem to have made their first Settlement, both because it is nearest their Landing, and pretty well fortify'd by the Nature of the Place, as being almost surrounded with Water, as also because in that little Compass of Ground we find thirteen Villages ending in *By*, a Danish Word, signifying a Village or Dwelling-Place, from whence the *Bilagines* of the Danish Writers and our By-Laws in England come to signify such Laws as are peculiar to each Town or Village. In whom the Property of these Hundreds is we cannot discover; as to the Towns and Villages, one of the most eminent of the County is found here, and that is

Yarmouth, in Saxon *Gap muð* and *Jiepmuð*, i. e. the Mouth of the *Yare*, or as it is called in Latin, *Gariens*, viz. in

East-Fleg. It is a very neat Harbour and Town, fortify'd both by the Nature of the Place and the Contrivance of Art, for tho' it be almost inclosed with Water, viz. on the West with a River, over which is a Draw-bridge, and on the other Sides with the Sea, except on the North, where it is joined to the Continent, yet it is fenced with strong and stately Walls, which with the River figure it into an oblong Quadrangle, and besides the Towers upon these, there is a Mole or Mount to the East, from whence the great Guns command the Sea (scarce half a Mile distant) all round. It has but one Church, tho' very large, with a stately high Spire, erected near the North Gate by *Herbert Bishop of Norwich*. Near it are the Foundations of another Building laid, and something of a Superstructure above Ground begun, supposed to be intended for an Enlargement to the Church, but not known by whom.

Whether this Place was the old *Gari-onum*, where formerly the Roman *Stable-san* Horse lay in Garrison against the *Barbarians* is very disputable. *Castor*, a neighbouring little Village (formerly the Seat of *Sir John Falstaffe Kt.* and now appertaining to the Family of the *Paftons*) some, among whom is *Sir Henry Spelman*, think may deservedly put in its Claim for it, being not only famous in these Parts upon the Account of its Antiquity, but because the River *Yare* is reported to have had another Mouth just under it, which is now stopped up with Heaps of Sand, thrown into it by the North-East Wind. *Mr. Camden* rejects this Opinion, and is thro'ly convinced, (as he speaks) that the ancient *Gari-onum* was at *Burgh-Castle*, which stands on the other Side of the River at two Miles Distance, and that *Yarmouth* rose out of its Ruins, *Castor* being only one of the Roman Castles, placed at that Mouth of the River *Yare* that is now shut up. However, he thinks it can be no Injury to the present *Yarmouth*, so nearly joined to the Old *Gari-onum*, to bear that Name, since the *Gariens* or *Yare*, from whence it is so called, enters the Ocean below this Town; from whence it is, that *Sir H. Spelman* says, that tho' *Yarmouth* is not the true *Gari-onum*, it is not much different from it.

But if that be allowed, we shall not on that Account conceal our Opinion of this Town, that it is of later Date, but shall trace out the Original of it, which was this; when the Old *Garionorum* was run into so great Decay, that there was none able to defend the Shore, *Cirdick* the warlike Saxon landed here at a Place ever since called the *Cirdick Sand* or *Shore* by the Historians and Inhabitants, and having molested the *Iceni* a while with troublesome Wars, in which he overcame the *British* King *Natan-leod*, he sailed from thence Westward, and there settled the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*; but not long after the *Saxons* built another Town in that watry Ground instead of *Garionorum*, and called it *Yarmouth*. This stood on the West Side of the River, and being found an unwholesome Situation they removed it to the other Side of the River called *Cerdicksand*, and there built this new Town. The Manor of this Town from before the Conquest was in the Crown, but upon the Death of *John Scot* Earl of *Chester*, who left no Children, and so all his Lands descended to his three Sisters, King *Henry* the Third, in Regard that Regal Prerogatives belonged to his Earldom, assumed it into his own Hands, *Ne tam præclara dominatio, &c. i. e.* Left so fair a Dominion should be divided among Women, but gave them other Lands and Estates of equal or greater Value instead of it, viz. to *Margaret* the eldest Sister's Daughter, *Dervorguil*, then married to *John de Baliol*, among other Estates the Ferme of this Town of *Yarmouth*; yet upon this Condition, (as their Charter shews) that the Town of *Yarmouth* shall send a hundred Herring-pies yearly to the King, where-ever he is. This Custom is kept up to this Day, and is thus ordered. The Town of *Yarmouth* sends a hundred Herrings baked in twenty-four Pies or Pasties to the Sheriffs of *Norwich*, who deliver them to the Lord of the Manor of *East-Charlton*, who is obliged to carry them to carry them to the King. This is done every Year, and an Indenture drawn up to this Effect, that the Lord of the said Manor did receive these Pies, and oblige himself to convey them to the King. These Receipts drawn up yearly with necessary Alterations may be seen at any Time by the curious. We find in *Doomsday-Book*, that this Town

was in a flourishing Condition in *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, till that Time having seventy Burgesses in it.

In the succeeding Ages it still grew prosperous; for in the Time of *William Rufus Herbert de Lozinga* Bishop of *Norwich* built a Chapel upon the Shore, to pray for the Souls of such as touched there, and within a few Years a fine Church dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, which was soon enriched and endowed with many Oblations by the Fishermen. Hence the Road was called *St. Nicholas's Port*. Afterwards King *Henry* the first *Reg. 9.* established a Magistrate endowed with Royal Authority over them, called a *Provost*. About 100 Years after King *John, Reg. 9.* made this Town a Burrough, and let it to Farm to the Towns-men, which were from thence called Burgesses. About the Year 1340 the Townsmen, by the Concession of King *Edward III.* from whom they had a License to lay an Imposition upon certain Commodities for that End for five Years, walled and ditched it round, and in the 16th of *Richard* the Second, they had another License to build a Key, by which Means it at Length became so rich and powerful, that they often engaged their Neighbours the *Lestoffences* and *Portuenses*, (as the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports were then called) in Sea-Fights with great Slaughter on both Sides, for they had a great Spight against them, possibly upon this Account, because they were excluded out of the Number, and deprived of the Privileges of the Cinque-Ports, which both the Old *Garionorum* and their Ancestors, under the Count of the Saxon Shore, formerly enjoyed. Our Histories give a notable Instance of this quarrellsome Humour in King *Edward I.*'s Reign, 1297. This King being gone into *Flanders* upon his just Occasions, the Mariners of the Cinque-Ports and those of *Yarmouth* and the Parts thereabout quarrelled, and fought on the Waters so furiously, that there was twenty-five Ships burnt and destroy'd of those that belonged to *Yarmouth* and those that sided with them, and three of the greatest Ships, in one of which was Part of the King's Treasure, were hawled forth into the deep Sea, and quite conveyed away. But a Stop was put to these Extravagancies, either by the

the Royal Authority, for some say, these Differences were ended, in the 2d Year of King Henry IV. or as others think, by the Destruction which fell on them by that grievous Plague, which in one Year swept away 7000 of the Inhabitants, as appears from an old Chronological Table hung up in their Church; which also gives an Account of their Wars with the *Lestofenses* and *Portuenses*.

In the Time of their Prosperity it was that King Edward III. who reigned from the Year 1326 to 1377, undertaking an Expedition against *Callis* in *France*, required Transports from the several Ports of *England*, assigning these Quota's to them, viz. The *South-Fleet* Ships 493, the *North-Fleet* 217, *London* 25, *Yarmouth* 43. It may be a little surprizing that *Yarmouth* should be obliged to find near as many more Ships as *London*; but 'tis probable, that either the Ships of *Yarmouth* were more convenient for the King's Service at that Time, or they could better spare them, or perhaps the King might favour *London* his Metropolis, as a sure Reserve for his Navy upon all Occasions, or perhaps the Quota for *London* might be Men of War, and so tantamount to many of the *Yarmouth* Ships: But however that be, *Yarmouth* in those Times was a great Trading Town, and had many Ships belonging to it, and usually furnished out upon all Occasions a fifth Part of the *North-Fleet*.

After the Desolation the Plague had made in this Town, the Inhabitants became poor and low, and had not sufficient Wealth to carry on the Merchandise as formerly, and therefore have betaken themselves chiefly to the Herring Trade, (for so they generally call that Fish, tho' the learned think them to be the *Chalcides* and *Leucomenides*) a Sort of Fish that is more plentiful upon these Coasts than any other Part of the World, and carry it on still with great Success; for 'tis incredible what a great and thronged Fair is here kept about *Michaelmas*, viz. on *Octob. 9.* and what vast Quantities of Herring and other Fish are vended at it. The *Cinque-Ports*, by an old Custom, appoint certain Bailiffs as Commissioners to attend it, and

they (as their *Diploma*, or Commission, speaks) joyning with the Magistrates of the Town, hold a Court during the Fair to determine all Matters of Controversy among such as keep it, execute the King's Justice, and keep the Publick Peace.

The Town is still large, and tho' it does not flourish as formerly it has done, yet it still deserves the Name of a thriving and prosperous Town, the Houses being well built, and the Streets spacious, and the Inhabitants driving a considerable Trade with the Herrings to the *Streights*, and employing many of the Vessels in the Coal Trade. 'Tis a Corporation Town governed by two Bayliffs and a Recorder, who are Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and a Common Council, who were so loyal in the Days of abhorring and giving up Charters, that King Charles II. granted them a new one instead of the old one given them by King Henry III. In this the Bailiffs were converted into a Mayor, and they had two Fairs added to the old ones, viz. one on the 3d *Thursday* and *Friday* in *April*, and the other on the 3d *Thursday* and *Friday* in *October*; but this temporary Glory soon vanished, by Virtue of a Proclamation for Corporations, issued out by King James in Nov. 1688. and the Town was glad to take its old Charter again, and be contented with the Fairs kept there before, and still kept annually on the *Thursday* before *Lady-day*, the 23d of *April*, and 8th and 9th of *October*. The Market here is kept weekly on *Saturdays*. It sends to the Parliament two Representatives for the Corporation, who are in the present Parliament, which hath sat seven Years, and is now about dissolving, *Horatio Townshend*, and *George England*, Esqs.

The Port is still considerable, and the Key said to be one of the finest of *England*: 'Tis of great Advantage not only to the Inhabitants of it, but also to *Norwich*, from whence the *Yare* comes with a Navigable Stream, but 'tis an infinite Charge, viz. 2 or 3000 *l.* a Year that they are at to keep it open against the Violence of the Sea, which often throws in such Shoals of Sands and Mud as almost to choke up the Harbour. One of these tempestuous

Inundations happened lately, which filled the Harbour with so much Sand, that it reduced the Number of Ships that belonged to the Port from 8 or 900 Sail to 3 or 400, most of which are now employed in the Coal-Trade; but to do the Sea justice, and shew that it hath made some amends for the Damages done, what it hath swallowed up, or washed away from the Coasts, it hath amassed together, and restored by heaping up the Sands here into a little Island. At the Entrance into the Haven, on the Languet of Land, stands a little Platform, which is all the Security the Town hath at present, the great Guns formerly planted round about the Town-Walls being removed in the Reign of King *Charles II.* The Packet-Boats from *Holland* used formerly to land here, and go out thither; but they are now removed to *Harwich*, which is some Loss to this Borough, yet they are often, by cross Winds, driven in here, as are also other Vessels and Ships from *Holland*. The Fishing for Herrings is in *September*, and almost as great an one for Mackarel in the Spring.

The Church here, which is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, is very spacious and large, as it had need to be, because there is no other Church in this populous Town. The Spire of it is very lofty, and serves for a Sea-Mark. There are two Ministers belonging to it; one of which, some Years ago, was *Mr. Luke Milbourn*, a Person of good Learning and excellent Parts, late Minister of *St. Ethelburga*, and Lecturer of *Shoreditch* in *London*. He wrote several Things, and hath a Collection of 14 or 15 Sermons, which he preached so many Years successively upon the 30th of *January*, being the Martyrdom of King *Charles I.* in which he hath emphatically represented the Sin of the Regicides. All the Funeral Monuments in this Church, *Mr. Weaver* says, were utterly defaced in his Time, except of *Elen Benaker*; but adds, that whereas, in 23 *Edw. III.* 7052. Persons died of the Plague, they were all buried in the Church and Church-yard, in such Places as the Townsmen could shew, no longer ago than 1631.

This Town, so far as we can find,

never gave any Honorary Title to any Person till King *Charles II.* created *Sir Robert Paston* of *Paston*, in this County, a Peer of this Kingdom, by the Name and Title of Lord *Paston* of *Paston*, and Viscount and Earl of *Yarmouth*, in the Year 1679. He was preferred for his Loyalty both to King *Charles I.* and *II.* and hath left a Son, *William*, Heir of his Honour and Estate, and three other Sons, *Robert*, *Jasper* and *Thomas*, and three Daughters; *William* is Earl of *Yarmouth* at this Time, and hath two Sons, *Charles*, Lord *Paston*, and *William*, and two Daughters; of which we have said more above at *Paston*.

In this Town was born *Arthur Wilson* Esq; who wrote the Life and Reign of King *James I.* with so much Freedom, that he is often censured for it; nay more, is said instead of an History, to have written an infamous Pasquil. He had an Opportunity of knowing the Transactions of King *James I.* and his Court, because he was an Attendant for many Years upon *Robert D'Evereux*, Earl of *Essex*, and his Friends, whom he Favours very much all along in his History, as he does also *Robert*, Earl of *Warwick*, whose Steward he was after the Earl of *Essex's* Death. The great Fault of his History is, that he hath in many Things endeavoured to make the World believe, that King *James*, and his Son after him, were inclined to Popery, and designed to bring that Religion into *England*; which to effect he is guilty of many Misrepresentations of both Speeches and Actions, and built much upon Conjectures and Surmises instead of authentick Papers and Records. He died at *Felsted* in *Essex*, Anno 1652.

Thomas Whitfield, who was the Author of divers Books against *Lay-Preachers*; *The Armenian Tenets concerning Election, Redemption, &c.* printed at *London*, 1649; *Of Liberty of Conscience*; *The Extent of God's Providence*, printed, *ib.* 1651, &c. was the Minister of this Town. He ran with the Times, when the King and Episcopacy were outed; but conformed at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when he obtained the Rectory of *Bugbrooke* in *Northamptonshire*. His Son succeeded him in that Living.

Dr.

Dr. *Thomas Soames* was born in this Town: He was the Son of a Fisherman, but descended of an eminent Family of that Name, his Cousin *John Soames* being a Man of so good an Estate, that he paid a Composition of 1430*l.* for it, and then dwelling at *Burnham* in this County. He was after he had passed his School Education bred up in Academick Learning in *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*, where his Uncle *Robert Soame* was Master, and being admitted into Holy Orders became Minister of *Stanes* in *Middlesex*, and Prebendary of *Windsor*. He was, in the Times of Rebellion, a firm Royalist, and so much compassionate his Majesty's Want in his War with the Parliament, that he was not mindful of his own, for he sent all he had to the King; so that when the Rebels came to plunder him, they found nothing to take but himself; which they accordingly did, and imprisoned him first in *Ely-House*, and then in *Newgate*, and the Fleet, because he had so much of the Primitive Religion in his excellent Sermons, and so much of the Primitive Practice in his Looks, Demeanour and Life, being reckoned a Blessing in those sad Times to all the Places wherever he came, by his Fatherly Aspect, Zealous Prayers, and Divine, and in many Things Propheticall Discourses. He died not long before the Restoration of King *Charles II.* At a little distance Northward from hence is a Village called *Castor*, the Manor and Estate of *Hugh de Guernsey*, in the Time of King *Henry III.* who dying without Issue Male left it, with his other Lands and Estates, to his only Daughter *Julian*, who marrying to *William*, Lord *Bardolf* of *Wringay*, annexed it to that Noble Family, the Misfortunes of which attended it thro' the Families of *Philip*, and Viscount *Beaumont*, the last of which *William*, Viscount *Beaumont*, was possessed thereof; but his Heir, *Francis Lovell*, being attainted, it came to the Crown, where it remained till King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 36. granted it to *William Paston*; from which Family it was sold not long since. In this Hundred also, but at some distance Northward lying on the Sea-Coast, is

Ormsby St. Mary, so called because the

Church is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, as also to distinguish it from another Parish of the same Name, called *Ormsby St. Michael*, whose Church is dedicated to that Arch-Angel. One of these Parishes was anciently the Seat of the *Cleres*, a noted Family of Gentlemen in this County; but in after-Ages they removed from hence to *Blickling*, where they dwelt till Sir *Edward Clere* sold his whole Estate there to Sir *Henry Hobart*, Attorney General, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, in the Reign of King *James I.* These *Cleres*, or *de Clermont*, came into the Possession of this Town and Manor by marrying the Heir General of *Ormesby*, an Eminent Family, tho' not of long continuance here; for *Roger de Ormesby* held it 9 *Edw. II.* in Socage, paying 16*l.* yearly. In the Parliament-Rolls in the Tower there are several Returns, in which *John de Ormesby*, who took his Name from this Place, was returned Knight of the Shire for this County, viz. 19 *Edw. II.* 2 *Edw. III.* Their Arms were Gules, 6 Cross Croslets Fitchee Or a Bend componed Argent and Azure, which was lately born by Sir *Edward Ormesby* of Ireland. In *West-Fleg* are

Clipsby, a little Village lying on the Banks of the River *Thyrn*, famous only for giving a Name to an Ancient and Eminent Family of the *Clipsbies*, who long flourished in these Parts, and matched into the Families of *Fernengham*, *Woodhouse*, *Spelman* and *Paston*, all Knightly Families of this County. The last Heir Male, *John de Clipsby*, left only a Daughter, who marrying Sir *Randal Crew* Kt. Lord Chief Justice in the *King's-Bench* in the Time of King *James* the First, had by him a Son, named Sir *Clipsby Crew*, Kt. who keeps up a Remembrance of that Family. The Monuments of the Church here are all for the *Clipsbies*, but most of them are defaced. On the other Side of this Hundred, by the Sea-side, is

Winterton, a small Village, by which is a little Promontory of Note among the Sea-Men, which, 'tis probable, had that Name given it from its wintery Situation; for it lies open to the Sea, (the Parent of Winds and Cold) which rusheth violently against the Banks raised on purpose

pose to oppose it. And yet the neighbouring Fields all around are generally looked upon by the Skillful to be the fattest and loofest in all *England*, as requiring the least Labour, and bringing the largest Increase; for (as *Pliny* says of *Byzacium* in *Africa*) it may be plowed with an Horse of any sort, and an old Woman drawing against him. The Manor of this Town being anciently the Estate of *Robert de Ufford*, who was made Admiral of the King's whole Fleet, from the Mouth of the *Thames* to the Northward, 18 *Edw.* III. He obtained the Year following a License for a Market weekly on *Thursday*, in this Place, and a Fair yearly on the Eve of *St. Matthew* the Apostle, and eight Days after; but *Yarmouth* growing great hath long since engrossed all Trade in these Parts, so that the Market is quite ceased, if not the Fair. At this Town there is a Light-house upon the Promontory, under the Direction of the Masters of *Trinity-House, London*. Adjoyning to this Parish is

Hemsby, a small Village, the Demesne of *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*, in the Time of *Edward* the Confessor, who left it with his other Estate to his Son *Edwin*, who was in Possession of it when the Conqueror came into *England*, and submitting to the Victor with his Brother *Morkar* still held them; but they being Men of an high Spirit, as well as Birth, could not bear with the Treacheries and Oppressions of *William* and his *Norman* Lords, and therefore made a new Insurrection, wherein they had not only many Followers, but the Prayers of the Clergy and Monks, with the continued Well-wishes and Supplications of the Poor for their good Success in their Enterprize; but they being partly overpowered, and partly betrayed, came into the Conqueror's Hands, and *Edwin* valiantly fighting was slain, by which means his large Estate came into the Conqueror's Power, and was divided among his *Normans*; but to whom this Manor was given we find not, and *Morkar* being destitute of his Brother's Help was kept in close and perpetual Imprisonment.

This Manor, in after-Ages, was given to the Cathedral-Church of *Norwich*, with the great Tythes of all the Lands there-

unto belonging, probably by *Herbert Losinga*, who removed the Bishop's See thither, and built the Cathedral-Church; which Church had the Property and Benefit of them till King *Henry VIII.* who having dissolved the great Monastery of *St. Bennet* in the *Holme* above-mentioned, took to himself all the Lordships belonging to the Bishoprick, and annexed the Lands belonging to the Monastery to the Cathedral-Church in exchange for them, as he dealt also with

Martham, a Village and Manor adjoyning. These are all the Places of Note in these Hundreds, so far as is come to our Knowledge. We will now come to

10. The Hundred of *Bloefield*.

This Hundred hath for its Bounds on the East, the Hundreds of *East* and *West Fleg*; on the North, the Hundreds of *Haping* and *Tunsted*; on the West, the Hundred of *Taverham*; and on the South, the River *Yare*, which divides it from the Hundreds of *Henstead* and *Clavering*. This Hundred belonged to the Crown, till *John de Clavering* having settled the Castle and Manors of *Werkworth* and *Roubery* in *Northumberland* upon King *Edward III.* and his Heirs for ever, after his Life, if he died without Heirs; the King, in Consideration of this Settlement, granted unto him, and his Heirs, among other Estates, the Fee-simple of this Hundred, to hold for Life. This Hundred hath no Market Town in it, the West-end adjoyning to *Norwich*, and the East to *Yarmouth*, two of the most considerable Places for Trade and Markets in the County. We have therefore only the Villages to survey, which generally yield little worth Observation; but however must not be omitted to compleat our Work. They are

Redeham, a Village standing on the Banks of the *Yare*, in the broadest Place, a little distance from *Yarmouth*. It seems to take its Name from the Reeds which grow plentifully in the marshy Grounds about it. Here it was that *Lothbroc*, the Danish Nobleman, Father of *Hinguar* and *Hubba*, landed, being by a sudden Storm driven from his own Coast, while he was a Hawking; and finding Entertainment at King *Edmund's* Court then at *Caistor*, in the

the Hundred of *East-Fleg*, he lived there, being pleased with the Pleasures of the Court, and especially that of Hunting, till he was murdered by the King's Huntsman, who envying him for his skill in his Art, which he had taught him, killed him in a Wood. When the News of his Death was carried over into *Denmark*, his Sons, in Revenge (tho' the Murderer had been sufficiently punished before) gathered an Army of 20000 Men, and passing over into *England* wasted the whole Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, and, on the 20th of *November*, Anno 870. barbarously murdered the King of it, *Edmund*, commonly called *St. Edmund*, who, as they were informed, had procured his Death. If this Account be true (for it may justly be questioned, our Historians giving another Relation of *St. Edmund's* Death) *Redeham* must be a much ancients Town than *Yarmouth*; because, 'tis probable, if this had been then built, *Lothbroc* had stopt there for Assistance and Directions. This Village gave Name to the Family of the *Redehams*, who lived long at *Parkball* in this Parish; but Issue Male failing, *John Berny* of *Witchingham* married *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *Sir William Redeham*, and united it thereby to his Family, and so the *Bernyes* have a long Time had the Seat and Lordship; of whom *Sir Robert Berny* was Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* the 7 *Hen. IV.* and *Richard Berny Esq;* was created a Baronet Anno Dom. 1620. Near this Place, North-West, is

Havergate, or, as we find it in our Records, *Halfriate*, and *Halvergate*. The Manor of this Town belonged, at the Conquest, to *Ralph de Guader*, or *Waber*, Earl of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, born in this County, of *Englisch*, or rather *French* Parents, because he was Owner of the Castle of *Guader* in *Britanny* in *France*. He very much opposed the Conqueror's Settlement in *England*, and stirring up *Roger de Britolio*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Walthesof*, the great Earl of *Northumberland*, with some other Nobles, to joyn with him endeavoured to destroy him, or expel him and his *Normans*; but the King being aware of the Design got together so great an Ar-

my that he durst not encounter him, but fled into *Denmark*, and having remained some time in Banishment was induced to take on him the Cross, and go against the *Saracens* at *Jerusalem*, and died in that Expedition. This Manor, with his other Estate, had been seized, upon his Flight, by the King; and tho' he left a Son, *Ralph de Waer*, his Estate was not suffered to descend to him. He was also the adopted Heir to *William de Eritolio*, his Uncle; but was not allowed to inherit any of his Lands.

Acle, alias *Ockle*, *Bucham*, and *Fishley*, three Villages adjoining to *Havergate*, being the Demesne of the above-mentioned *Ralph*, were seized and disposed on by the Conqueror with it. *Eadnoth*, the Son of *Goderick*, gave the Manor of *Acle* to the Abbey of *St. Beneditt* at *Ramsay*. Near this last is

Upton, a Village in the Time of King *Henry VIII.* the Estate and Demesne of *Sir Richard Southwell*; but falling into the Hands of that King, was given by him to *Christ Church College* in *Oxford*, which he founded by compleating and endowing what *Card. Wolsey* had began, but left unfinished. One *Mr. Thomas Dove*, a Royalist, in this Parish, was sequestred, and forced to redeem his Estate with the Payment of 930 *l.* South-West of this Village are

Cantley and *Strumpsal*. They were the Manors of *William*, the Son of *Sir John Phelip* of *Donington* in *Suffolk*, who by his Marriage with *Joan*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas*, Lord *Bardolf*, 9 *Hen. V.* was himself created Lord *Bardolf*, 16 *Hen. VI.* being then Chamberlain to that King. His Wife *Joan* survived him, and after his Death was seized in Fee-tail to the Heirs of her Body by the said *Sir William Phelip* Kt. late Lord *Bardolf* of these, and other Manors, of which at her Death she left *William*, Viscount *Beaumont's* Son of his Daughter *Elizabeth*, her Heir. More up the River *Tare*, nearer *Norwich*, stands

Poswick, or *Possewick*, which was the Lordship and Estate of *Adomare*, or *Aymerv de Valence*, who dying without Heirs Male left his whole Estate to his three Daughters, *Ann*, *Isabel*, and *Joan*, who, upon the

the Division of her Father's Estate, had this Manor for her Purparty. She married *John Comyn* of *Badenagh* in *Tindall*, but had no Heirs Male; so that his Estate being divided among Daughters again, *Joan*, the Eldest, obtained this Manor for her Part. She married *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Atbol* in *Scotland*, and by him had a Son, *David*, who inherited her Estate; but leaving only two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, the Eldest having made Proof of her Age, had, for her Maintenance, an Assignment of this Manor, and other Lands, and, in the Year following, 6 *Edw.* III. married Sir *Thomas Percy*, a younger Son of *Henry*, Lord *Percy*, who had her and her Sister in Wardship. She afterward married Sir *John Scrope* Kt. Near *Norwich* are

Plumstead Magna and *Parva*, which did both of them belong to the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, till King *Henry VIII.* seized on all the Lands of that See, and exchanged them for the Lands belonging lately to the Priory of *St. Bennet* in the *Holm*. The Manor of *Great Plumstead* was in the Crown at that King's Death, and descended to King *Edward VI.* his Son, who, in Accomplishment of the Gift which his Father had promised to Sir *Thomas Caverden*, gave this Manor to him and his Heirs for ever, together with the Woods and Advowsons thereunto belonging; but as to the Manor of *Little Plumstead*, it was in the Crown, 1 *Edw.* VI. and the Rents of it were valued at 16 l. 6 s. 4 per Ann. clear. In one of these Churches is buried under a fair Grave-Stone *John Plumstead* Esq; Receiver General of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. The next Hundred is

11. The Hundred of *Taverham*.

This Hundred is bounded on the East, with the Hundred of *Blofield*; on the North, with the Hundreds of *South-Erpingham* and *Tunsted*; on the West, with the Hundred of *Einsford*, or *Hainsford*; and, on the South, with the Hundred of *Forehoe*. The River *Tare* runs almost quite thro' it, and *Norwich*, standing in the South-West Angle, is the Cause (as we

may reasonably suppose) that there is no Market-Town in this Hundred. The Villages of Note are but few, and they are these.

Taverham, a Village lying by the River *Tare*, tho' now a small and obscure Place, yet may justly be thought at the Time, when *England* was divided into Counties, and those into Hundreds, to have been the chief Town in it, and so it may now be, for ought any thing can be said of the other Villages. Near this Parish is

St. Faiths, a Village with a pretty good Street-way in the Road from *Norwich* thro' *Ailsham* to *Cromer*. It hath a very good Fair towards the latter End of the Year, viz. upon the 6th of *October*, for lean Beasts, scarce to be equalled in *England*, they being brought in great Drovers out of the North of *England* and *Scotland*. 'Tis now the Possession of the *Norborns*, the Daughters and Coheirs of — *Norborn* Esq; The next Parish in the Road aforesaid is *Newton*, which from the Nearness of it to this Village is called *Newton St. Faiths*. About a Mile, or a little more, Westward from the same Road lies

Horseford, the Castle and Manor of Sir *Robert Malet*, Lord of the Honour of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, who gave it to *Walter de Cadomo*, or *Caineto*, who came with him out of *Normandy*, by the Name of the Barony of *Horseford*, to be held of the said Honour, Anno 1066. His Son *Robert de Cadomo* had three Sons, *Roger*, *John* and *William*, the two last of which succeeded in their Father's Estate, and *William's* Daughter and Heir was married to *Hugh de Cressy*, and afterward to *Robert Fitz-Roger*, Lord of *Warkeworth* in *Northumberland*, whose Heirs, upon the Failure of the Line of *Cressy*, inherited the Barony. They were after furnamed *De Clavering*, and ending in a Female Heir, *Eva*, she, by the Marriage of *Ralph de Ufford*, Brother of *Robert de Ufford*, the first Earl of *Suffolk*, translated into that Family. His Grandson, Sir *Robert de Ufford*, left *Joan* his Daughter his sole Heir, who was married to *William Bowes* Esq; whose Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, married Sir *Thomas*, Son and Heir of *William*, Lord *Dacres*. He had by her

her only one Daughter, *Joan*, who married *Sir Richard Fiennes*, and afterwards was made *Lord Dacres*, and, for Distinction, called *Lord Dacres of the South*. She died seized of this Honour, 3 *Hen. VII.* and it continued with her Issue, the *Lords Dacres of the South* many Years; for, 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Thomas Fiennes Esq;* levied a Fine of it to *Thomas Franklin*, and others, in Trust, and 24 *Eliz.* *Gregory*, *Lord Dacres*, had it of the Grant of that Queen, it having been forfeited to the Crown in King *Henry VIII's* Days, by his Father's being found guilty of Murder. She granted the Reversion of it to *William Cecil*, *Lord Burleigh*, and *Robert*, *Earl of Leicester*. N. B. That we acknowledge ourselves obliged to *Peter Le Neve Esq;* *Norroy King of Arms*, for the MS out of which this Account, and many other Things are taken in this our History of *Norfolk*. The Castle of this Place is quite demolished, and the Park turned into open Fields.

Horsham, for Distinction called *Horsham St. Faiths*, because it joyns on the East-side with *St. Faiths*. Here *Robert Fitzwalter* founded a Priory dedicated to *St. Faith*; which perhaps is since made a Village, which I have described above. Thro' this Hundred also passeth the Road from *Norwich* to *North-Walsbam*, on the East-side of which are two Villages which have something observable, viz.

Beeston, which in the Reign of *Edw. I.* was the Manor and Estate of *Robert de Vere*, *Earl of Oxford*; but, in marrying his Daughter *Joan* to *William de Warren*, *Earl of Surrey*, he gave this Manor with her in Frank-Marriage, with divers other Possessions. This *Earl*, upon some Dislike of his Wife *Joan*, was divorced from her, upon Pretence of a Prior-Contract with a Lady of a great Family, *Maud de Nereford*, by whom he had two Sons, *John* and *Thomas*, surnamed from him *de Warren*; but he kept this Manor, and the rest of his Wife's Estate as long as he lived, allowing her 700 and 40 Marks per Ann. In the Church here is a Monument for *John Deynes*, and *Katharine* his Wife, with these Words engraven on it, *Respice, Respice*.

Sproawston, a Village much beautified by the fine House of *Mr. John Corbet*, a Counsellor, descended of a Family of that Name in *Norwich*. *Miles Corbet Kt.* his Son, has added several good Manors to it, which, with his Grandson, were in the Wardship of the King in *Sir H. Spelman's* Time.

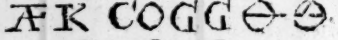
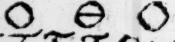
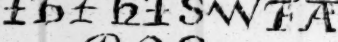
Croftwick, a Village about a Mile higher North, which, in the Reign of King *John*, was the Demesne of *Walter de Norwich*, one of the Barons of the King's Exchequer. He obtained two Charters of Free-Warren of the Kings *Edwards II.* and *III.* for all his Demesne-Lands, and for this among them; but leaving no Heirs of his own, his Lands descended to *Robert de Ufford*, *Earl of Suffolk*, his Sister *Margaret's* Son. Here also was the Seat of the Family of the *Cresses*, or *Le Grosses*, as they were commonly called, a knightly Race, that flourished in King *Henry III's* Reign.

12. The Hundred of *Eynford*, or *Hainford*.

This Hundred is inclosed on the East, with the Hundreds of *Taverham* and *South-Erpingham*; on the North, with the Hundreds of *Holt* and *Gallows*; on the West, with the Hundred of *Laundich*; and, on the South, with the Hundred of *Forehoe*. This Hundred, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* was the Estate of *John de Marshal* of *Hengham* in this County; and, for want of Issue, descended to the Daughter of *William de Marshal*, who marrying *Robert de Morley* carried it with divers Lordships into that Family. Her Name was *Hawise*, and held the Office of Marshal of *Ireland* by Descent. She died before her Husband, who having Children by her enjoyed it by the Curtesy of *England* for Life, and left it to his Son and Heir *William*, in whose Posterity it continued divers Successions; but at length by the Heirs Female passed to the *Lovels* of *Tickmarsh* in *Northamptonshire*. In this Hundred are two Market-Towns.

Falsbam, or *Fculsham*, which hath its Market weekly on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair yearly on ———

The Manor of this Town is ancient Demefne, and was given by King Richard I. to Baldwin de Betan, Earl of Albemarle, with this Hundred. He gave it in Frank-Marriage with Alfreda his Daughter to William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, from whose Posterity, thro' the Morleys and Lovels, with Hingham and this Hundred, it descended to Edward Parker, Lord Morley, and was in the Reign of Edward III. in the Possession of William, Lord Morley, as in Fee. He was summoned to Parliament 38 Edw. III. and died in the Reign of King Richard II. His Body was interred in the Church of the Augustine-Friers at Norwich, and by his Will he bequeathed the Sum of 46l. 13 s. and 4d. to seven Priests to say Mass for his Soul for one whole Year next after his Decease; one of which was to do this Office at the Church of this Town. This Manor continued in the said Family for the same Generations, as did the Hundred before-mentioned; but was Anno 1582. sold to Sir Thomas Hunt Kt. Citizen of London, who purchased a considerable Estate of the Heir of that Family, Edward, Lord Morley. The Hunts have sold it to Sir Jacob Ashley Bar. In the Church-yard here there is a Tomb-Stone with this Inscription on the

One Side 
At one End 
On the other Side 
On the other End 

which we are not so much skilled in Antiquity as to expound; but have thought fit to set them down, that the Learned that way might. The Church here is a very fair Building.

Repeham, the other Market-Town, hath its Market weekly on Saturday, and the Fair yearly on Here were anciently three fine Churches in one Church-yard, but all of them now are demolished. It stands on the River Eyne, which hath here a Ford over it, from which the Hundred is called. The Vauxes and Lords Roos were Lords of it, till it came to the Crown by the Attainder of one of the Lords Roos in King Henry VIII's Reign, who granted it to Sir James Boleyn Kt.

who soon after sold it to divers private Persons. It is now possessed by the Family of the Anysons. John de Vaux, 5 Edw. I. procured the Grant of the Market with a yearly Fair. The chief Trade of the Town is in Malt, with which the Market is well stored weekly. The three Churches belonged to three several Lordships, viz. Repham, Hackford, and Whitwell. Two of them have been demolished long, and the last was burnt down with most Part of the Town in 1600; so that the Ruins only of one remain. We find nothing more of this Town, and so we proceed to the Villages adjoining which afford any Thing memorable, as

Wichingham, famous for a Family of that Name, of whom an eminent Lawyer flourished in the Reign of King Edward III. and of the Bretons, eminent not less for the learned Bishop of Hereford of that Name, than for the Deed of John Breton, in King Henry III's Days, so much talked of, viz. Godfrey de Mellers Kt. a Person well descended, and a good Soldier, sought to lie with the Daughter of John Breton; which she having acquainted her Father with appointed a Night, when the Knight should steal privately into her Chamber. Being laid wait for, and taken, he was first grievously wounded, then whipped severely, being drawn up by the Feet to a Beam, and lastly, had his Privy Members cut off, as a certain dainty Clergyman was served about the same Time; which, when the King heard of, he was concerned, and caused it to be proclaimed, That no Man should maim any Adulterer in his Privities, but for corrupting his Wife.

Elfing, anciently the Possession of the Folliots, Persons of great Honour in these Parts in their Time; but, Male Issue failing in Richard Folliot, this Manor passed with his Daughter to Sir Hugh de Hastings, of the Family of Abergevenny, and at length by another Daughter of Hugh Hastings the last, it went to William Brown, the Brother of Sir Anthony Brown, first Viscount Montacute, a great Man in Queen Mary's and Queen Elizabeth's Reigns.

Salle, now called Sell, a Village famous only for being the Birth-place of Godfrey

Godfrey Bullen, the Son of *Jeffrey Bullen*, a Mercer in *London*, who was Mayor of the said City in the Year 1457. He was a second Son, and so was sent to *London* to get an Estate, while his elder Brother inherited one; but this also came to him, because his Brother died without Issue Male, and so he became very rich, which made him rich in good Works; for he, by his Testament, gave liberally to Prisoners, Hospitals, and Lazars, besides a 1000 *l.* to poor House-keepers in *London*, and 200 *l.* to those in *Norfolk*: But his greatest Honour was, that he was Great Grandfather, by Mother's Side, to Queen *Elizabeth*. Here's a fine Church built in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* by one *Bruce*, Lord of the Manor, and Patron. The Chancel is as neat built by one *William Wode*, Rector of it, and Patron. He was a Bachelor of Law. From the *Bruces* it was transferred to the *Townsend*s.

Lyngs, a small Village, the Demesne of *Walter de Norwich*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, 5 *Edw. II.* who left it to his Son Sir *John de Norwich*. He was in great Favour with King *Edward III.* for his great Services, and obtained of him, besides many other Privileges, a License to make a Castle of his House in this Parish, and a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne-Lands in it; and dying left it so to his Grandson *John*, &c.

Norton-Wood, so called to distinguish it from *Norton* on the Hill, or *Holmingham*. This Manor was the Estate of Sir *Richard Southwell* Kt. but coming into the Hands of King *Henry VIII.* he gave it to the College he was building at *Oxford*, which he named *Christ-Church*, with many other Lands and Estates.

Hachford, a small Village in the Road from *Repham* to *Falsham*, the Manor of which belonged to *John de Vaux*, who dying without Heirs Male, his Estate was divided between his two Daughters, *Petronil* and *Maud*. This Manor, upon the Partition, came to *Maud*, who married *William de Roos*, and bought this Estate with the Market of *Repham* belonging to it to him.

Ringland, *Merton*, and *Weston*, were in the Reigns of *Edward II.* and *III.* the

Estate and Demesne of *Robert de Ufford*, who, for his good Services to his Sovereigns, was made, in the Parliament held 11 *Edw. III.* Earl of *Suffolk*, and obtained of the latter King a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne-Lands within these Lordships, as also divers others in this County and *Suffolk*. In the Church of *Ringland* is a flat Grave-Stone for *Robert Neve*, Son and Heir of *John Neve*, 3d Son of *Robert Neve* of *Tyteshall* Gent. who died Anno 1558.

13. The Hundred of *Gallow*.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *South-Erpingham*; on the North with the Hundreds of *Holt* and *Greenhoe*; on the West with the Hundreds of *Smetheden* and *Frebridge*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Laundich*. The Fee of this Hundred, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* and before, was in *John*, Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*; but he having no Heirs settled this Lordship, with all his other Lands, upon that King after his Decease; which, coming to the Crown, the King gave them to *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, whose Daughter *Blanch* marrying to *John de Gaunt*, King *Edward III.*'s Son, this Manor, with divers other Estates, and the Dukedom of *Lancaster* came to him 36 *Edw. III.* This Duke, 18 *Ric. II.* obtained a Charter for divers Privileges in this Hundred, viz. Fines, Amerciaments and Redemption of his own Tenants, as also Year, Day, and Wastes of Felons Goods, Return of Writs, &c. The Towns and Villages of Note in this Hundred are

Fakenham, a Market-Town, having a good Market weekly on *Thursday*, and Fairs yearly on *Nov. 11.* and *Asb-Wednesday*. The Manor of this Town being ancient Demesne was given by King *Henry I.* to *Hugh Capel*, (whose Descendant, *Vinar Capellanus*, was joint Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, 16 *Hen. II.*) we suppose for Life only; because King *John* afterward bestowed it upon the Earl of *Arun- del*, but upon Condition to revert to the Crown; for we find it again granted by King *Henry III.* to the Countess of *Pro-*

since for her Life, *Reg.* 27. after whose Decease it belonged to *Eleanor* his Queen as Parcel of her Joynture, and continued so till the 9th of King *Edward* I's Reign. Upon its Return to the Crown it was again granted by King *Edw.* II. to *Gilbert*, Earl of *Clare*, who dying without Issue, it devolved again to the Crown, and was settled by the same King to *Isabel* his Queen as Part of her Joynture, King *Edward* III. after her Decease, settled it on his Son, *John* of *Gaunt*, upon his 2d Marriage with *Constance*, the King of *Castile*'s Daughter; but yet we find that *Robert Knowles*, 42 *Edw.* III. held it in *Capite*; and, in the 58th of the same King, it was granted in Fee-Tail to *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*; and, 3 *Hen.* V. it was again granted to *Henry Chicheley*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and others; King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 38. settled it, with the Advowson of the Church, on *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*. Here were anciently Salt-pits, tho' six Miles from the Sea. Upon a Hill near this Town the Sheriffs-Torn for the whole County is kept. The Villages adjoining are

Houghton, where flourished a famous Family of the *Neirfords*, who were very much enriched by marrying *Petronil*, or *Parnel de Vaux*, who brought them the Manors of *Hackford*, with the Market of *Repham*, *Holt*, *Clay*, and *Hotton*, in this County, with other Estates in *London* and *Suffolk*. They had a Park here.

Balsam, or *Barsham*, two Villages of that Name, distinguished by East and West, lie just upon the Confines of this Hundred, about a Mile or more from *Walsingham*. About the Time of King *Henry* VIII. Sir *William Fermer*, a very famous Knight of these Parts, built himself a Seat here, which by Marriage is now settled in the Family of the *Calthorps*. Sir *Henry Spelman* tells us, That when he was a Child there was a common Story, that King *Henry* VIII. went barefoot from one of these Villages to the Shrine at *Walsingham*, and offered the Virgin *Mary* a Necklace of a great Value; but it seems that that King's Respect to her was altered when he permitted, if not authorized, *Cromwell* to spoil, and then burn her Image.

2

Rainham, which was the Manor of *John Howard*, created the first Duke of *Norfolk*, for his Fidelity to the House of *York* in King *Edward* IV's and King *Richard* III's Reign, and given him with divers other Manors in this County, by the latter to hold of the Crown in Special-Tail with the Fishing there, paying only the same Services by which they had been held before they came to the Crown. This Earl continued firm to the *Yorkists* to the last, and was slain in *Bosworth-Field* with King *Richard*, and buried at *Thetford*. He was attainted in the next Parliament; but his Son was restored to his Earldom of *Surry*, 4 *Hen.* VII. About the same Time Sir *Roger Townshend*, one of the Justices of the *Common-Pleas*, purchased this Manor as we suppose of the Crown, and almost from that Time this Village hath been the Seat of the Family of the *Townshends*, which has long flourished in this County. Many of them were Knights successively, and married into the chief Families of this County and *Suffolk*. Sir *Roger Townshend* of this Place was created Baronet by *James* I. 1617. and married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Horace*, Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*, who rendered the Family illustrious with the noble and ancient Blood of the *Veres*, and brought him a Son, whom he named *Horatio* with regard to her Father. He was for his Loyalty created Baron *Townshend* of *Kings-Lynn* in 1661. and Viscount *Townshend* of *Rainham*, both in this County, in 1682. The present Viscount *Townshend* is his Son. In this Church are the Tombs of *John Townshend*, the Son of *Roger* and *Eleanor* his Wife, who died *Octob.* 4. 1565. By these is a fair Monument with the same Arms, but without any Name; which Mr. *Weaver* conjectures to be for Sir *Roger Townshend*, a Judge of the *Common-Pleas* in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. Their Seat here is a noble Fabrick, and has a Park well stocked with Deer adjoining to it. At a little Distance from this Place is

Wissingset, which *Herbert Bozun*, a *Norman*, an old Soldier under King *William* I. obtained as a Reward of his Service, and his Posterity have enjoyed it even to our Days.

Rug-

Rugham, the Manor of *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, and Justice of *England*, who falling under the King's Displeasure, all his Lands and Estate were seized by the King, *Henry III.* but again restored, and among others this Manor, which was Part of the Lands which he had with *Beatrix Warren* his Wife; some Castles only being reserved for the King's Use, with the Stock and Appurtenances to them belonging. In the Church are Tombs for Sir *William Yelverton*, a Judge of the King's Bench, and *Agnes* his Wife, *John* his Son, who was Squire of the Body to King *Edward IV.* *John Yelverton*, who died in 1505, and *Roger*, who died in 1510, also of Mr. *John Sawaffham*, Vicar here, who died in 1409.

Tofts, the Manor of the Family of *de Plaiz*, who enjoyed it divers Successions; but at length *John de Plaiz* leaving only a Daughter named *Margaret*, she married to Sir *John Howard* Kt. Ancestor of the *Howards*, Dukes of *Norfolk*, and so it became the Estate of that noble Family.

Kettleston, or *Kerdiston*, the Manor and Estate of a Lord of the same Name; of which Family were divers of Eminency, as *William de Kerdeston*, High-Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, *Roger de Kerdiston*, knighted with *Edward the Prince*, by *Bathing*, 34 *Edw. I.* and *William de Kerdeston*, who was summoned to Parliament 11 *Edw. III.* He died 34 *Edw. III.* being then possessed of this Manor.

Sculthorp, the Demesne of *Walter de Norwich*, whose Posterity for some Generations enjoyed it; for Sir *John de Norwich* his Grandson obtained of King *Edw. III.* a Charter of Free-Warren for all the Lands of this, and many other his Lordships; his Grandson *John* had no Child, and therefore *Katharine de Brews* his Cousin was adjudged his next Heir; but she taking upon her the Habit of a Nun at *Dertford* in *Kent*, *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, the Son of *Margaret*, the Sister of *Thomas de Norwich*, Brother of *John*, was found to be the next Heir, and accordingly had Livery of it. Here is a Monument for *Henry Unton*, who died Anno 1420.

14. The Hundred of *Frebrig*, or *Frechbridge*.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Laundich* and *Gallow*; on the North with the Hundred of *Smetbden*; on the West with *Lynn-Deep*; and on the South with the Hundreds of *Clack-Close* and *South-Greenhoe*, except that Part of this Hundred which is commonly called *Frebridge* in *Mersland*, and is encompassed with the Rivers *Great* and *Little Ouse* on the East and South-sides, and with *Linn-Deep* on the North and West. This Hundred with the Appurtenances was granted in Special-Tail by King *Richard III.* to *John* Earl of *Norfolk*, whom he created Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal at the same Time, for his Fidelity to the *York* Family, as is before related in discouraging of other Hundreds, Lordships, and Manors bestowed on him by the same King. In this Hundred is one of the most considerable Towns of this County, viz.

LINN-REGIS,

or *King's-Linn*, perhaps, saith Mr. *Camden*, so named from its spreading Waters; for so much is implied by *Llyn* in *British*: But the Author of the Additions to *Camden* tells us, that this Place is falsely called *Lynn*, its true Name is

Len, which is derived not as Mr. *Camden* speaks from *Lbyn*, but as Sir *Henry Spelman* affirms from *Len*, in *Saxon* a Farm, or Tenure, in Fee; so *Fanelhen* in the German Language is the Tenure of the Fee of a Baron, and *Len Episcopi* the Bishop's Farm; yea, he further observes, that the Word *Len* hath a more limited Sense, and signifies Church-Lands, as *Ter-Elen* in *Welsh* is *Terra Ecclesia*. This Town was called *Linn-Episcopi*, *Bishops-Linn*, till the Time of King *Henry VIII.* as being the Possession of the Bishop of *Norwich*; but that King exchanging the

N. B. An unknown Gentleman, well acquainted with this Town, having sent us an excellent Description of it, we shall insert it with as little Alteration, as is consistent with our Brevity, and the Reputation of the Place.

Mo-

Monastery and Revenue of *St. Bennet of Hulme*, and other Lands, for the Revenue of the Bishoprick, this Town among the rest came into the Hands of the King, and so hath with the Possessor changed its Name into *Lynn-Regis*. This Account of the Name is from Sir *H. Spelman*, and other Writers; the Gentleman's Description follows.

Toward the Mouth of the *Great Ouse* standeth *Lynn*, a large Town, encompassed with a deep Trench, and Walls for the greatest Part of it, containing about 2360 Houses, or Families, and divided by four small Rivers, which have about fifteen Bridges over them. It lies along the East-side of the River, which upon high Spring Tides flows above 20 Feet perpendicular, and is about the Breadth of the *Thames* above Bridge, so extending itself about a Mile, having at the North-end toward the Sea a royal Fortrefs, commonly called *St. Ann's-Fort*, with a Platform of 12 large Guns, which easily can command all Ships coming in and going out of that Harbour, and towards the Land, besides the Wall before-mentioned, it is defended by nine regular Bastions and a Ditch which lie almost in the Form of a Semi-circle, and make it above half a Mile in the Breadth cross the Middle thereof.

Its Situation affords a great Advantage to Traffick and Commerce, having a commodious large Harbour capable of 200 Sail of Ships, and several navigable Rivers falling into it from eight several Counties, by which divers capital Cities and Towns therein. viz. *Peterborough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St. Ives, Huntington, St. Neots, Northampton, Cambridge, St. Edmundsbury, Thetford, &c.* are served with all Sorts of heavy Commodities, as Coals and Salt from *Newcastle*, Deals, Firr-Timber, Iron, Wines, &c. from beyond the Sea thither imported, and from these Parts great Quantities of Wheat, Rye, Coal-Seed, Oats, Barley, &c. are brought down these Rivers, whereby a great Foreign and Inland Trade is maintained, the Breed of Seamen increased, and the Customs and Revenues of the Town very much advanced.

This Town is of very considerable Antiquity, (tho' Mr. *Camden* will not allow it so to be, saying it sprang out of the Ruins of *Old Lynn*, corruptly so called for *West-Lynn*) and presumed from the concurrent Testimonies of ancient Historians to be *Maiden-Bower*, and have *St. Margaret* for its Tutelary Saints and Patroness; which seems confirmed from this. That the Corporation of this Town hath of ancient Usage, which they still continue for their Publick and Common Seal, the Effigies of *St. Margaret the Virgin* standing in a triumphant Manner wounding a Dragon with the Cross, and trampling upon him with her Feet, with this Motto circumscribed.

SUB MARGARETA TERITUR
DRACO, STAT CRUCE LÆTA.

From whence the honorary Coat of Arms of this Town is derived, being on a Field Azure, three Dragons Heads erased, transfixed with three Crosses, Croiset Fitchee Or.

Fælix, the *Burgundian*, who first brought Christianity into these Parts, is recorded to have landed first here, (as Sir *Henry Spelman* saith) and was their first Bishop and Apostle, converted the People of this Town, and built the Church of *Babingley*, which is near this Place towards the Sea, and was according to Mr. *Camden* the first Christian Church in these Parts, and he and the succeeding Bishops of the *East-Angles*, and from them the Bishops of *Norwich*, till the Dissolution of the Monastries, have always had the Lordship and Dominion of this Town; and the Church of *St. Margaret*, with the Chapels of *St. James* and *St. Nicholas*, by ancient Deeds from the Bishop of *Norwich*, confirmed by the Royal Assent, have been heretofore appointed to the Priory of *Norwich* till its Suppression, and since still remain to the Dean and Chapter there. There is also one other Church in *South-Lynn*, on the East-side of the River, dedicated to *All-Saints*, and another at *West-Lynn*; but the Church of *St. Edmunds* in
North-

North-Lynn, with the Houses adjoining, hath long since been lost and swallowed up with the Encroachments and Fury of the Sea, without any Remains of them.

The principal Church in this Town is dedicated to *St. Margaret*, and accounted one of the largest Parochial Churches in this Kingdom of *Gothick* Work, built and founded by *Herbert de Losinga*, Bishop of *Norwich*, and Chancellor of *England*, about *A. D. 1100*. It hath a fair lofty Lanthorn in the Middle of the Cross-Isle, and at the West-End two Towers, in one of which are eight good Tunable Bells, and on the other is raised a lofty neat Spire of a surprizing Elegance, which from the Foundation is 258 Feet high, and equal to the Length both of the Church and Chancel, and the Body thereof consisting of three large Isles to the Outside of the Foundation of the Walls is no less than 132 Feet.

The Chapel of *S. Nicholas* is also one of the fairest and largest in *England*, consisting of three Streight-Isles from East to West, 200 Feet long, and the Breadth 78, with one Tower, and a fair Spire raised upon it. The Chapel of *St. James*, since the Dissolution of the Priories, being in Part demolished, the Spire-Steeple, and Part of the Stone-Tower taken off, and the rest become ruinous, *Anno 22 Eliz.* the Body of the Church was pulled quite down, and the Cross-Isle and Chancel-part were begun to be fitted up and rebuilt for a Work-house for the Poor, and some time after divers poor People were set on Work there in Dressing of Hemp, and making Strings and Towes for Fishermen, and other Manufactures; but some time after the Design failing and coming to nothing, (as *Sir Henry Spelman* says in his History and Fate of Sacrilege) the Building again fell to Decay, and lay a long time neglected, till by the Charity of this Age, by the liberal Benefactions of the Mayor, Burgesses and chief Inhabitants, it was rebuilt, and again converted into a Work-house, or Hospital, for poor Children, and contains to the Number of Fifty, where such an Endowment and Provision is made for their Work, Instruction, and Maintenance, and also at

fit Years for putting them out to proper Trades, and Employments, and especially being of late taken into the Care of the new Corporation of the Guardians of the Poor, settled by Act of Parliament 12 and 13 *Gul. III.* that it is now like to continue (notwithstanding *Sir H. Spelman's* Preface to the contrary) a firm Establishment for future Ages. Upon a fair Frontispiece on a Tablet over the Entrance is engraven this Inscription.

E RVINIS
CAPELLÆ Sti IACOBI
ORPHANOTROPHIVM HOC
EREXIT
S. P Q L
SIMONE TAYLER MAJORE.

In this Town there have been several Priories, Oratories, and Religious Houses, viz. for Fryers, Carmelites, or White Fryers in *South-Lynn*, the Church of which still remains, and is used for a Parish-Church. There are many Grave-Stones in it for Monks and others doubtless, but without Inscriptions; for Black Fryers, Dominicans, or Preachers, *Augustin* Fryers, or Eremites, and Fryers Minorites, or Grey Fryers; all which came hither about the Reign of King *Henry III.* and settled here, Building themselves Convents in several Parts of the Town: But they are now almost all demolished, saving a fair lofty Hexangular Steeple of the Grey Fryers still remaining, which is an useful Sea-Mark to guide the Ships into the Harbour. Here was also a College for 12 Priests, founded by Mr. *Thomas Thorisby*, who had been several times Mayor of this Town, and lived not long before the Dissolution of the Monastries, about the Year 1500; of which there is a considerable Part yet standing. And near the Walls of the Town stand the Remains of an ancient Oratory, an odd Sort of Building of a tapering Form, with several Vaults and Cavities under Ground, over which are some dark Cells for the Priests to take Confessions in, and above all a small Chapel in the Figure of a Cross arched above, and enriched with Carvings, dedicated to the *Blessed Virgin*, and commonly

commonly called the *Ladys-Mount*, whether the *Romish* Penitents in their Pilgrimages thro' this Town to the Holy Wells and Monastery of the Lady of *Walsingham* use to resort, and perform their Devotions in Popish Times.

Near this Place stands the publick Town-house, commonly called *Trinity-Hall*, a good, august and ancient Building, with a lofty, fine Portico adjoining, and containing an Ascent of fair large Steps leading up to it, and behind it are several large and commodious Apartments for the occasional Services of the Corporation, and near the River and Middle of the Town stands a fair Structure of Free-Stone, with two Orders of Columns erected at the proper Cost and Charge of Sir *John Turner* Kt. three times Mayor here, and for many Years one of the Burgesses in Parliament; for an *Exchange* for Merchants, *Anno Dom.* 1683. upon the 2d Floor, whereof in a Nich in the Front stands the Statue of *K. Char. II.* and within is his present Majesty's Custom-house fitted up, with several commodious Apartments for that Purpose. On the Platform above is raised an open Turret upon Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with an *Exchange-Bell* therein, being finished above with an Obelisk and Ball, whereon is set Fame in the Place of a Weather-Cock, the Whole being about 90 Feet high.

Porticum hanc nundinariam
Cum utrobiq; lanienis,
Et Foro Piscatorio è tergo,
In ruinam pene collapsis,
Illustriſſimis in vicinia Patronis
Plenâ manu ſublivantibus,
S. P. Q. L. reſtituit,
Et formâ hac non ineleganti
(Henrico Bell, Architecto)
De novo erexit Anno 1710.

The Markets are very plentiful having large Supplies of Flesh Meats, Variety of fresh Water and Sea-Fish, and Poultry, and wild Fowl of all Sorts, which are bought here at reasonable Rates, and those not only sufficient to supply the

Here are two Markets weekly, the one on *Tuesdays*, the other on *Saturdays*, and two distinct Market-places for them; one of which has a spacious Square Area of three Acres toward the North-End, whereof is erected upon an Ascent of four Steps a new Market-Cross of Free-Stone of modern Architecture, elegantly adorned with Statues, and other Enrichments, with a Peristyle round below, supported with 16 Columns of the *Ionick* Order, as also another Walk above, encompassed with an Iron Balcony, enriched with curious Tracery-Work and Fouldage, which also incloseth a fair Octangular Room within. The upper Part is finished with a Cupolo and Turret, wherein hangs the Market-Bell, the whole being about 70 Feet in Height. On each side thereof stands in a circular Form the Butchers Shambles in two Divisions, the Frontispieces whereof are supposed with *Dorick* Columns, and the Pediments enriched with a Decoration of Paintings appropriated to the Subject, and behind at a proper Distance is another Building erected and fitted for a Fish-Market, which with a Row of Lime-Trees inclosing all behind, together form the whole into an agreeable and almost charming Prospect. Round the Fryers of the Colanade stands this Superſcription following:

*This Market Cross,
With Butchers Shambles on both ſides,
And the Fiſhermens Stalls behind,
When it was almoſt ſaln down,
The Court of Aldermen and People of Lyn,
With the Liberal Contributions
Of the neighbouring Gentry,
Built anew in an elegant Form,
Henry Bell being the Mr. Builder,
In the Year One thouſand, ſeven
hundred and ten.*

Town, but all the Country round about, who for the most Part resort hither for what they want. The Air, tho' the Situation of the Town is not much above the common Level, is not unwholsome, and the Inhabitants for the most Part enjoy

enjoy a good Degree of Health, being less subject to Epidemical Distempers, and live as long commonly as those who breath a sharper Air, and clearer Clime: But it is no small Inconvenience to the Inhabitants of this Town that there are no fresh Water-Springs in it; but they are supplied with Water partly from the River that runs by *Gaywood*, which is raised by Engines, and from thence by some Conduits in the Town are supplied, and partly by Water conveyed by Leaden-Pipes, one from *Middleton*, about three Miles distant, and another from *Mintlin*, or *Minden*, about two Miles off.

As to the Constitution and Government of this Town, it has been honoured with no less than 15 Royal Charters; of which we shall mention only some of the Chief, viz. that of King *John*, granted *Anno Reg. 6.* at the instant Petition of *John Gray* Bishop of *Norwich* when he was here, in which he allowed the Burgeses of *Lynn* that they should be a free Borough for ever, and chuse themselves a *Prator*; but on Condition he should be subject to the Bishop, and take an Oath yearly to that End at the Bishop's-Court at *Gaywood*, where the Bishop had erected a noble Palace, from whence he was called the Bishop's-Man, with as great Liberties and Immunities as were granted to any Borough in that Age, tho' it manifestly appears that before that time this Town was a Borough by Prescription immemorial, and not then first constituted. Before the King's Departure from this Place into *Lincolnshire*, where he soon after died. He gave to this Corporation a very rich, double gilt, embossed, and enamelled Cup and Cover, weighing 73 Ounces, which is preserved to this Day, and upon all publick Occasions and Entertainments used with some uncommon Ceremonies at drinking the Health of the King, or Queen. He also, at the same Time, gave them from his Side a large Sword with a Silver Handle, on the Bars whereof this Inscription was some time after engraven.

Ensis hic donum fuit Regis Joannis, à suo ipsius latere datum.

King John took this Sword from his own Side, and gave it to this Town.

Concerning this Sword which the Corporation of *Lynn* so much boasts of as the Ensign of King *John's* Favour, to be carried before the Mayor, the Author of the Additions to *Camden* objects, 1. That King *John* did not grant them a Mayor, but a Provost only, their Privilege of having a Mayor was granted them by King *Henry III.* for their good Services in the Isle of *Ely* against the Barons. 2. That King *John's* Charter makes no Mention of a Sword but that granted by King *Henry VIII.* when *Lynn* coming into his Hands he allowed them divers other Privileges, and so 'tis probable the Sword was given them by King *Henry VIII.* 3. Sir *Henry Spelman*, in one of his Papers, says, That one *Tho. Kenet*, Town-Clerk of *Len*, told him, that one *John Cooke*, Sword-bearer, in 1580, or thereabouts, procured Mr. *Ivory*, the School-master of the Town, to compose the above-mentioned Inscription, and had it engraved by one *Cooke*, a Goldsmith of the Town, upon a plain Side of the Hilt, which proves the Inscription of no Authority.

To these Objections the Gentleman, who takes Notice of them, answers, That the Sword, that is carried before the Mayor at this Day, is that which was given by King *John*, is an undoubted Truth; for it appears by authentick Records that it has not only been carried before the Mayors successively from King *Henry III.* time, but also that the Mayors themselves, upon the Occasion of some Kings honouring this Place with their Presence, as particularly King *Henry VI.* *Edward IV.* and *Henry VII.* have born the same Sword before them. In the Charter of King *Henry III.* whom this Town also assisted, as they did his Predecessor in the Barons Wars, and had great Numbers of the Inhabitants slain near *Littleport* in the Isle of *Ely* (as *Matt. Paris* relates) they had divers others Enfranchisements and Privileges granted on that Account, which the Preamble of that Charter pretty remarkably sets forth in these

O o

Words:

Words: "Who for their laudable Services, and valiant Assurances, which the Burgeses had done for him, in the Troubles of his Kingdom, granted for himself and his Heirs (as much as in him lay) to the Burgeses, and their Heirs, to chuse a Mayor, which before that time was called a *Præpositus*, or Provost."

But these are not the only Instances of this Town's Loyalty; for in the Beginning of the late Civil Wars, *Anno* 1643, the Mayor and Burgeses held out the Town, and shut their Gates upon the Earl of *Manchester*, who came against it with an Army under his Command, and with the Assistance of some neighbouring Gentlemen (who took Refuge there) having formed a small Body of about eight Troops of Horse and Foot with those, and the Militia of the Corporation, consisting of two Companies of Foot, they bravely defended the Place for King *Charles I.* for above three Weeks, in a formal Siege laid to it by an Army of above 18000 Men, till at length despairing of any Assistance or Relief from the Earl of *Newcastle*, who then lay near *Lincoln* with the like Number, and had Application made to him from the Town to that purpose, but in vain, they were obliged at last to surrender the Place upon the best Terms they could obtain for themselves, [which were, that all the Inhabitants should pay ten Shillings a Head, (*ex Baker*) and a Months Pay for the Soldiers to save themselves from Plunder.]

This Town (without mentioning any more) was also honoured with two succeeding Charters from King *Henry VIII.* in the 16th and 29th Year of his Reign. By the First of these Grants the present Constitution of the Body, *viz.* of a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, 18 Common Council, a Town-Clerk, 2 Coroners, and other Officers, was established, and has ever since continued without any Alteration; and by the Second that King granted two Marts, or Fairs, one to be held the Day after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, *July* 16. the other on the next Day after the Purification of the

said Virgin *Mary*, *Feb.* 3. and both to continue six Days next following the same; the former of which being afterwards revoked, the latter only is kept and continued to this Day: And because it was enacted by the same King, *Anno Reg.* 27. that he, his Heirs and Successors Kings of *England*, shall have and enjoy for ever the Lordship of *Lin-Bishop*, called *Bishops-Lynn*, and *Gaywood*, and all the Liberties thereof, which before did belong to the Bishops of *Norwich*; the Name of *Bishops-Lynn*, which it had before was changed into *Lynn-Regis*, vulgarly called *King's-Lynn*, and so ordained by that Charter hereafter for ever to be called, and not by any other Name. The Port is reckoned commodious, but the Trade of the Northern Coast is almost ruined, the Southern and Western having ingrossed it to their great Advantage. This Town sends Burgeses to Parliament ever since the 26th Year of King *Edward I.* and in this last, which was dissolved *March* 17. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. after it had sat seven Years. The Representatives for this Borough were Sir *Charles Turner* Kt. and *Robert Walpole* Esq;.

In this Town, (as Mr. *Holinshed* relates) about the Year 1190. 2 *Rich. I.* there happened an Insurrection against the *Jews* upon this Occasion. A certain *Jew*, an Inhabitant of this Place, was converted to the Christian Faith, which so angered the rest of the *Jews*, that they resolved to kill him wheresoever they met him: Hereupon, as he passed in the Streets, they set upon him, and he to escape their Hands fled to the next Church, whither his Country-men pursued him, and being resolved to execute their malicious Purpose, broke into the Church upon him. This Violence stirred up the Christians to run together in Defence of the *Jew*, and among them many foreign Marriners, who belonged to the Ships then lying in the Harbour, who being altogether too strong for the *Jews* forced them to fly into their Houses. The Townsmen being therewith contented ceased from further prosecuting them, having delivered the Convert from their Power; but the Marriners followed them to their Houses, robbed

robbed and plundered them of their Goods, slew their Persons, and set their Houses on fire, and being enriched with their Spoil hoisted Sail, and got away fearing they should be called to an Account for this unlawful Act done contrary to the King's late Proclamation in Favour of the Jews.

Mr. *John Crane*, an Apothecary of *Cambridge*, a very charitable Person to all the Royalists in the late Usurpation, whom he privately relieved, gave at his Death to charitable Uses 3000*l.* of which he bequeathed 200*l.* to the Bishops *Wren* and *Brownrigge*, 500*l.* to forty orthodox Ministers, and the rest to be divided equally between five Towns; of which *Lynn* was one, and for its Share had about 460*l.* He died *May* 1650.

Soon after the Restoration of King *Charles II.* Sir *Horatio Townshend* Bar. having in order to it loyally put himself in Arms, and fortified the Haven of *Kings-Lynn* for his Reception, and prepared considerable Forces both by Sea and Land for the better securing of it, in Consideration of these acceptable Services was, by Letter Patents dated at *Westminster* April 20. 1661. created a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Townshend* of *Kings-Lenne*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body. He was afterward in 1682. raised to the higher Honour of Viscount *Townshend* of *Raynham*, the Place where the Seat of the Family long had been. He left but one Son, who has been long a great Statesman, viz.

Charles, Lord Viscount *Townshend*, now, or late one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he is yet living, but hath several Children, as *Charles*, *Thomas*, *William*, *Roger*, and *George*, by two Wives, viz. *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Lord *Pelham*, and *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Walpole* of *Holton* in this County. In the Year 1684. King *Charles II.* honoured this Town again in an extraordinary Manner, by making at once two of their Aldermen Knights, viz. Sir *Simon Tayler*, and Sir *John Turner*.

This Town having had divers religious Houses affords us divers Men of learned Education, as well as of religious Profession.

Nicholas of *Lynne*, born here and bred at *Oxford*, generally accounted a *Franciscan* Fryer, tho' *Bale* will have him a *Carmelite*, because he was so himself. He was an excellent Musician, Mathematician, and Astrologer. He is said to have sailed in 1330. by the Help of his *Astrolabe*, as far as the Arctic Pole, and to have wrote a Book of his Discoveries there, which is entitled, *Inventio Fortunata*. Sure it is our *Chaucer*, the Poet, had a great Esteem for him, stiling him *Frere Nick. Linn*, a Reverend Clerke. He died about the Year 1360. and was buried at *Lynn*, the Place of his Nativity.

Alan of *Lynn*, who was born in this Town, and being educated at *Cambridge*, where he obtained the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, became a *Carmelite* Fryer in this Town. He was a diligent Reader of many voluminous Authors, and that others might reap some Benefit by his Labours, he composed *Indexes* to most or all the Authors he perused. *Bale* gives us a Specimen of his *Herculean* Labours in setting down the Writers to which he made *Indexes*, as he saw them in the *Carmelite* Library at *Norwich*.

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|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Ægidius.</i> | } | 18. <i>Gerard Laod.</i> |
| 2. <i>Alcuinus.</i> | | 19. <i>Gilbert.</i> |
| 3. <i>Ambrosius.</i> | | 20. <i>Gorham.</i> |
| 4. <i>Anselmus.</i> | | 21. <i>Gregory.</i> |
| 5. <i>Aquinas.</i> | | 22. <i>Haymo.</i> |
| 6. <i>Augustinus.</i> | | 23. <i>Hierome.</i> |
| 7. <i>Balonthorp.</i> | | 24. <i>Hilary.</i> |
| 8. <i>Basil.</i> | | 25. <i>Hugo.</i> |
| 9. <i>Bede.</i> | | 26. <i>Josephus.</i> |
| 10. <i>Belethus Bles.</i> | | 27. <i>Neckham.</i> |
| 11. <i>Bernard.</i> | | 28. <i>Origen.</i> |
| 12. <i>Berthorius.</i> | | 29. <i>Euseb. Pamph.</i> |
| 13. <i>Cassianus.</i> | | 30. <i>Phil. Ribot.</i> |
| 14. <i>Cassiodorus.</i> | | 31. <i>Raban.</i> |
| 15. <i>Chrysostome.</i> | | 32. <i>Renigius.</i> |
| 16. <i>Cyril.</i> | | 33. <i>Richard.</i> |
| 17. <i>Damasene.</i> | | |

His Collections were allowed very compleat. He flourished *Anno* 1420. and was buried at *Lynn*, in the Convent of the *Carmelites*.

John Barret, born of honest Parentage in this Town, was bred a *Carmelite* of

White Fryers in *Cambridge*, when Learning ran very low, and Degrees high, Interest, or Money, not Knowledge, purchasing them. The University was so sensible of this Abuse that they appointed Dr. *Cranmer* Poser-General of all Candidates in Divinity, who stopt this our *Barret* for Insufficiency. *Barret* quickened with this Disgrace returns to *Lynn*, and there applied himself so diligently to his Study, that in a short Time he became an admirable Scholar, and having commenced Doctor with due Applause, lived many Years a painful Preacher in *Norwich*, ever speaking of Dr. *Cranmer* honourably, as the only Means of his Happiness. *Bale* says, That in the Reign of Queen *Mary* he became a zealous Papist; which if true (tho' *Bale's* Praises are better believed than his Invektives) we may hope, that tho' he complied in Times of Persecution, he returned to the Truth in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Beginning of which he died.

William Watts, M. A. of *Cains-College*, *Cambridge*, an admirable Critick and Divine, was born in or near this Town. *Jo. Ger. Vossius* calls him *Doctissimus & Clarissimus Watsius qui optime de Historia meruit*, &c. He by his Travels became Master of divers Languages, and at his Return was made Chaplain to King *Char. I.* Minister of *St. Albans Woodstreet* in *London*, and Prebendary of *Wells*; but being sequestered, plundered, and his Wife and Children turned out of Doors, he fled to the King, served under Prince *Rupert*, and was in most of the Battles fought with the Parliament Forces. Upon the declining of the King's Cause, he stuck still to the Prince and served at Sea, till being blocked up with him in the Harbour of *Kinsale* in *Ireland*, he was overtaken with an incurable Distemper, of which he died in 1649. He was a considerable Writer, and had an especial Hand in Sir *Henry Spelman's* Glossary, and corrected, added Notes to, and published *Matthew Paris's Historia Major* in 1640. as also divers Treatises in *English*, as the History of *Gustavus Apolphus*, *Mortification Apostolical*, a Treatise of the *Passions*, &c. *William Gale*, a *Norfolk* Man

born, took upon him the Habit of the *Augustin* Fryers in this Town. He studied among the Brethren of his Order at *Oxford* several Years, and proceeded Doctor of Divinity in that University. He was made at length Provincial of all his Order in *England*, being accounted a most eminent Person for Literature and Piety, and a prime Example of Virtue among them. He left to Posterity these Books.

1. *Lectiones in Theologia*. 2. *Disputationes Varie*. 3. A Course of *Sermons* for the whole Year, preached to the People. He died in 1507. 23 *Hen. VII.* and was buried in the Church of the Fryers of *St. Austin*. Besides this Mart-Town and Sea-Port, there is in this Hundred

Castle-Rising, another Market-Town, whose Markets of old were twice a Week, and Fairs fifteen times in a Year; but now they are all disused, because the Haven is choaked up with Sands, whereas before it was a Place of good Account. It is a Borough-Town, governed by a Mayor, Steward, 12 Aldermen, &c. and sends Burgeses to Parliament, but is of no long standing. The Burgeses in the late Parliament for this Place were the Honourable *William Fielding* Esq; and Colonel *Charles Churchill*. It takes its Name from an high Hill, vying with that of *Norwich*, on which it is built, and by it a Castle, and a vast circular Ditch, the Form of which (according to *Procopius's* Description) answers the *Gothick* Manner of fortifying; and therefore 'tis probably a Work of the *Normans*, who are descended from the *Goths*. The *Saxons* indeed made their Fosse circular, but then it was both narrow, and less deep, and generally of greater Circumference: But the *Romans* also seem to have had something of a Fortification here, the Shore being much exposed to Pyracies, (in which the *Saxons* shewed themselves cunning Artists) and the Place as it were guarding and overlooking one of the best Harbours in these Parts; which Conjecture may seem well grounded from hence, that there was dug up near this Place a Coin of *Constantine the Great*, which Sir *Henry Spelman* says was brought him. There were three Towers in the Walls

Walls of this Castle, which the Lords of *Hunstanton*, *Watton* and *Ridon* were bound to defend and maintain, and to support their Men, they had a Power to take Provision of the circumjacent Villages, paying for it within forty Days, according to a Statute made *Anno 3. Edward I.*

This Place was from the Conquerour's Time the Manor and Seat of the Family of the *Albinies*, Earls of *Arundel*, who enjoyed by Virtue of their Castle here a 3d Part of the Customs of the Port of *Lynn*, till the People of *Lynn* besieged him in his Castle, and so streightned him, that he was forced to release his Right to them, and swear never to attempt their Recovery. They successively enjoyed it, till the 27 *Henry III.* when *Hugh de Albini* dying in the prime of his Youth without Heirs of his Body, left the great Inheritance of that Family to his four Sisters, *Mabel*, *Isabel*, *Nichola*, and *Cicely*, who being married to *Robert de Montbault*, this Manor upon the Division came to him, and he made it his Seat. This *Robert* left two Sons, *John* and *Robert*, which he had by his Wife *Cicely*, *John* died without Issue, and the Inheritance descended to *Robert*, whose Son *Roger* left a Son *Robert*, who having no Issue settled his whole Estate upon Queen *Isabel*, Mother to King *Edward III.* for Life; and after her to *John of Eltham* her Son, and his Heirs for ever; but he dying without Issue also, *Roger de Molbray*, so called from the Lands he possessed in *Molbray*, the Son of *Nigel de Albini* obtained this Manor and kept it in his Family, which after were Lords *Moubray* for some Successions; but at length came again to the Crown, where it rested till King *Henry VIII. Reg. 36.* gave it in Exchange to *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, in whose Posterity it continued, except when Queen *Elizabeth, Reg. 20.* granted it to *Edward*, Earl of *Oxford*; but King *James I.* upon his Restoring of the *Norfolk* Family, granted it, with many other Manors, to *Thomas*, Lord *Howard*, and *Henry*, Brother to *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk* from whom by Descent the Inheritance is come to *Thomas*, the present Duke of *Norfolk*. Here is a Park and a large Chase, with the Privileges of a Forrest hereto belonging, which extends it-

self into the several neighbouring Villages. In the Porch of the Parish-Church there is a Grave-Stone having these Words on it—*Isabella Regina.*—The Inhabitants will have Queen *Isabel*, Wife of King *Edw. II.* to be interred there; but 'tis probable 'tis One of her Servants only. In *Ket's* Rebellion, to break down Inclosures, a small Party of the tumultuous Rabble had their Rendezvous in a Plain near this Town, called *Rising-Chase*; but the Gentlemen gathering Forces together from *Watton*, *Thetford*, and *Brandon*, obliged them to fly to their Companions at *Monkbold* by *Norwich*. *Henry Howard*, youngest Son of *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Surry*, Baron of *Castlerising*, founded and endowed an Hospital here for 12 poor Men, and a Governour.

Seechy, or *Seeching*, a small Town standing on the *Lynn*, a little navigable River, which falls into the Mouth of the *Great Ouse* near *Lynn*. It is a Market-Town, and that pretty considerable for the Sale of fat Bullocks, upon *Tuesdays*; but it is held but once a Fortnight. The Manor belonged with *Wringay* hard by to the Lords *Bardoff*, and hath always attended their Misfortunes down to the fixing their Lands in the Crown, since which Time it became the Inheritance of Sir *Francis Gawdy*, Kt. whose Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* was married to Sir *William Newport*, alias *Hatton*, by whose Daughter and Heir *Frances* married to *Robert*, Earl of *Warwick*, it was united to his Estate; but he sold it to *George Scrim*, alias *Cremmer*, Father of Sir *John Cremmer* Kt. by whose Niece and Heir *Ann*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Edmund Cremmer* of *West-Winch*, married to Lord *Fitz-Williams* of *Lifford* in *Ireland*, but living at *Milton* in *Northamptonshire*, it is become Part of the Estate of that Lord. *Robert*, Earl of *Warwick*, procured the Market of King *James I.* Having given this brief Account of the Market and Borough Towns, we proceed to the Villages: viz. *Gaywood*, a Village adjoining to *Lynn* on the North-side of it, where Dr. *Gray*, Bishop of *Norwich*, *Anno Dom. 1210.* built a Palace for himself and his Successors, and on *Gaywood-Green* the Militia of this County were mustered in 1684. to compliment King *Charles II's* Pre-

Presence. At a little Distance from hence is

East-Winch, a Place worthy of our Notice, for *Howard's* Chapel adjoining to the South-side of the Chancel, wherein is in the South-Wall an enarched Monument with 12 Escutcheons, much decayed, with this Inscription.—— *Pro animabus Dom. Roberti Howard, and Margeria Uxoris*; and in the East-Window the Pourtraiture of a Knight Banneret of great Antiquity of the *Howard* Family; and in the Church is a fair Font of admirable Work erected by some of that Family. *Wever* has a Draught of them all.

Middleton, a small Village lying Northward a little Distance from *Seeby*. The Impropriation of this Place happened to be Part of Sir *Henry Spelman's* Estate, when he wrote a Tract to dissuade from a Prophanation of Churches, and perswade a Restitution of Tythes and Impropriations, wherefore that he might not Preach but Practice, and thereby give an encouraging Example: He took a Course to dispose of it for the Augmentation of the Vicarage, and make thereby a further Addition to *Congham*, the Place of his Nativity, which was yet but a small Living, tho' he had procured his Uncle to give to it the impropriate Tythes, as is related at *Congham*. While he lived he never put up any Part of the Rent, but disposed of it to augment the Vicar's Portion, as Mr. *Thoroughgood*, a neighbouring Divine advised, to whom he gave Power after his Death to atgment it further; which he has done, and hath a Surplusage to purchase in the Impropriation of *Congham*. Adjoining to this Village is

North-Runton, or *Rungeton*, a small Village, but of old the Lordship of *Thomas de Beaufort*, the youngest Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, by *Katharine Swinford* his last Wife, who departing this Life at his Manor of *Greenwich* left this Manor and divers others to *John*, Earl of *Somerset*, his Nephew and next Heir.

Babingley, a Village standing upon the Shore of the *Æstuary*, called *Lynn-Deep*. This Place is famous for the Landing of *Felix*, the Apostle of the *East-Angles* there, in the Year 630, for having converted

the Inhabitants to Christianity: He built the first Church there that was erected in these Parts, and succeeding Ages have made him the Patron of it. Some Remains of this Passage are still found in the adjoining Mountains called *Christian-Hills*, and in

Flitcham, or *Felix-ham*, a neighbouring Village, which imports as much as the Village or Dwelling-place of *Felix*. In the Fields here is a foursquare Plain inc compassed with a shallow Ditch, called by the Inhabitants *Flitcham-burgh*, where the Freeholders of this Hundred, and others used to meet, as in a Court, to determine such Controversies as happened among the Inhabitants, as appears from a Brief of King *William Rufus* in these Words: "*William*, King of *England*, to *H.* his Chamberlain greeting; I Will that thou Cause three hundred and an half to meet at *Flitcham-burgh*, and consult about the Land of *Helm*, &c." Here also the Freeholders of the Hundred were wont to meet to chuse the Governour of their Hundred; and here a Custom is still kept up for the Inhabitants of the Hundred to come and pay their Suit and Service to the Lord of the Hundred every Year. North of this Place is

Appleton, where *Edward Paston* Esq; hath lately built himself a very fine Seat; and at a little Distance is

Sandringham, where the Family of the *Cobbs* has flourished ever since the Reign of *Edw. III.* In the Church is a Tomb for *Richard Fitz-John* the Patron of it. A little Distance from this Village is

Congham, a Place of Old, the Estate of *William Rusteng*, who went with the Earl of *Arundel* to the Holy War as a Soldier, as did also — *Ingolsthorpe*, and *Andrew Sharnburne*; for in this Age the Lords of Manors, even Bishops, could oblige their Tenants to go into the Wars. The *Spelmans*, in after-Ages, became Lords of this Town; which by that means was honoured with the Birth of Sir *Henry Spelman*, that great Oracle of the Law, Patron of the Church, and Glory of *England*: How good a Friend he was to this Church this Instance will prove. His Uncle having the impropriate Parsonage at *Congham*,

ham, was on a Time erecting an House upon some Part of the Glebe, in which meeting with some Dealings cross to his Design, he complained of it to his Nephew, who said to him, that he thought God was not pleased with what he was doing, in as much as it tended to the Defrauding of the Church, for he held it utterly unlawful to keep Impropropriations from the Church; which Words so wrought upon his Uncle, that by the Continuance of his Motions he prevailed with him to restore it to the Vicarage. Above this Place, at the utmost North-point of the Hundred stands

Darſingbham, the Rectory of which Parish belongs to the See of *Norwich*; and tho' it may be thought that the Tythes are not impropropriated, but rather appropriated when they are annexed to the Episcopal Dignity, and taken from the Minister, who has the immediate Cure of Souls; yet it can't be denied, but even in such Cases the Vicar ought to have such a Maintenance out of them, as is suitable to the Extent of the Parish. This Bishop *Reynolds* was so sensible of that when the Tenant of this Parsonage came to renew his Lease, he reserved an Augmentation of 20 l. a Year for the Vicar, tho' with a considerable Abatement of the Fine usually taken. Oh! that his Brethren, and all that have Impropropriations, would imitate so good an Example. Below this stood

Castle-Acre, which signifies a Castle in a Field, where formerly the Earl of *Warren* dwelt, in a Castle now quite ruined, that stood upon the Bank of a little River. *John*, the last Earl of *Warren*, gave this Mannor, with all his Lands, to King *Edw. II.* but King *Edw. III. Reg. 2.* granted that they should all remain to *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, Son of *Alice*, Sister and Heir of *John*, Earl of *Warren*, in which Family they continued till *Henry*, Earl of *Arundel*, 1 *Eliz.* sold this Manor to Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who bought the Priory of the Duke of *Norfolk* to whom King *Henry VIII.* had granted it. 'Tis now, or lately, was in the Possession of the *Cokes* of *Holkham*. In the Reign of King *Henry V.* this Castle and Manor was Part of the large Estate of

Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of *Arundel*. Upon the same River lies

Pentney, which was formerly a common Burial-place for the Nobility of those Parts, and particularly of the Family of *Nerefords*; for *William de Nereford*, and *Petronil* his Wife, with *William* their Son, were all buried in the Priory here, which was founded by *Robert de Vaux*, the Ancestor of the said *Petronil*. Neighbouring to this Village, and near the same Rivulet is

East-Walton, the Manor of which had late been the Possession of Sir *Richard Southwell*, and being fallen into the Hands of King *Henry VIII.* he settled it in the 37th Year of his Reign upon *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, which he was then Building and Endowing. Northward of this Place is

Ailesthorp, or *Elwesthorp*, commonly called *Gayton Thorp*, the Manor of which was Part of the Possessions of the Priory of *Pentney*; but after the Dissolution falling into the King's Hands, it was given to Sir *John Gates* Kt. South-East of this Village lies

Massingham Magna, the Manor of Sir *John de Norwich* Kt. who obtained of King *Edw. III. Reg. 8.* a License for a Market here upon *Friday* weekly, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve and Day of the Apostles of *St. Symon* and *St. Jude*; and further, in the 31st of the same King, had a Charter of Free-Warren granted him in all his Demesne-Lands in this County and *Suffolk*, among which this Town was. North-West of this Place is

Grimston, a Manor belonging to *John de Marshal* of *Hengham* in this County, who leaving no Heirs, this Estate and other Lands descended to *Hawyse*, the Daughter of *William de Marshal* his Brother. She married to *Robert*, Lord *Morley*, Constable of the Tower of *London*, and Admiral of the Fleet for the North Seas, and brought this Manor, with her other Estate to him; but dying before him, *Robert* enjoyed it only for Life by the Curtesy of *England*, the Reversion of it belonging to his younger Son *Henry*. *Tho. Thorowgood*, One of the Assembly of Divines, was of this Parish, Minister of it. He published these

these Books, 1. *Jews in America.* 2. *Moderation Justified.* 3. *A Fast Sermon, on Phil. iv.* 5. *before the House of Commons in 1644.*

Over the River *Ouse*, opposite to *Lynn*, lies *Mersbland*, so called because it is a low Marshy Ground, as the Name imports. It is a Peninsula, being almost surrounded with navigable Rivers, and an Arm of the Sea. The even Superficies, and other Circumstances, seem to argue, that it was formerly recovered from the Sea by the Inhabitants, who yet could never defend it altogether from Inundations. Sir *Henry Spelman* tells us, that in his Time it suffered two general Inundations, one by Salt Water, and the other by the Freshes, in the last of which the Inhabitants suffered 42000*l.* Damage, as it was given in upon Oath by the Sufferers, and others, to the Commissioners; of whom Sir *Henry Spelman* was one appointed on Purpose by King *James I.* in 1643. The Inhabitants are now upon an Expedient to keep out the Sea by Brick-Walls supported by Earth, which 'tis hoped will prove a sufficient Defence against the Tides. The Quantity of Lands is about 30000 Acres, which turn to more Profit by Grazing than Plowing. The Whole is parcelled out so every where to draw of the Waters and Moisture into the Rivers, that it looks as if it were cut in Pieces, and over them are no less than an 100 and 11 Brick-Bridges. The Whole in the widest Place is about 10 Miles. The Soil is so fat that *Tilney-Smeethe* alone is said to feed 30000 Sheep, which would be a great Advantage to the Inhabitants, did not the Overflowings of the Sea much lessen it. The Commonage of it belongs to seven Villages, which surround it. It was inhabited long before the Conquest, all the Parishes being mentioned in *Domesday-Book*. The Story that no Rats or Mice are bred there is utterly false; for there are both Kinds. It hath little or no Corn-Ground. The Air is not so healthy as in the other Parts of the County, wherein it is that an Ague is called the *Mersbland-Bailiff*. The most considerable Villages of this Tract of Land are

1. *Walpole*, which signifies a Pool near

the Wall, or Rampire, which Original also is to be attributed to *Walton* and *Walseck*. This Manor the Lord, who probably bore the same Name, gave formerly to the Church of *Ely*, with his Son, whom he made a Monk there. Parcel of this Town belonged of old to the ancient Family of *Rockford*; of which were several Knights, who lie buried most of them in this Church. The Heir General of the Family married to the *Tilneys*, and carried this and other Estates to them. They had their Name from the Hundred and Manor of *Rockford*, where a good Part of the Estates lay. This Place is famous for the Nativity of *St. Goderick* the Hermite, whose Life and Miracles *M. Paris* gives us a Relation of at large. *Walton*, a Village by the Wall, and *Wal-seck*, or *Walsoken*, which signifies a Freedom near the Wall, belonged anciently to the Abbey of *Ramsay*, *Walton* being given to it by *Alfred*, the Widow of *Eustace de Scalers*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* In the Church are two Monuments, the one for Sir *Ralph Rockford* Kt. and *William* the Son of *John de Rockford*, Constable of *Wibich-Castle*.

2. *Wigenbal*, the Possession most anciently of a Family of the same Name, and afterward of *John Howard*, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* whose Posterity are now grown into many honourable Families, as those of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Berkshire*, &c. This *John* was the Son of *William Howard*, a learned Judge of the Court of *Common-Pleas* a great Part of King *Edw. I.*'s Reign, who purchased this Manor, and divers other Estates in these Parts. He succeeded his Father as his Heir, and was as eminent in Arms as his Father was on the Bench; for he was in two Expeditions against *Scotland*, 4 & 15 *Edw. II.* and Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, from 11 to 16 *Edw. II.* as also in the Wars against *Gascoigne*, 17 *Edw. II.* and afterward went against the *French* with a Fleet by Sea, 5 *Edw. III.* soon after which he died and left his Son *John* his Heir and Successor, as well in Valour as Estate; for he was Admiral of the King's Fleet, Constable of the Castle of *Norwich*, one of the King's (*viz. Edw. IV.*) Carvers, and

and when the *Lancastrians* under *Richard Nevil the Stout*, Earl of *Warwick*, made Head against that King, *Reg. 10.* he was constituted Captain-General of all that King's Forces by Sea to resist their Attempts; and having in all his Actions behaved himself with Fidelity and Prudence, he had a Grant of King *Edward* of divers Manors in *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, and of King *Rich. III.* of this, and many other Manors in this County, and others, with the Fishery of this, being then created a Duke. He obtained a Grant of a Market every Week upon Friday at his Manor of *Wigenhal*, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve and Day of *St. Mary Magdalen*; but they are both at present disused. In the latter Times great Part of it was overflown, insomuch that the Possessors and Inhabitants left it to such as would be at the Pains to drain it; which when some Men had done, at their great Labour and Expence, they were much afraid of being cast out by the Powerful, that they submitted to pay an annual Rent to them to secure their Tenure, as appears from an ancient Inquisition. *Spel. Icen.*

Tilney, the Manor and Estate of Old of the Family of the *Tilneys*, Knights, who seem to take their Name from it. This Family is not a little Famous for having had sixteen Knights successively of their House. When this Manor was alienated from the *Tilneys*, we don't find but 'tis plain that it was One of those Manors which *Rich. III.* granted to *John*, Earl of *Norfolk*, whom he at the same Time created Duke, for his constant Fidelity to the York Interest, *Reg. 1.* Sir *Henry Spelman* says, it passed into the Family of the *Howards*, afterwards made Dukes of *Norfolk* by the Marriage of the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Frederick Tilney* Kt. a great Commander in the Holy Wars, who was knighted at the Siege of *Acon*. *Hillington*, also a Village in this Hundred, was settled on him in the same Grant. The *Tilneys* are not Extinct, tho' none of them inhabit in this Shire; for we find Sir *Frederick Tilney* in *Lincolnshire*, and a Family of them in *Hampshire*, of whom *Frederick Tilney* Esq; was in Queen *Anne's* Reign Burgefs in

Parliament for *Christ-Church* in *Hampshire*. But yet 'tis remarkable, that as Eminent as this Family of *Tilneys* has long been, we find none of them, nor of the *Walpoles*, or *Carvils*, either Knights of the Shire, nor Sheriffs for the County, in ancient Times. Near it is a Plain, so fruitful in Pasturage, that tho' it be not any way above two Miles over, yet it affords plentiful Feed for all the larger Cattle belonging to seven Villages adjoining to it, and for 30000 Sheep, when the Grass grows too short for the former, as is above said. The Inhabitants of these Villages tell a Story of one *Hikifrike*, who when the Lord of the Town would have taken this Common from them, and in a Scuffle had routed the Contenders for it, took the Axle-tree of his Cart for a Sword, and the Wheel for a Buckler, and having routed the Lord's Men, settled the Inhabitants in the Possession of it in the Extent they now enjoy it. His Tomb is still shewn in *Tilney Church-yard*, with an Axle-tree and Wheel engraven on it. It is a Ridge-Altar of a wondrous old Fashion.

At *Aylmer-Hall*, in this Parish, was born *John Aylmer*, Brother of Sir *Robert Aylmer* Kt. Bishop of *London* 18 Years, who died in 1594. He was Chaplain to *Henry Gray*, Duke of *Suffolk*, and had the Tuition of the Lady *Jane Gray*, who was so unfortunate as to be proclaimed Queen of *England*, and for it to be beheaded. He was forced to fly into foreign Parts in Queen *Mary's* Reign to avoid the Persecution set on Foot by the Papists; but returning home in Queen *Elizabeth's*, he was made Archdeacon of *Lincoln* first, and then Bishop of *London* in 1576. He was in this Place an equal Zealot against the Popish Errors, and Superstitions, and Discipline of the Non-conformists, who foully belibelled him. He left a great Estate to his eldest Son *Samuel Aylmer*, who was High Sheriff of *Suffolk* in the Reign of King *Charles I.* and one of his youngest Sons *Dr. Aylmer*, Rector of *Haddam* in *Hertfordshire*, was one of the most Learned and Reverend Divines of his Time. Southward by the River lies

St. Mary's, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Carvils*, from whence it has for the modern Name with our Geographers *Wignēt St. Mary's*, or *Wignēt Carvil*. This Family was anciently called *Capra-Vill*, and held a good Estate by bearing a Goat in their Arms. Sir *Henry Carvill* Kt. was the last Heir-Male of the Family, which by the Marriage of his Daughter translated its Inheritance to the *Cobbs*, Persons of Note in these Parts.

Tirrington, there are in this *Mersland* two Parishes of this Name, distinguished by two Saints, *Tirrington St. Clement* and *Terrington St. John*; one of these, but which Dr. *Fuller* doth not mention, is famous for the Birth of Dr. *John Colton*, made for his excellent Endowments, Archbishop of *Armagh*, Primate of *Ireland*, by King *Richard II.* for, as *Leland* says, he was *plus quam mediocriter doctus & bonus*. He was first Chaplain to *William Bateman* Bishop of *Norwich*, and appointed the first Master of *Gonvil Hall* (now *Caius's-College*) in *Cambridge* by the Founder of it. He was employ'd in an Embassy to the Court of *Rome*, about the Schism made in it by *Urban VI.* and *Clement VII.* which gave him Occasion to write a learned Treatise *De Causâ Schismatis*, and a little after another *De Remediis ejusdem*. He resigned his Archbishoprick a little before his Death, which happened in 1404. Here is a fine Church, which was erected by *Edmund Gonvil*, the Founder of the College so called at first, but since *Gonvil* and *Caius's* in *Cambridge*. In it are diverse Monuments, for *Thomas Sutton*, Grandson of *John Sutton* Lord *Dudley*, and Son of *Thomas Sutton* late of *Milton*; *Elizabeth Sutton* Daughter of *Robert Goddard*; *Robert Goddard* Esq; who died Anno 1448, and *Richard Zorke* a Burgefs of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*.

North and *South Wotton* are memorable for this, that the ancient *Norman* Usage, that all Testaments should pass before the Curate or Vicar of every Parish, is kept up in them to this Time; for the Parsons there have the Probate of all Testaments in their several Parishes, as hath also the Parsons of *Castle-Rising* and *Rydon* in this County.

15. The Hundred of *Laundich*.

This Hundred hath for its Boundaries on the West the Hundred of *Frebidge*, on the North the Hundred of *Gallow*, on the East the Hundreds of *Eynsford* and *Misford*, and on the South the same Hundred and that of *South Greenhoe*. This Hundred in the Reign of *Henry V.* was the Fee of *Thomas Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, but he leaving his great Estate among his Sisters, *Elizabeth* Dutcheff of *Norfolk*, *Joan* Lady *Bergavenny*, and *Margaret* the Wife of Sir *Rowland Lenthale* Kt. we do not find to whose Share this Hundred came in the Partition; but 'tis probable, that one of them married into the Family of the *Mowbrays* Dukes of *Norfolk* and Earl Marshal, because we find, that *Katharine* the Widow of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* had this Hundred among other Estates assigned her for her Dowry 11 Hen. 6. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred at present, and therefore we must proceed to the Villages, viz.

Godwick or *Goodwick* a lucky Name but a small Village, yet rendered great by being the Seat of that great Man, the Oracle of the Law, Sir *Edward Coke* Kt. a Person of admirable Parts (says Mr. *Camden*) than whom, as no Man ever applied himself closer to the Study of the Common Law, so never did any Man understand it better; of which he has given a convincing Proof to *England* by his discreet Management for many Years together, while he was Attorney-General, and executed the Office of Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas with the greatest Prudence. Nor has he given a less Demonstration of his Abilities in his Commentaries upon our Laws, whereby he has obliged not only his own Age but Posterity. But State-Policy values nothing when it stands in the Way of its Designs. This wise Judge would do nothing against Law while he was in so great a Station, and therefore he was displaced in 1615, and retired to his Seat in this Parish, where he triumphed in his own Innocency, and rejoiced in his Misfortunes, which gave him Leisure to look into himself: for now he reviewed all his Writings, had constant

constant Prayers in his House, relieved the Poor daily, supported *Sutton's Hospital* and *Thetford Free-School*, and founded a School at his own Charge in this Place. He had when he was a private Lawyer secured some Lands to the Church of *Norwich*, which had like to have been lost; and when he was retired, hearing, that a Peer had called the same Lands in Question, and was labouring to get them, he went to him and desired him to desist from that Attempt, telling him, that if he did not, he would put on his Gown and Cap, and plead in any Court in *Westminster-hall* in Justification of what he had done. He had many Benefices in his Gift, and freely gave them to such Men as he thought worthy of them, saying in his Law-Language, Church-Livings should always pass by Livery and Seisin, not by Bargain and Sale. He died at *Stoke-Poges* in *Buckinghamshire* in the 83d Years of his Age.

North-Elmham, a small Village on the North Side of the *Hier*, but anciently a very considerable Place, for till within these two Ages last past it never was under the Jurisdiction of any secular Lord; for under the Heathen *Britains* it is said to be the Habitation of a *Flamin*, and after their Conversion to Christianity by *Felix* it came into the Possession of the Bishops of *Dunwich*. The See was first fixed at *Dunwich* in *Suffolk*, a Town then situate on the Sea Shore; but now swallowed up by the Sea, and generally called *Southwold Bay*. It continued there but four Successions, (of which we shall give an Account in *Suffolk*) and then was divided by the last Bishop *Bisus* (being old and sickly) into two, the one to continue at *Dunwich*, and the other to be at this Place, of which we shall now give the best Account we can find, which is little more than the Names of the Bishops, who sat in this See, till it was removed first to *Thetford* (where we shall speak of it) and then to *Norwich*; in all which Removes *Elmham* kept up the Honour of being the chief Seat of their Barony.

1. *Bedwin* or *Baldwin*, he sat Anno 673, and admitted *St. Osith* into the Nuns Habit Anno 675.

2. *Northbertus*.

3. *Headulacus*, he was Bishop of *Elmham* in 731.

4. *Edelfridus*.

5. *Lanferthus*.

6. *Athelwolfus*.

7. *Alcarus*, he was Bishop of *Elmham* when *Offa* settled the Archbishoprick at *Litchfield*, Anno 787. He subscribed the Grant of King *Offa* to the See of *Rocheſter*, Anno 789. He was at the Synod of *Cloveshew* or *Clives-Ho* not far from *Rocheſter* in *Kent*.

8. *Sibba*, he was present at the Synod of *Calcuth* or *Celichythe*, Anno 816.

9. *Alberdus*, he was consecrated by *Wilfrid* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and professed Obedience to him. He was present at another Synod at *Calcuth* in 824.

10. *Humbertus*, he succeeded *Alberdus* before the Year 826 in the Reign of *Indican* King of *Mercia*. He crowned *Edmund* King of the *East-Angles* on Christmas-Day, Anno 156, and was with that Prince martyr'd by the *Danes*.

After these both Dioceses were vacant a hundred Years, by Reason of the Wars and Disturbances raised by the *Danish* Invasions, which being at Length a little appeased in the Reign of King *Edwy*, Anno 955, *Odo* the Archbishop of *Canterbury* created one *Athulfus* Bishop of the Province of the *East-Angles*, who settled his See at *Elmham*, and subscribed King *Edgar's* Charter to the Church of *York*, Anno 963, and had these Successors.

2. *Alfridus*, he confirmed King *Edgar's* Charter to the Abbey of *Croiland*, Anno 966, and was made Bishop of this See by the same King from an Abbot of *Glastenbury*.

3. *Theodredus*.

4. *Theodredus* or *Theodricus*, this Bishop subscribed the Charter of King *Ethelred*, granted to the Church of *Rocheſter*, An. 995.

5. *Athelstan*. *Thomas* of *Ely* gives this Description of him, l. 2. c. 54. *Ethelstan* was a most devout Churchman, and very generous in his Largesses upon the Church. While he was in Health of sound Understanding he bargained with *Brithnoth* and *Elfus* the Abbots and whole Convent of *Ely* for his Burial-Place with some large

Gifts, for he gave them the Manor of *Dringefune*, which he had purchased for ever, as also the Ornaments and precious Utensils of his Chapel, and was not long after buried in the Place he agreed for. He was cotemporary with *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*, who lived under pious King *Edgar*. He also subscribed with *Eluric* Archbishop of *Canterbury* the Charter of the Church of *Ely*. He was Bishop of *Elmham* before 975, and outlived 995.

Algarus, he was a Man of highest Esteem for his Learning and Piety when *Dunstan* Archbishop of *Canterbury* died, Anno 988, and was after made Bishop of *Elmham*. He subscribed the Charters granted 1. by King *Ethelred* to the Church of *Rocheſter* in 1012, and 2. by King *Cannute* to the Church of *Canterbury* in 1018. He left his Bishoprick, and died in the Abbey of *Ely* 1021.

Alwinus, he being made Bishop of *Elmham* by the Command of King *Ethelred* began to build a Church at *St. Edmund's-Bury*, but at Length resigned his See, and retired into the Abby of *Ely*, from whence he came and lived there many Years. He blessed *Leofwin* Abbot of *Ely*, Anno 1019, and *Leefrick*, Anno 1023.

8. *Alfricus*, he bestowed many Things upon the Abbey of *St. Edmund's-Bury*, and died in 1038.

9. *Alifrejus* Prior of *Ely*, surnamed the Good.

10. *Stigandus*, who was ejected by

11. *Grinhetellus*, who being found to have got in by Bribery was deposed, and,

12. *Stigandus* restored, and was soon after removed to *Winchester*, and,

13. *Egelmarus* his Brother by his Interest preferred to it, but was ejected by the Normans, for the Conqueror put in,

14. *Herfastus* his Chaplain, who removed this See from this Place to *Thetford*, called by the Romans *Sitomagus*.

In February 1710-11, three labouring Men of this Town making a Ditch in the Lands of *John Harvey* of Old *Buckenham* Esq; not near the Ruins of any old Castle, Church, or House, dug up thirty-two small Urns in Shape like Götches, most of them finely wrought, and of dif-

ferent Colours, of a hard Substance, and full of small Bones, Pieces of Skulls and Earth; they stood about three Foot under Ground in great Order by Pairs, but nothing of Plate, Money, or Rings were found in them. Here anciently stood a Castle upon a Hill, to which the Bishop of *Norwich* retreated when Pope *Innocent IX.* excommunicated King *John*, and so much enraged him by it. From this Castle there was a Vault under Ground leading to the Altar of the Church, where the Bishops of old sought God daily by Fasting and Prayers. *Herbert Losinga* the first Bishop of *Norwich* repaired the Church here, when it was almost quite ruined. The Lordship of this Town with the rest of the Revenues of the See *Richard Nix*, Bishop of *Norwich*, exchanged with King *Henry VIII.* to free himself from the Troubles he had brought on himself. The King gave it to the Lord *Cromwel*, whose Great Grandson sold it to Sir *Edward Coke*, who found great Trouble with it, which followed it to the *Audley's*, whose Executors are entitled to it.

Gressenhal, the Possessions anciently of the *Estotewills*, who had many Dependants by Reason of their military Employments; and from them it passed to the *Folliots*, a Family of great Honour in their Time; but Issue Male failing in *Richard Folliot*, this Manor passed by a Daughter to Sir *Hugh de Hastings* of the Family of *Abergevenny*, in which having continued for some Time, at Length by the Daughter of the last *Hugh de Hastings* it came to Sir *Haman Le Strange* of *Hunstanton* and the *Browns*. More inward is

Rougham, the Seat of the *Yelvertons*, of whom *William* in the Reign of *Henry VI.* *Christophet* under Queen *Elizabeth*, and *Henry* in the Time of *Charles I.* were Lord Chief Justices of *England*. This last's Relation to Sir *Thomas Overbury* brought him into the Earl of *Somerset's* Favour, whose Interest with the King preferred him to be first one of his Council, and then his Attorney-General; but by whom he got it for the same he lost it; for when the Earl of *Somerset* was to be tried for poisoning Sir *Thomas Overbury*, he refused to do his Office in impeaching his Patron, and

and ruin him, who made himself, which was so much resented by the King and Council, that he not only displaced, but imprisoned him in the Tower. The Duke of Buckingham knowing his Abilities, after some Time got him released, and advanced him to the Judges Bench, but his Niceness, and Narrowness could not keep it, being too good a Man to follow Court Measures, and so he was put out. In the Church here is the Burying Place of the *Yelvertons*, where lie the Bodies of Sir *William Yelverton* above-mentioned, and his Sons *John* and *Roger*, who died in 1510. As also of Mr. *John Swaffam* Vicar thereof, who died in 1409.

Swanton-Morley, so called from the Lord *Morley's*, who were the Lords of the Manor here. *William Lord Morley* by his last Will having ordered his Body to be buried in the Church of the *Friers-Augustines* at *Norwich* bequeathed the Sum of forty-six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence to seven Priests to celebrate Divine Service for his Soul for the Space of one whole Year next ensuing his Decease at seven Places, of which this Place, *Hockering*, *Hengbam*, and *Foulsham* were four, and *Hallingbury* in *Essex* a fifth, and the other two were his Wife's Chaplain and his own Confessor, an *Augustin* Frier, to be equally divided among them. This Manor in *Edward the Third's* Reign was in the Family of the *Kerdersons*, and by *Hawise* the Daughter of *William*, and Heir to *John de Marshal* it came into the Family of the *Morleys* 10 Ed. 2. By the Forfeiture of Sir *Richard Southwell* Kt. this Manor of *Swanton*, together with those of *Newares* and *Kerdeston*, came into the Possession of King *Henry VIII.* who settled them with many other Estates upon *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*.

Mileham, the Manor of which Place was settled in General Entail upon *John* of *Eltham*, second Son of King *Edward II.* 1 Ed. III. It afterwards was Parcel of the Demesnes of the *Fitz-Alans*, Earls of *Arundel*, which they derived from the Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey*, till *Henry* Earl of *Arundel* sold it to Sir *Thomas Gresham* Kt. from whom after his Death it passed to

Cecil 27 Eliz. by whom it was sold to *Barnwell*, in whose Posterity 'tis thought to remain. This Village is famous for being the Birth-Place of that great Lawyer Sir *Edward Coke* Kt. the Son of *Robert Coke* Esq; educated in Grammatical Learning at *Norwich* School, and from thence removed to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, where having studied four Years, he was admitted at *Cliffords-Inn*, and soon after in the *Inner-Temple*, where, for his remarkable Proficiency, he was called to the Bar in six Years, and upon that chosen Reader of *Lyons-Inn* for three Years. Here his learned Lectures begat him such a Reputation, that Crowds of Clients flocked after him, which rendered him acceptable to *Bridget Paston* an Heiress worth 30000 l. and recommended him to *Norwich* for their Recorder, and to *Norfolk* for their Knight of the Shire to sit in Parliament, where he acted so contrary to the Court-Party, that to prevent his being elected as a Member, he was chosen Sheriff of *Buckinghamshire*, and no Excuse would serve to exempt him from that Office, tho' he had himself been a Chief Justice. He was a Man of admirable Parts, and of a comely Countenance, delighting in good Cloaths, saying, *The Neatness of the Body might denote the Purity of the Soul*. He died worth ten thousand Pounds a Year, so that tho' he had many Children they might be said to be all Heirs. His last Words were, *Lord! Thy Kingdom come! Thy Will be done!* Sir *Henry Spelman* says, the Birth of this great Man might presage his wonderful Excellency; for his Mother was delivered of him so suddenly by the Fire-side, that she could not be soon enough carried up to her Bed, which stood in the Room above; and adds, that Sir *Edward* shewed him the very Place. Thus partly at this his Birth-Place, where the House is still to be seen, and at *Goodwick* the Place of his Residence, have we given as full an Account of this great Man as is consistent with our Design. Yet

Tittles-Hall a little Village adjoining may accuse us of an Oversight in passing it by, because in the Parish-Church there is one of the most stately Monuments in

these Parts erected in Honour of the same Sir Edward Coke. It is of polish'd Marble, and on the Top is placed his Coat of Arms, with the four Cardinal Virtues to support them at each Corner; his Effigy is also carved out in Marble, and laid upon his Tomb at its full Length, above which this Motto is engraved.

Prudens qui patiens.

And underneath in Golden Characters.

The Monument of Sir Edward Coke Knight, born at Mileham in Norfolk, Recorder of Norwich and London, Solicitor to Queen Elizabeth, and Speaker of the Parliament, afterward Attorney-General to her and King James, Chief Justice of both Benches, Privy-Counsellor, and of Council to Queen ANN, and Chief Justice in Eyre of all her Forests, Chaces, and Parks, Recorder of Coventry, and High-Steward of Cambridge, of which he was a Member in Trinity-College. He died in the 83d Year of his Age.

After which follows a long Latin Epitaph, expressing his Worth as much as Words can.

Next to Sir Edward stands likewise a Marble Monument of his first Wife Bridget, the Daughter of John Paston Esq; with eight of her Children, six Sons and two Daughters. The Date of the Year when they died is not assigned in either Monument.

Bilney, famous for the Birth of Andrew Perne, who being bred up in Peter-house was Fellow and Master of the said College, Proctor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Dean of Ely. He was very bountiful to his College, in which he founded a Fellowship and some Scholarships, and acquired many rare Manuscripts, which he put in to the Library. In Queen Mary's Persecution he screen'd the University by his flexible Principles, so that no Grémial of the University suffered Martyrdom. He is indeed blamed for altering his Religion four Times in twelve Years, but it may be said for him, that if his Compliance was faulty, his

Charity was singular, who endangered himself to save others, who had else been persecuted, and perhaps have fell more foully.

Wensling, the Moiety of which Manor, held of the Honour of Gressenhall, was the Possession of Sir Richard Southwell Kt. but being forfeited to King Henry VIII. was by him given to his College in Oxford, which he was building and endowing, and named *Christ-Church*.

West-Exham, the Lordship of Adomare Earl of Pembroke, who dying without Issue, Joan, the Wife of David Strabolgi Earl of Athol in Scotland, and Daughter of John Comyn of Badenagh in Tindale, his Cousin, was one of his Heirs, and had this and some other Manors for her Part. David was slain in the Wars with the Scots 9 Ed. 3. and leaving two Daughters, Elizabeth and Philippa, this Manor upon the Division fell to the latter, who first married Sir Ralph Percy Kt. and then Sir John Halsham Kt.

16. The Hundred of Mitford.

This Hundred borders on the East with the Hundreds of Forehoe and Eynsford, which last bounds the North Part, on the West with the Hundreds of Launditch and South-Greenhoe, and on the South with the Hundred of Wayland. We do not find any private Person to have the Property of this Hundred, and so suppose it to be in the Crown, and under the Power of the Sheriff. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred are

Dereham, called *Market-Dereham*, because it is a Market-Town, and has a good Market weekly on Fridays, and Fair yearly on June 22. Withburga the Daughter of King Arma, who divorcing herself entirely from all Luxury and Levity lived a Virgin all her Days, was buried here; she being much admired for her Sanctity was by our Ancestors canonized for a Saint. This Town having been almost burnt down quite to the Ground is again rebuilt into a fair Town. In Queen Elizabeth's Time it belonged to the Bishops of Ely, but was afterward in the Crown, being Part of the Settlement made upon Queen

Queen *Katharine* the Consort of King *Charles II.* Sir *Charles Herbert* Kt. Surveyor General farmed it, and afterward purchased the Reversion. It is a large Town, and hath an Abundance of Hamlets. The Villages about it are

Woodrising, where is the fair Seat of the Family of *Southwells*, who were originally from *Nottinghamshire*, where is a Town of that Name. The Manor in the Time of *Edward III.* belonged to the Family of *Witchingham*, in which it continued till *Richard Southwell* married *Amy* the Daughter and Coheir of *Sir Edmund de Witchingham* in the Time of *Henry VII.* Ever since it hath been the fair Seat of the Family of *Southwells*, and received the greatest Reputation and Increase from *Sir Richard Southwell*, Counsellor to King *Edward VI.* and his Brother *Robert* at the same Time Master of the Rolls. Of the same Family was *Sir Robert Southwell*, Principal Secretary of State for the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and President of the Royal Society, who by King *Charles II.* had been employed in several Negotiations abroad. But of late the *Southwells* have parted with this Manor, and sold it to *Sir Francis Crane* Chancellor of the Garter, whose Descendants have passed it to *Robert Beadle* Esq; whose Heirs enjoy it, yet the *Southwells* are not extinct, for they have a Seat at *Kings-Weston* in *Gloucestershire*. This Place and *Cranworth* in this Hundred may please themselves in once having had Mr. *Christopher Sutton* their Minister successively. He was educated in *Oxford*, and having entered into Orders was not only the Minister of these Places, but was made Prebendary of *Westminster* by King *James I.* for his excellent and florid Preaching. In his Cures he was a great Promoter of Piety, and for that End wrote several Books, as 1. *Disce vivere, or the Art of Living well.* 2. *Disce mori, or the Way to die well.* 3. *Meditations upon the Lord's Supper*, of which there are thirteen Editions. 4. *Godly Meditations on the Divine Presence.* He died in 1629, and was buried in *St. Peter's Church, Westminster*.

While the *Southwells* flourished here they had a fine Park of Deer, but since

Mr. *Bedle* has had it, he hath disparked it, and stocked the Ground with more profitable Cattle.

Hokering, a Village of some Bigness upon the North Border of the Hundred, whose Manor being the Estate of *John le Marshal* passed for Want of Heirs to his Sister *Harwyse*, who marrying *Robert Lord Morley*, it became vested in him after her Death by the Courtesy of *England* for Life, and then descended to *William le Morley*, his eldest Son, whose Posterity were in Possession of it. 14 *Henry VI.* 1434. Here was anciently a Park belonging to these noble Families, but it hath been long disparked.

Tudenham and *Yoxham*, two contiguous Villages lying near the Middle of the Hundred, and both of them the Manors and Estate of *Robert de Ufford*, who, besides other great Services done for the Honour of King *Edward III.* did with great Danger arrest certain Persons in the Castle of *Nottingham* by the King's Command (of whom *Mortimer* was the chief) who had managed the Affairs of the Realm much to the King's Dishonour and Damage of the People; wherefore as a Reward the King granted him Reg. 9. a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands within his Lordships of *Tudenham* and *Yoxham*, and diverse others in this County, of which we shall treat hereafter. In the Parish-Church here are Monuments for *John Avelin* Vicar of it, who died December 28. 1507; *James Glover* Vicar; *Robert Buxton*, Christian and Agnes his Wives, which *Robert* died Anno 1528, and *John Buxton* his Son, who was 84 Years old at his Death.

17. The Hundred of Forehoe.

This Hundred lies between the Hundred of *Humbleyard* on the East, the Hundred of *Taverham* on the North, the Hundred of *Mitford* on the West, and the Hundred of *Wayland* on the South. This Hundred was the Estate of *Harwyse* the Daughter of *William de Marshal*, and Heir and Sister to *John de Marshal*, who marrying *Robert Lord Morley*, 1 Ed. 2. brought

brought this Hundred with divers other Estates into that Family, in which it continued to 21 Hen. 6. and how much longer we find not, unless Sir Robert Morley, who appears to be next Heir, inherited it, and by his only Daughter and Heir Margaret, it became the Estate of Sir Geoffrey Ratcliff, to whom she married, and so was inherited by that Family, as is probable. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred are

Wimondham, commonly called *Windham*, a Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on *Friday*, and Fair yearly on

This Town is famous for a mean Manufacture, viz. the Making of Taps, Spindles, Spoons, and such like wooden Wares in Abundance; Men, Women, and Children are continually employed in this Work: An innocent Employment for a Maintenance, and much better than (if not so gentle as) Idleness. The Manor of this Town 10 Ed. 2. was the Estate of *Thomas de Cailli* and *Margaret* his Wife, probably the Heiress of the *Albini's*, who had from

the Conquest been Lords of this Town. They procured of that King a Charter of Free-Warren in all their Demesne Lands here. He departed this Life soon after, and having no Heirs left this Manor, and his other Estate to *Adam* the Son of *Roger de Clifton* by *Margery* his Sister. In this Family it continued some Time, till ending in a Female Heir it passed by Marriage to the *Knivets*, the last of which Family sold it to Sir *Henry Hobart*, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

William de Albini Butler to King *Henry I.* built a Church here, which in After-Times he advanced to an Abby, and made a Cell to *St. Albans*, giving to that House at the Solemn Obsequies of *Maud* his Wife the Manor of *Hapsburg* in pure Alms, and made Livery thereof upon a Cross of Silver, as also a Gold Ring and Chalice for the Use of the Wine in the Eucharist. In it was the Burying-Place of the Family of *Albini's*, afterwards Earls of *Arundel*, and on the abovementioned *William* this Epitaph is set.

Hunc Pincerna locum fundavit, & hic jacet; illa
Quæ dedit huic domui, jam sine fine tenet.

The Butler, who did build this House, here lies,
What he bestow'd, he evermore enjoys.

This Town in After-Ages gave Name to the flourishing Family of *Windhams*, lately spread into several Branches, viz. Sir *Hugh Windham* of *Pillesden-Court* in *Dorsetshire* Bar. Extinct, Sir *William Windham* of *Orchard-Windham* in *Somersetshire*, and Sir *Francis Windham* of *Trent* in the same Counties Baronets; *William Windham* of *Felbridge* in this County, and several others; but the chief Manor continued with the Possessors of *Buckingham-Castle*, till it was sold to Sir *Henry Hobart* Kt. abovementioned. There are Abundance of little Manors within the Precincts of this Parish.

Robert Ket a Tanner, the great *Norfolk* Rebel, who headed the seditious Rabble of this County in the Reign of *Edw. VI.* Anno 1549, was an Inhabitant of this Town, and was brought into the Rebel-

lion thus. The Pulling down Images in Churches upon the first Steps to a Reformation was so disgusted, that the Commons in *Cornwall* and *Devonshire* rose up against the Commissioners, who were empowered to do it, and slew some of them. Their Example induced the Rabble in other Counties to take that Method to remove other Grievances, of which one of the Chief at that Time was inclosing of Commons, which the King by Proclamation had ordered the Offenders to lay open again; but they neglecting it, the Common People rose in several Counties to do it by Force, and the greatest Number of them was in this County. They began at *Attleborough* with one *Green*, who had taken away some of their Common, and then proceeded to this Town, where by the Instigation of one *John Flowerdew* they

they cast down all the Fences of all the Inclosures belonging to Robert Ket a Tanner in this Town. This Action of Flowerdew so provoked Ket, that he led the Rabble to Hetherset, where Flowerdew dwelt, and set them on Work to pull down all the Fences of his inclosed Pastures, which when they had done, he gave them such Encouragements to go on in that Work, that they chose him for their Captain, and following his Conduct did the same at Bowthorpe, and so went on to Norwich, which they took without any great Resistance. Ket being now at the Head of an Army of sixteen Thousand began to act as the King's Deputy, and sat as Chancellor or Supreme Judge with his Council under a great Oak, which they called *The Tree of Reformation*, to decide all Controversies, and make all necessary Orders, and here also their Chaplain *Coniers* read Prayers and preached to them.

The King being informed of these Tumults sent down the Lord William Marquis of Northampton, the Lords Sheffield and Wentworth, with 1500 Horse, to Norwich to appease them. The Marquis first published the King's General Pardon by an Herald, but that not being accepted, he summoned the City to surrender, which the Magistrates readily obeyed, but the meaner Sort many of them adhered to Ket and his Party; however the Marquis entered the City, and the Rebels opposing him, there followed a sharp Fight, in which the Lord Sheffield was killed, Sir Thomas Cornwallis taken, and the Marquis forced out of the City, which having now gotten the sole Possession of they ransack'd and set on Fire. The Marquis returned Home, and John Dudley the warlike Earl of Warwick was sent against them. He, by the Assistance of the Marquis aforesaid, and the Lords Wiltoughby, Powis, and Gray, and his own Sons Ambrose and Robert, who brought him several small Bodies of Men, gathered out of this County and Cambridgeshire, having raised a sufficient Army to subdue them, appeared before Norwich on a Plain, and first offered them again a General Pardon, which being refused he broke open *St.*

Stephen's Gate with his Canon, and a great Party of his Army rushed in, and the Earl with them, who coming to the Market-Place hanged threescore of the Rebels. The rest rallying and fighting desperately much distressed the King's Forces, but at Length by the Earl's Valour their Order was broken, and upon the Offer of a General Pardon they all laid down their Arms, and upon the Earl's assuring them of Mercy cried out with one Voice, *God save King Edward*. Ket fled, and was soon after taken in a Barn, and with his Brother William carried to London, where they both received Sentence of Death, and being sent back to Sir William Windham Sheriff of Norfolk were hanged, William Ket upon the high Steeple of *Wimondham*, and Robert being the Arch-Rebel in Chains upon the Castle of *Norwich*.

The Monastery of this Town being dissolved the Lands and Estates thereunto belonging came into the Possession of King Henry VIII. who gave the Site and and Demesne of it with the Manor there to Thomas Howard Earl of Surrey, during the Life of Thomas Duke of Norfolk his Father, if the Earl should so long live, paying into the Court of Augmentations yearly 9 l. 7 s. 7 d. Some doubt whether the ancient Family of the Windhams in this County took their Name from this Place, but sure we are, that there are no Families in *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Dorsetshire*, or *Norfolk* of greater Repute than the Windhams. Their Seat in this County is at *Cewtherke*.

Hingham, another Market-Town, standing on the Road from *Attleborough* to *Dereham*; the Market is on Saturday weekly, and Fair yearly on King *Athelstan* gave sixty Hides or Carucates of Lands here to *Athelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*, who soon after exchanged with King *Edgar*, Anno 974. Hides and an half in the Isle of *Ely*, the Fee of seven Hundreds and an half, now called *Athelred's Liberty*. Before the fifth Year of King *John*, this Manor was Parcel of the Possessions of *Cardo de Frashauil*, with the Hundred of *Hingham*, now called *Forehoe*, but *John le*

Marshal soon after had a Grant of them by that King, *Cardo* having forfeited them by his Rebellion. He was Uncle to *William Marshal* first Earl of *Pembroke*, and his Mother was the Daughter and Heiress of *Hubert de Rye*, by whom the Barony of *Rye* came to him. His Family flourished here for six Generations, till *Hawis* the Sister and Heir of the last *John* translated it in Marriage to *Robert de Morley*, with other large Estates, and the Marshal's Office of *Ireland* in Fee. The *Morleys* after some Successions determined in a Female Heir *Eleanor*, who marrying to *William* a younger Son of the Lord *Lovel* left a Son *Henry*, who was Lord *Morley*, but dying without Issue, his Sister *Alice* was his Heir, who married Sir *William Parker* Kt. and by him had a Son *Henry*, not long since Lord *Morley*, whose Descendant *Edward* Lord *Morley* sold it to Sir *Philip Woodhouse* of *Kimberley*, in whose Family it now is. Within the Precincts of this Town is a large Meer belonging to the Lord of it. This Town hath had the bad Fate to be burnt down, but is since rebuilt in a finer Form, and the Inhabitants, suitable to the Place, are taken Notice of as a gentile Sort of People, so fashionable in their Drefs, that the Town is called by the Neighbours *Little London*. This Town hath produced two Men of great Eminency, who took their Name from it, viz.

Ralph de Hingham, who was Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench in 1274, 2 Ed. I. when the King was newly returned from the *Holy Land*. He held that Post sixteen Years, and was one of the Judges, that was cast out of his Place by Parliament for Corruption, being fined, banished, and imprisoned, with nine more, two only escaping, viz. *John de Mettingham* and *Elias de Bekingham*. This *Ralph* was amerced seven thousand Marks for Bribery, and displaced; but after his Fine paid, he gave such Signs of a true Repentance, and such a Satisfaction to the Publick for his Faults, that he was made Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas in the next Reign, 1 Ed. II. and dying soon after was buried in *St. Paul's Church*.

Sir *Oliver Hingham*, a right valiant Man, whom King *Edward III.* left Governour of *Aquitain* in *France*, an honourable but difficult Place, being engaged to hold out a great Country with a few Men against a fierce and numerous Enemy, yet he gave a good Account of his Trust; for when the *French* lay before *Bordeaux*, the Citizens there set open their Gates, and raised the Golden Lillies upon their Towers, as if they yielded themselves to them; but they were no sooner enter'd, but brave *Oliver*, who was Governor of the City and Country, gave them such an Entertainment, that they did not drink so much Claret in the City as they left Blood behind them. This happened 13 Ed. III. He lived many Years after, and was made Knight of the Garter, and when he died was buried in this Place under a fair Tomb of Free-stone, curiously wrought, with his Effigies in Coat Armour.

Kimberley, where is the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Woodhouses*, descended of Sir *John Woodhouse*, of whom Sir *Thomas Woodhouse* was Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* in 1553, and several others of that Family afterward bore the same Office; but before this we find several of them in higher Posts, as *Robert Woodhouse*, Archdeacon of *Richmond*, Treasurer to King *Edward III.* *John Woodhouse* one of the Executors of King *Henry V.* Sir *William Woodhouse* Vice-Admiral of our *English* Fleet at *Muscleborough-Field*, and *Philip Woodhouse* Esq; knighted by the Earl of *Essex* for his good Services in taking of *Cadiz* in *Spain*.

Cassey, a Village situated upon the *Hier*, a little above *Norwich*, where the younger Family of the *Ferneghams* had an handsome Seat; the elder Family flourished a considerable Time at *Somerle-town* in *Lothlingland* in *Suffolk*, but is now extinct.

Carlton, called also *East-Carlton*, or *Carlton-Rode*, for the ancient Lord of it *Walter de Rode*, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry III.* a Village remarkable for an odd Tenure, viz. *Ralph de Carlton* and another Person held Lands by carrying the King a Hundred Herring-Pies when they came first into Season, to what Part so ever

ever of England he should then be in. The Manner of doing this was thus. The Town of *Yarmouth* is bound to send to the Sheriffs of *Norwich* an 100 Herrings baked in 24 Pies, or Pasties, who are to convey them to the Lord of the Manor of *Carlton*, who is to transmit them to the King; of which more fully in our History of *Yarmouth* above. But not having then met with the Record concerning the Serjeanty of carrying these Pasties, we have thought fit to add it here. It is taken out of the Record called *Lovel's-Book*, in the Remembrance-Office. The Words are, *Willielmus Curzum tenet de Rege in capite unum Messuagium cum 24 Aeris terra arabilis cum pertinentijs in East-Carleton per servitium trium partium magna Serjeantia, viz. Quod ipse simul cum tenemento quondam Roberti de Welholme, qui tertiam partem predicta Serjeantia tenet, in eadem villâ centum balices recentes in 24 Pastellis, sumptibus suis proprijs de villâ Norwici de redditu civium Civitatis Norwici usq; ad Dominum Regem ubicumq; fuerit in Anglia ducent; which is still performed by Indentures between the Sheriffs of *Norwich*, and the Lords of this Manor, or their Deputies. Peter Clayton Gent. was late Lord of it.*

Robert, Earl of *Mallent* in *Normandy*, and *Leicester* in *England*, having among other his great Possessions obtained the Manor of this Place, gave the Church and Tythes of it at his Death to the Abbey of *Preaux* in *France*, which was founded by *Humphrey de Vetulis* his Grandfather, and perfected with large Endowments by *Roger de Bellemonte* his Father, who was nearly related to the Conquerour.

Deepham, a small Village, bordering upon *Wimondham* on the West. This Manor, with the Advowson of the Church, was given by *Henry de Rya* (Son of *Hubert de Rya*, Castellan of *Norwich*) in the Reign of King to the Monks of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*; and upon the Dissolution of that Monastery, was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, Parcel of whose Possessions it still continues. This Place is famous for a *Linden-tree* of a vast Bigness, mentioned and described by Mr. *Evelin* in his *Silva*, where he calls it *Tilia*

Colossia Depemensis. To the Eye it stands over all the other Trees thereabouts, when viewed at a Distance, as a Gyant above so many Pigmies. It then stood in the Ground of one Mr. *Amias*. At the Foot of it is a Spring which petrifies Sticks, Leaves, and every Thing that accidentally falls into it, if it lies any time.

Thorpe, a small Village, anciently the Estate of the Dukes of *Norfolk*; but being forfeited to the Crown, by the Attainder of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, in the Reign of King *Edw. VI.* this Manor, with the Appurtenances, was given by that Prince to Sir *Thomas Paston* Kt. In the Reign of King *Edw. II.* *Robert de Ufford* obtained of King *Edw. III.* a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne-Lands here; but Issue Male in a few Descents failing, it came to the *Mowbrays* by Marriage, and passed after the same Manner to the *Howards*, Dukes of *Norfolk*, who forfeited it by their Treason, as above.

Eston and *Runhall*, the Manors of these two Villages belonged to the Family of the *Uffords*, of which was *Robert de Ufford*, who having done great Services for King *Edw. II.* in the Wars in *Gascoigne*, and continuing to do the same under King *Edw. III.* particularly in arresting certain Persons in the Castle of *Nottingham* at the King's Command, with the Hazard of his Life: He obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne-Lands within these his Lordships, and divers others in this County, of which *Brandon*, *Homingham*, *Costley*, *Coston*, and *Sutton*, whereof which we can say no more, save that the Manor of *Costley* coming into the Possession of *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, he obtained of King *Rich. II.* a Discharge from 2*s.* and 5*d.* Rent; which was usually paid into his Exchequer for this Manor of *Costley*.

Bawburgh, three Miles from *Norwich*, where dwelled *St. Walstane*, who being neither Monk nor Priest, vowed (they say) to live chaste without a Wife, and performed his Promise by Fasting on *Fridays*, and *Saints-Vigils*, without any other Grace or Gift given him of God. He died 3 *Kal. Junii*, Anno 1016. and became after the Manner of *Priapus*, the God of

their Fields in *Norfolk*, and Guide of the Harvest, insomuch that Mowers and Sythe-followers used to seek to him once a Year. *John Capgrave*, in his Legend of the Saints, says, That both Men and Beasts, which had lost their Privy Parts, had new Members again restored to them by praying to him. *Bale's Acts of the Engl. Vet.*

Wicklewood, Part of the Revenues of the Bishops of *Norwich*, till King *Hen. VIII.* exchanged the Estates belonging to the Monastery of *St. Bennet* in the *Holm*, which he had lately dissolved for the Manors and Lands belonging to the See of *Norwich*, when this Manor came into the King's Hands, and was Part of the Revenue of the Crown in *1 Edw. VI.* when it paid 9*l.* and 4*d.* a Year clear.

Morley, famous for giving Name to a Family, which hath afforded several Men of Worth and Honour as well as Wealth, as *Robert de Morley*, Lord *Morley*, Admiral of the Northern Fleet; *Thomas*, Lord *Morley*, Marshal of Ireland, who leaving only a Female Heir, this Manor by Marriage with her passed to the *Lowels*, and from them the same way to the *Parkers*, who were not long since Lords *Morley* and *Monteagle*.

18. The Hundred of Humbleyard.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Hensted*; on the North with the River *Yare*, which divides it from the Hundreds of *Blofeld* and *Taverham*, and shuts into it the greatest Part by much of the City and County of *Norwich*; and on the West with the Hundred of *Foreboe*; and on the South with

the Hundred of *Depwade*. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Crown, till King *Edw. I.* granted it to *John de Clavering* for Life, in Consideration of a Settlement that the said *John* had made of the Castle and Manor of *Werkworth*, as also of the Manors of *Roubirie*, *Newburne*, and *Corbridge*, all in *Northumberland*, and Manor of *Eyre* in *Buckinghamshire*, upon one *Stephen de Trafford*, to the Intent that the said *Stephen* should re-convey the Castle and Manors of *Werkworth* and *Roubirie* to him the said *John*, to hold for Life, with Remainder to King *Edw. I.* and his Heirs. This Hundred has no Market-Towns in it, because it borders upon the City of *Norwich*; which being a City and County in itself, we think it not proper to insert the History of it in this Place, but, having given the best Account we can come at of the Villages, shall treat of *Norwich* by itself.

Mulberton, a Village lying upon the Road from *Havilton* to *Norwich*. This Town deserves its Place in this our History, because it was the Town where Sir *Thomas Richardson* was born, his Father at that time being Minister there. He was bred up in the Common-Law, and grew so Eminent in the Practice of it, that he became the King's Serjeant, and at length was sworn Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, Nov. 28. 1626. in which Station he died about eight Years after, and was buried under a Brass Monument on the South-side of *Westminster-Abbey*, whose Inscription containing so much of his Temporal Condition, (tho' briefly) we have thought necessary to transcribe.

DEO OM.

THOMÆ RICHARDSONI Icenæ, Equitis Aurati,
Humanum Depositum.

Ille

Juris Municipalis omnes gradus exantlavit
Conventus tertii Ordinis Anno Jacobi Regis 21 & 22.

Prolocutor extitit

Fori civilis (Communium Placitorum vocant)

Supremum Magistratum quinquennium gessit

Ad summum tandem Primarii per Angliam Judicis Tribunal

A Rege Carolo evectus expiravit

Anno Ætatis 66. Salutis MDCXXXIII.

Tho. Richardson Filius Unicus Eques Auratus, Baro Sectiæ designatus
Patri incomparabili Posuit.

Intwood,

Intwood, a Village, once the Habitation of the *Gresbams*; but they are now removed from it.

Melton, a Village, situate on the Banks of the River *Winsder*, whose Manor, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* was the Possession of the *Constables*, but by Marriage came into the Family of the *Astleys*; for *Thomas Astley*, who was slain at the Battle of *Evesham*, having married *Edith*, the Daughter of *Peter Constable* of this Town, this Manor came to her Son *Thomas*, or as some say, *Stephen*, by her Right; but in Remembrance of the former Lord bore the Name of *Melton-Constable*, tho' the Family of the *Astley's* settled themselves here, and continued in it many Generations; and from them the *Astleys* of *Wolvey* in *Warwickshire*, and *Patsbull* in *Staffordshire*, are descended. Sir *Jacob Astley*, who served his Majesty King *Char. I.* as Major-General of his Royal Army in the Battles of *Kineton*, *Brainford*, *Newbery*, *Lestithiel*, and several other sharp Encounters with the Parliament-Forces, and was Governour of *Oxford*, and *Reading* for some time; for which great and faithful Services he was created Baron *Astley* of *Reading* in *Berkshire*, Nov. 4. 1644. was the Son of *Isaac Astley*, of this Place, Esquire. Sir *Jacob Astley*, a Branch of this Family, hath a Seat in this Place, and hath been Knight of the Shire for this County. A little above this Village stands

Earlham, the Estate and Manor of *Robert de Ufford*, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* who for several good Services done by him for his Father and himself, and more particularly for the great Danger he underwent in arresting certain Persons in the Castle of *Nottingham*, at that King's Command, gave him for a Reward thereof a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands within this Lordship, and many others, and soon after advanced him to the Title and Dignity of the Earl of *Suffolk*, allowing him an Annuity of 20 l. per Ann. sub nomine, & honore Comitiss. At the South Angle of this Hundred is

Newton-Flotman, which was Part of the Estate of *Michael de la Pole*, the great Favourite of King *Richard II.* who having

made him Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, at length advanced him to the Title and Honour of Earl of *Suffolk*, and at the same Time granted him a 1000 Marks per Ann. to be received out of the *Exchequer*; but the Nobles being greatly discontented at his Management of that high Station, and resolving to impeach him for his Misdemeanors, he was forced for Safety to fly into *France*, where he died at *Paris*, seized of this Manor, with divers other large Estates, which his Son, *Michael de la Pole*, was Heir to; but thro' the violent Opposition of the Lords, who had procured his Father to be outlawed for Flying, could not obtain. At a little Distance from hence to the North-West lies

Keteringham, which has for some time been the Residence of the ancient Family of *Heveningham*, which has been very honourably matched, and can shew a long Descent of 25 Knights from King *Canute's* Reign, to the Year 1610. They are indeed Originally of *Heveningham* in *Suffolk*; of which *Jeffery de Heveningham* was Lord in King *Canute's* Time, as his Posterity were lately, or still are. This Branch hath been settled here some Years; for we find a Tomb in the Church for *Thomas Heveningham*, who died Jan. 31. 1499. and for *Ann* his Wife, who died in 1508. Here is also a Monument for Sir *Thomas Gray*, of *Heton*, Kt. and *Joan* his Wife, Sister to the Duke of *Norfolk*. These are all the Villages in this Hundred which we meet with in History to have any thing remarkable in them. Wherefore we shall now proceed to

The City and County of *Norwich*.

NORWICH, the Metropolis of this County of *Norfolk*, is situated near the Conflux of the Rivers *Vensder* or *Winsder*, and the *Tare*. The Name is *Saxon*, being in that Language called *Norþwic*, i. e. not the Northern Bay, or *Bosom*, (as Mr. *Camden*, from *Rhenanus*, says it may signify) nor a Northern Station, as he says, from *Adrianus Junius*, but a Northern Castle (as Archbishop *Alfrick* the *Saxon*

Saxon affirmeth to be the Meaning of *þic* as the Circumstances of the Place seem to determine it; for the first Syllable, North, being a Relative Term, must have something directly contrary to answer it. Now we meet with no Bays, nor Bosoms, on the South-side; but not above three Miles South we find the Remains of an ancient Royal Castle, which still keeps some Footsteps of Antiquity in its Name of *Castor*.

This last Place was called by the *Romans* *Venta Icenorum*, and was once the most flourishing City in these Parts; but at length falling into Decay, the City of *Norwich* sprang up, as it were, out of its Ruins, yet are there still remaining very plain Marks of its Antiquity; for besides the broken Walls (which in a Square contain about 30 Acres) the Platforms of the Houses, and other Buildings, and *Roman* Coins, which are often dug up there, there is a famous *Roman* Camp, which agrees exactly with the Description given by *Polybius*, *Vegetius*, and others, concerning the *Romans* ancient Way of Encampment. The Faces of the four Gates are still manifestly to be seen. The *Porta Pratoria* look'd toward the East, opposite to which, without the *Porta Decumana*, and close by the River-side, there still remain some Ruins of a Tower. The Walls enclosing the Camp were of Flint, and very large Bricks. The River was anciently Navigable; but is now stop't up with Mud and Weeds.

But if we grant that this City takes its Name from the Castle, it will prove an Argument that it is a Place of no great Antiquity, and so not (as some think it) to be built by *Caesar*, or *Guteline* the *Britain*; but to be an Edifice either *Danish*, or *Norman*, and so much the rather, because of the circular Form of the Ditch and vast Compass of it, as also because the Name of *Norwich* doth not appear in any Writer before the Time of the *Danish* Wars, as *Mr. Camden* observes: But this can be no Argument, it we consider that there must have been here a Castle before the *Danes* were Masters of it; for we find in a Charter of King *Henry I.* directed to *Harvey*, the first Bishop of *Ely*, that

the Church of *Ely* should be absolved from all Services due to the Castle of *Norwich*. Now (as *Sir Henry Spelman* well observes) such Services could not be imposed while the Lands were in the Hands of the Bishops, Monks, &c. and by Consequence must needs become due while they were a Secular Possession, and the last Owner of them was *Tombertus*, Governor of the Southern *Gervij*, who bestowed them upon his Wife *Etheldreda*, Foundress of the Monastery of *Ely*, about the Year of Christ 677. so that from hence it appears, that the Age of this Castle reaches at least so high, and perhaps much higher, and the present Ditch was made long after, either by the *Danes*, or *Normans*. The Reason, why the Church Lands were exempted from all Services, seems to be expressed in the Laws of King *Edward II.* "Because the Prayers of the Church ought to be looked upon as more effectual than any Secular Assistance." This being granted, *Norwich* may vie with many other Cities for Antiquity.

What the State and Condition of it has been ever since, we shall now account for so far as we receive any Light from our Historians. In the Infancy of it, in the Reign of King *Etheldred*, a Prince of no Manner of Policy, or Conduct, *Sveno*, who invaded *England* with a great Army, first spoiled, and then burnt it; but it did not long lie in its Ashes, for such was the Restitution of it, and so sudden, that in King *Edward* the Confessor's Days (as appears by *William* the Conquerour's Survey-Book) it was grown very populous and wealthy; for the Book tells us, That it had in it 1320 Burgesses at that Time, and that it paid 20*l.* to the King, and 10*l.* to the Earl, besides 20*s.* four Prebendaries, six Sextaries of Honey, and a Bear with six Dogs to bait him: And at the drawing up of the Survey it paid 70 Pounds in weight to the King, and an 100 Shillings as a Fine to the Queen, with an Ambling Palfrey, as also 20 Pounds Blank to the Earl, and 20 Shillings Fine by Tale: Yet then 81 Mansions were empty in the Occupation of the Castle. But it continued not long in
her

her Prosperity; for in the Reign of King *William* the Conqueror, it became the Seat of a Civil War on this Occasion. *Ralph de Waber*, or *Guader*, Earl of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, being not contented with the King's Distribution to him, entered into a Conspiracy with *Roger de Britolio*, Earl of *Hereford*, whose Sister he had married, *Waltheof*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and some others, to destroy or dispel him, and to that End gathered what Forces they could in their several Counties, and joyned together; but *Wolstan*, Bishop of *Worcester*, with the Sheriff of that Shire, *Agelwine*, Abbot of *Evesham*, and *Walter Lacy*, a Baron of *Herefordshire*, so opposed and broke their Measures, that *Ralph* with his Forces withdrew to *Norwich*, and flying first into *Britanny*, and then into *Denmark*, left his Lady with his Party in that City, who being an Heroesse, and having a good Body of *Armerian Britains* about her, endured a close Siege, till such time as they were forced to surrender for Want of Provisions, yet upon these Conditions, That being granted Life and Limb, they should depart the Kingdom within 40 Days, and never more return again without a special License. The Lady departed with her Soldiers, and the Kingdom became quiet, which Archbishop *Lanfranke*, in his Letters to King

William, mentions as a special Felicity then befall him, because the Nation was purged of the *Britains*, and their Lands all fallen into the King's Hands; but *Norwich* was a great Sufferer by this Siege, for the City was so impaired, that scarce 560 Burgeses were left in it.

After these Troubles a pretty long Space of Quiet ensued, and this City presently recovered itself by this means, *Herbert Losinga*, being made Bishop of the *East-Angles*, seeing *Norwich* grown the richest and most flourishing City of those Parts, could not content himself to have his Residence at *Thetford*, a Town much inferiour to it in all Respects; but since *Herfastus* had lately removed thither from *North-Elnham*, he thought it as lawful for him to translate his See to *Norwich* from thence, which he did accordingly; and because he was accused of Simony in obtaining the Episcopal Chair, he resolved to atone for his Sin by his great Benefactions to the Church, and accordingly built (1.) a very beautiful Cathedral on the East and lowest Part of the City, in a Place then called *Cow-Holm*, near the Castle, the first Stone whereof, in the Reign of King *William Rufus*, Anno Dom. 1096. he himself laid, having first caused this Inscription to be set upon it.

DOMINVS HERBERTVS POSVIT PRIMVM
LAPIDEM, IN NOMINE PATRIS,
FILII, ET SPIRITVS SANCTI,
AMEN.

That is,

Lord [Bishop] *Herbert* laid the first Stone [of this Church] in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

When this Church was built, he procured a License from Pope *Paschal*, to confirm and establish it the Mother-Church of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. 2. A Monastery, on the South-side of it, for 60 Monks to serve God in it, whom he endowed liberally with Lands sufficient for the Maintenance of them: Certain Limits were appointed about this Church

and Monastery, within which Bishop *Herbert* obtained great Privileges and Franchises from both Regal and Papal Authority, which the Citizens not allowing, great Disputes arose about them for many Years, and were not perfectly composed till the 6th Year of King *John*. King *Henry I.* confirmed Bishop *Herbert's* Gift to these Monks, and gave them some other Lands, Anno 1101. which King *Henry*

Henry II. confirmed to them. Their Monastery had very neat and curious Cloisters, and Bishop Herbert's Charter, by which the Monks were established in the Cathedral Church, and their Lands and Revenues settled on them, was exemplified by *Anselm* and *John* Archbishops of *Canterbury*, Anno 1281. 3. A Palace for himself and his Successors on the Northern-side of the Church, as distant as he could from the Monks Cells, that (as he said) the Throngs of People going backwards and forward, might not disturb the Monks Contemplations upon Things divine. 4. Two Parish Churches, the one dedicated to *St. Leonard*, and the other to — besides three more at *Yarmouth*, *Lynn*, and *Elmham*. After these Buildings were thus finished, and the Episcopal See placed here, it became a Town (says *Malmsbury*) famous for Merchandize, and great Numbers of Inhabitants, which were increased by the coming of many *Jews* into it, and settling there at the same time. And to encourage the growing Greatness of this City, *Mr. Dugdale* (in his *Monast.* p. 426.) tells us, That King *Henry I.* gave the Citizens of *Norwich* the same Liberties and Privileges as the Citizens of *London* enjoyed, in these Words: *HENRICVS filius Gulielmi Conquestoris dedit Civibus Norwici eandem Franchisam & Libertatem, sicut Civitas Londini habuit*; but the *Jews* did not behave themselves worthy of the hospitable Reception they met with in this City: For, in the 9th Year of King *Stephen's* Reign, they crucified a Child, in Reproach to the Christian Religion, named *William*, in a Place called *Abraham's Hawle*. He was afterwards Sainted and Enshrined in *Christ-Church-Abbey* here.

In the 17th Year of King *Stephen* (as we find by some ancient Records) this City was in a Manner built a-new, and being populous was made a Corporation, and to grace it the more, the King granted it to his 3d Son *William* for an Appennage, or Inheritance; but *Henry II.* took it from him, and held it himself as appertaining to the Demesne of the Crown, yet he restored those Lands to him which his Father held in the Reign of King

Henry I. as a Recompence for it: But *Henry* his Son, the *Junior King* as he was called, because his Father had taken him into the Throne with him, that he might draw over *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, to his Party, when he endeavoured to wrest the Crown from his Father, promised him this City in large Terms, and put him into Possession of the Castle, which he fortified himself in, by receiving many *French* and *Flemmings* into it; but the King soon prevailed against him, and routed him from this and all his other Castles, and forced him to buy his Peace for a Fine of a 1000 Marks: But in this Quarrel this City was miserably harassed and damaged. *Bigod* is thought to have repaired the Castle at this time, because a *Lyon-Salient* is found in several Places of it cut in Stone, which their Family used in their Seals, and made the Ditches so deep as to be impregnable, yet *Lewis* of *France* helping the Barons against King *John*, and his Son *Henry III.* easily took it by Siege, and plundered the Citizens, which again reduced the Place to a poor Condition, and before they had recovered it the disinherited Lords, and their Associates, who lived upon Spoil and Robbery, came upon them, and having got what Plunder they could, carried away many of the most wealthy Citizens Captives, and obliged them to redeem themselves with great Sums of Money.

But in the next Age it increased mightily, and abounded with wealthy Citizens, who, by an humble Petition in Parliament, desired Liberty of King *Edw. I.* to Wall the City round, and accordingly did so, to the great Strength and Ornament of it, and not therewith content, they, in the Year 1403. obtained Leave of King *Henry IV.* instead of Bailiffs and Coroners, by whom they had for some considerable Time been governed according to an Order given them by King *Stephen*, to elect a Mayor and two Sheriffs yearly, and in the very Heart of the City, near the *Market-Cross*, they built a most beautiful Town-house, which on set Festivals is furnished with all Manner of Provisions, yet was this Prosperity also allayed

ed with many calamitous Accidents, as, (1.) By the Pestilence in the Reign of King *Edw. III. Anno 1348.* which swept away, in about six or seven Months, 57374 Persons, besides Ecclesiastical *Mendicants* and *Dominicans*. This Mortality may serve to give us an Idea of the Greatness of this City at this Time; for it can't be supposed that half the People died, tho' perhaps more than half the Men and Women of riper Years might; and, if there was an 120000 Souls then in this City, there was few bigger in *Europe*. 'Twas not long after this that *John Litster*, a Dyer of *Norwich*, rebelled, and in his Grandeur stiled himself King of the Commons. Great Numbers of Peasants lifted themselves under him, who forced the Lord *Scales*, Sir *Stephen Hales*, and several other Gentlemen to go along with them and countenance the Proceedings. The Bishop of *Norwich*, *Henry Spencer*, hearing of their Actions, raised a Body of Men to oppose their Progress, and going against them came to a Battle with them. They fought manfully for some time; but were forced to give Ground after a while, and at length to fly. Many were killed in the Pursuit, and many taken, among whom was *Litster* their Leader, who together with other more notorious Traitors were executed, *Anno Dom. 1381.* (2.) By Tumults and Insurrections between the Church-men and Citizens, who with great Violence assaulted the Monastery, fired the Gates, and so cherished the Fire with Reeds and dry Wood, that the Church and Monastery were all burnt down, but the Chapel. The King hearing of this Riot rode down to *Norwich*, and causing Inquiry to be made condemned 30 young Men of the City to be hanged and burnt, to the great Grief of the Citizens, because the Prior, with his armed Men, was the Occasion of it. In like Manner, *Anno Dom. 1446.* there was another great Commotion against the Prior of the Place, which the Duke of *Norfolk* endeavouring to appease, was at first refused Entrance, but at length the Gates were opened to him, and he having apprehended the Ringleaders grievously punished them

according to their Demerits, and discharging the Mayor of his Office made Sir *John Clifton* their Governour, until the King should restore the Citizens to their ancient Liberties. This Commotion was raised for certain new Exactions, which the Prior took from the Citizens contrary to their Freedom. (3.) By Fire, particularly one in 1507. when the City was almost wholly consumed. It began in a *French Surgeon's House* in the Parish of *St. George*, named *Peter Johnson*. Lastly, In *Ket's Rebellion* this City was much harassed; for tho' the Mayor, and better Sort of the Citizens, according to their Duty, opposed the disloyal Attempts of *Ket*, and his Party, yet the meaner Sort favoured them, by whose Means they got into the City, and entering into the Houses of the most Wealthy plundered them, and carried away all they found of Value, burnt several Streets, and having driven out most of the Citizens secured the City for themselves; which being understood at Court, the King sent *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, against them, who having routed them in a pitched Battle, upon a Proclamation of Mercy brought them to Submission, Nine of the chief Rebels he hanged upon the Oak of Reformation, *Ket* was hanged in Chains upon the Top of the Castle, and his Brother *William* sent to *Wimondam*, and hanged on the Top of the Steeple there. Many others were put to Death, and their Heads and Quarters set up in divers publick Places for Terror; but the Generality of the Rebels obtained Pardon, and were saved.

From this time this City hath enjoyed a continual Peace almost, and has prospered so much by their Industry, that it is one of the most renowned Cities in our *British Isle*, if we consider the Wealth of the Citizens, Number of the Inhabitants, the great Confluence of Foreigners, the stately Structures, beautiful Churches, obliging Deportment of the Gentry, and laudable Industry of the Commonalty, the Humanity of the Rich, and the firm Loyalty of all in bad Times; but we will dwell no longer in generals, but come to a particular Description of it, that it

may be seen to deserve the Character now given.

In this Description of Norwich, we own ourselves beholding to the Account sent us by one Mr. Bokenham of Stoke-Ash in Suffolk, a Native thereof, Dec. 27. 1711.

NORWICH is situated towards the South-East Part of the County of Norfolk, upon the Side of an Hill, being encompassed by a deep Ditch, and a Flint-Stone Wall, which was begun to be built in the Year 1294. in the Reign of King Rich. I. and finished in 15 Years; but it is now, by Reason of its great Age, very much decayed, and is daily more and more declining. It was at first beautified and defended with 40 Towers, and has 12 Gates for Entrance on all Sides; but the East, where it is defended by the River *Yare*, which hath there very high Banks, and a deep Channel, and on the North-side which it waters, by many Windings, five Bridges for Traffick. This City is computed to contain in it about 8000 Houses, and in them 50000 Inhabitants, out of whom is formed a Regiment of Soldiers to be ready upon all Occasions for the Defence of the City, and Preservation of the Peace. By means of this River there is a constant Intercourse and Trade kept up between the Inhabitants of this City and *Yarmouth*, the Keels, Wherries, and Boats daily passing from one of them to the other, laden with Coals, Fishes, and all other Sorts of Merchandize. It is 30 Miles from the Sea by Water, but 16 only by Land. It was once certainly the Seat of the Kings of the *East-Angles*. It is in Length from South to North a Mile and Half; and in Breadth not much less than a Mile, in which Compass are 34 neat and beautiful Churches; besides the Cathedral Chapels, and those in the Suburbs, the most remarkable of which are

The Cathedral, which is a large and spacious Structure, the Roof of the Church and Cloysters particularly is excellent Workmanship. It is not that which was built by *Herbert Losinga*; for in the Time of the 3d Bishop *William Turbus*, a *Nor-*

man, that Cathedral was burnt down by an accidental Fire, but it lay not long in Ruins; for his Successor *John of Oxford*, who was raised from the Archdeaconry of *Salisbury* to the See, restored his Cathedral to its former Splendor, adding to it many Things ornamental, which he thought deficient in the other. Upon the Roof, over the Body of the Church, is portrayed to the Life the History of the Bible in divers little Images, curiously carved and adorned, from the Creation of the World to the Ascension of our Blessed Saviour, and the Descent of the Holy Ghost, with perfect Figures and Resemblances of our Lord's Crucifixion and Resurrection, and divers other Circumstances, that attended him both at his Nativity and Passion. And for the Encouragement of Piety and Learning, every Sunday Morning throughout the Year there is a Sermon preached by such Ministers as the Bishop shall appoint, to each of which is given 20 s. left as a Legacy to the Church for that religious Purpose, by one who had been formerly Mayor of this City. About 80 Years ago the Top of the Steeple was blown down, and Dr. *Fuller*, when he was there taking Notice of it to an Officer, that belonged to the Church, said, That the Wind had done them much Wrong; but they meant not to put it up. We suppose he meant the Steeple; for it seems it is not perfectly repaired to this Day, *i. e.* the Time the Doctor saw it; but it is since erected, and is now one of the highest in *England*, higher than the noted Spires of *Litchfield*, *Chichester*, and *Grantham*, but lower than that of *Salisbury*. It is an 105 Yards and 2 Foot from the Top of the Pinnacle to the Pavement of the Choir under it. The Spire is very strongly built, tho' the Inside be of Brick. The Weather-Cock, which stands upon the Top Stone, is three Quarters of a Yard high, and one Yard and two Inches long. From the Top of the Steeple there is a Prospect all about the Country, and by Reason of the Height the *Mourshold-Hill* seems flat Ground, and the River looks like a Ditch, but the City appears like a Garden with its several Walks.

There

There was formerly a fair and large but plain Organ in this Church; but in the late tumultuous Times it was pulled down, and what would not sell broken and made away: But since the Restoration another fair and well tuned Organ hath been set up by Dean *Crofts*, and the Chapter, which hath been since adorned and beautified by the Care and Cost of Dr. *Herbert Astly*, the succeeding Dean. There were before the Rebellion five or six Copes, very richly embroidered, belonging to this Church; but the tumultuous Rout of those Times took them away, and burnt them in the Market-place, in a Fire provided on Purpose, with Shoutings and Rejoycings; so that there is at present but one Cope, which was presented to the Church by *Philip Harbord Esq*; about that time High-Sheriff of this County. King *Henry VIII.* at the Dissolution of the Abbey, removed the Monks, which were 60 in Number, and put in their Places a Dean, six Prebendaries, and other Ecclesiastical Persons. The Monuments of this Church were anciently many, and some of them very magnificent; but most of them being pulled down and demolished in the late rebellious Times, we shall give the Reader an Account of such of them only as *Sir Thomas Brown* found standing in 1680. with some others that have been erected since, viz. The Monuments of

Miles Spencer, Doctor of Laws, covered with a Kind of Touchstone standing in the Body of the Church. The top Stone is broken and split, yet 'tis probable was preserved, because the Citizens often tried their Money upon it, and the Chapter had certain Rents paid on it.

Richard Nix the blind Bishop. The Arches about it are all beautified, and the Arms of the See with his own are on the Roof of the North and South-Cross Isles, as denoting, that he either built, or repaired them. The Tomb is low and broad.

John Parkhurst, Bishop of this See, a Person of great Esteem and Veneration in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. He died Feb. 2. 1574. but his Monument was erected by

George Gardiner, some time after his Death. He was Dean of this Church 16 Years, and lies buried on the South-side of the Isle.

Edmund Scambler, who died in 1594. His Tomb was pulled down by the Rabble in the late Times, but again re-edified by his Nephew *James Scambler Esq*; in 1691. and a new Inscription put on it.

Dr. *Emund Porter*, a learned Prebendary of this Church.

Sir *James Hobart*, Attorney-General to King *Henry VII. & VIII.* and near him several others of the Family of the *Hobarts*. It is an handsome Monument of Stone Work.

Sir *Francis Southwell*, descended from the Family of *Southwells* of *Woodrising*.

Dr. *Masters*, Chancellor of *Norwich*, who died Feb. 2. 1589.

Walter le hart, or *Lyghard*, who was Bishop of this See 26 Years, in the Reigns of King *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* He built the Rood-Loft, beautified the Roof, and paved the Body of the Church. He died May 17. 1472.

John Crofts Dean, Son of Sir *Henry Crofts*, and Brother of the Lord *Crofts*. He was the first Dean after the Restoration of King *Charles II.* and succeeded Dr. *John Hassal*.

James Goldwell, who was Bishop here 25 Years. His Effigies in Stone with a Lyon at his Feet, (which was his Arms) lies upon the Tomb. He repaired the East-End of this Church, and did many other good Works. He died in 1498. or 1499. much lamented.

William Herbert, the first Bishop of *Norwich*, hath a Tomb standing in the Choir near the High Altar; but it being without an Inscription, there is no Certainty whose it is, but from the Antiquity, and its being commonly known by the Founder's Tomb. Several of his Successors were buried near his Tomb, as

William Turbus, a Norman, who was the Third Bishop of *Norwich*, and

John of *Oxford* the Fourth, who was accounted among the learned Men of his Time. He built *Trinity-Church* at *Ipswich*, and died in the Reign of King *John*, and not far off

Henry le Spencer the warlike Bishop, and by him

Richard Montague the Learned, whose Tomb has this Inscription only.

DEPOSITUM MONTACUTII EPISCOPI.

Richard Corbet, a Person of singular Wit, and an eloquent Preacher, who having sat three Years died *July 28. 1635.*

Many other Bishops of this See might be buried in this Church, as our Histories tell us, but the Place of their Interment not being assigned, we must content our selves with their Names only, as

John de Gray, a great Favourite of King *John's*, and by him sent to the Pope. He was also Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and a Person of great Reputation.

John de Skerewing, in whose Time this Cathedral was burnt down, and

William Middleton, who succeeded him, and rebuilt and consecrated the same.

John Salmon sometime Lord Chancellor of *England*. He built the great Hall and long Chapel in the Bishop's Palace, and *St. John's* Chapel at the West End of this Church, in which he appointed four Priests to perform the daily Service. He died in 1325.

Thomas Percy, Brother to the Earl of *Northumberland* in the Reign of *Richard II.* He founded a Chantry, and gave divers Lands to it, and being assisted with some Contributions from the Clergy rebuilt the Steeple and Belfrey, which were blown down in his Time.

Anthony Beck, an unquiet Person, poisoned by his Servants.

Thomas Brown, who was chosen Bishop of this See, when he was at the Council of *Basil* in the Reign of *Henry VI.* He was a strenuous Assertor of the Church's Rights against the Citizens.

William Rugge, in whose last Year *Ket's* Rebellion happened. He subscribed the Declaration against the Pope's Supremacy in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.*

John Hopton, who sat in Queen *Mary's* Reign, and died with her.

Dr. Edward Reynolds was buried in the Chapel belonging to the Palace.

Since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* several of the old Monuments of this Church have been repaired, and some of

the Inscriptions recovered or renewed, and many new ones put up, viz. for *Dr. Porter*, who died *Octob. 5. 1670.* *Dean Astley*, who died *June 8. 1681,* and *Barbara* his Wife, who died *March 20. 1692,* for whom are two stately Monuments. *Dame Elizabeth Cartwright*, who died in 1690. *William Burleigh Esq;* who died in 1683, and *Mary* his Wife, who died in 1679. *Dean Crofts*, who died *July 27. 1670.* *Mr. George Kent*, who died *Octob. 22. 1667.* *Sir William Denny*, who died *March 26. 1642,* and *Frances* his Wife, who died *Feb. 12. 1631.* *Ralph Pulvertoft.* Bishop *Herbert*, the Founder, erected by the Dean and Chapter in 1682. *Dr. John Overal*, Bishop of this See, a sumptuous one, erected by *Dr. John Cosins* Bishop of *Durham*, who had been his Domestick Secretary, in 1669. *Edward Hall* the Bishop's Son, who died young in 1642. *Robert Pepper* Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor of *Norwich*, who died *Nov. 5. 1700,* and many of his Family. *Fulk Roberts B. D.* a Prebendary of this Church, who died *April 8. 1650.* *William Ingot*, Organist of this Church, who died in 1621. *Osbert Parsley*, a most skilful Musician, who died 1585, and *Henry Fairfax* Dean of this Church, who died *May 10. 1702,* with many others of less Note.

In the Chapel of the Bishop's Palace are two large Monuments, the one for Bishop *Edward Reynolds*, who died *July 29. 1676,* and the other for *Dr. Anthony Sparrow*, who died *May 19. 1685.*

In the Chapter-house of this Church are buried, 1. *Sir Thomas Windham* Kt. under a fair Monument. He was knighted by *Sir Edward Howard* Kt. Lord Admiral of *England* in the Bay of *Biscay*, for the good Services he did at the Winning of *Turney* and *Turwin*; and 2. *Elizabeth* his Wife. 3. *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Sir Francis Colthorpe.* 4. *John Culpeper Esq;* 5. *Joan* the Wife of *Sir Thomas Erpingham* Knight of the Garter. 6. *Richard Brome Esq;* whose Atchievements are on the

the Wall over his Grave. 7. Prior *Boswile* or *Boswell*, a Relation of the *Boswells* in *Kent*, whose Seat is at *Bradburn* in *Sevensoke*. 8. *Elizabeth Waters*, *John Waming* Alderman and Mayor of *Norwich*, and *John Waters* Alderman, both of them Husbands of *Elizabeth*. 9. Upon the Wall of the Chapel next the Chapter-house is a Monument for *William Beauchamp*, who built the said Chapel at his own Charge; and *Simon Folkard* Prior of *Linne*, who died 1501, and lies there buried. 10. In the South Isle lies *John Baconthorpe* Prior of this Church. 11. Under a fair Marble Stone in the Choir, Sir *William Boleyn* Kt. who died Octob. 10. 1505, Great Grandfather of *Queen Elizabeth*. 12. *Thomas* a Priest, who paved it. 13. *Thomas Helby*; and 14. *John Knapton*, a Petty-Canon.

St. Peter's of *Mancroft*, near the Market-Place, a very fair and stately Edifice, which, upon the Account of its Beauty and Neatness, the Smalness of its Pillars, its curious Pulpit, and melodious Organ (lately erected by the Care and Management of that worthy Gentleman the late Alderman *Virtue*) and its most admirable Ring of eight Bells, is by all Strangers deservedly ranked among the chiefest Parochial Churches of *England*. This Church hath no Tithes nor other parochial Dues appendant to it, but depends purely upon arbitrary Contributions, which are pretty generous, being 120 *l. per Annum*. The Monuments in this Church are for 1. Mrs. *Anne Flint*, Daughter of *William London*, who died in 1529. 2. Several of the Family of *Osborns*. 3. *Elizabeth* the Wife of *William Ellis* Gent. who died 1526. 4. *John Aders*, Auditor of the Bishops of *Lincoln*, who died in 1507. 5. *Thomas Ellis* thrice Mayor of *Norwich*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who had twenty Children, and lived fifty Years together, who died in 1518. 6. *Henry Wilson*, Alderman of *Norwich*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who died, he Dec. 12. 1507, the 1500. 7. *Richard Aylmer* Alderman of *Norwich*, and *Foan* his Wife, who died in 1516. 8. Judge *Windham* in a Bust.

St. Gregory's, which is particularly admirable for its lofty Spire, its beautiful

and magnificent Font, built of white Marble, neatly wrought. This Church has but a slender Maintenance for a Minister, being not endowed, but depending purely upon arbitrary Contributions, which at the highest are valued at 24 *l. per Annum*, as is the Church of *St. Giles* another of the chief Churches of this City.

St. Andrews hath a better Revenue, being endowed with 15 *l. per Annum*, and the Contributions amounting to 70 *l. a Year*, which are also pretty liberal to the Ministers of *St. Gregory's* of *Tombland*, being 50 *l. per Annum*, and *St. Stephen's*, being 46 *l. a Year*, which hath had an Augmentation from the Bounty of *Queen Anne* some Years ago; but these Churches have no Endowments, and all the rest are less, and some of them scandalously mean for so great a City. Indeed there was a pious Design set on Foot in 1677, to obtain an Act of Parliament for increasing the Maintenance of the Clergy of this City, by laying 18 *d.* in the Pound upon all the Lands and Houses in every Parish, according to the Rents then paid to Landlords, or put into the Parish-Rates, and it would have passed the City, and consequently the Parliament, if the Recorder had not obstructed it, by alledging, that Popery might come in, and then the Popish Priests would have the Benefit of this Settlement, which quashed this good Intent; but Mr. Recorder, who was so much afraid of Popery at a Distance, saw no Harm in it when it came nearer, for he gave plain Indications, that if he could have been made a Judge by King *James* the Second, he'd have been of his Religion.

The Monuments in these Churches of this City are, 1. In *St. George's* for *Thomas Sheff* and his Wife *Marion*, who died in 1393. 2. In *St. Michael* of *Gosney* for *John Prince* a Priest, *Margery Hore* or *Hure*, *Robert Thorp* Alderman of *Norwich*, who founded a Chantry in this Church for his own, his three Wives, *Elizabeth*, *Emme*, and *Agnes's* Souls, his Kindred, Friends, and all Christians Souls. He died in 1400. And 3. in *St. Lawrence* for *John Asker* or *Alger* Mayor, who died in 1519, and *Robert Asker* or *Alger*, who died in 1420.

Besides

Besides these Churches there are two others allowed for the Use of the *Dutch* and *French Flemmings*, which inhabit there in great Numbers, and have singular Privileges granted them, which are preserved with great Tenderness.

The other Buildings of this City worth Observation are these, *viz.*

1. The Palace of the Duke of *Norfolk*, a noble and magnificent Structure, when it was in its Glory, and reputed to have been the largest House in *England* out of *London*: It is adorned with curious Granaries, and a large and spacious Bowling-Alley, at first covered over from the Weather, but laid open in 1672 by *Henry* Earl of *Norwich*, and Earl Marshal, afterwards Duke of *Norfolk*, who began to erect it anew, but not living to see it finished, it remained some Time so, nor may we hope to see the Work perfected, because the present Duke has lately given Orders to have it pulled down, and rebuilt elsewhere, but what is done in it we hear not. With this we might join the Bishop's Palace, if both were in their Lustre, it being in old Time a very fair Structure, but as they are, they can't well be separated, for when Episcopacy suffered under the Government of the Rump, the Episcopal Seats shared in their Downfall, and this Palace being sold was much defaced by the Purchasers, who pulled of the Lead, and covered it with Tile, and stript it of whatever was valuable to make a Gain of it. The Earl of *Surrey* also had a Palace here built upon *St. Leonard's-Hill*, which is so well set out by *Drayton*, the most elegant Poet of his Time, that it may ease us of the Trouble of describing it.

2. The Castle situated upon an high Hill, almost in the Midst of the City, furrounded by a very deep Ditch, over which there is a strong Bridge built, the Arch of which is of an extraordinary Bigness. *Alexander Nevil* would perswade us, that this Castle was erected by *Gurguntus* King of *Great Britain*, and his Successor *Gutheline*, and afterwards repaired and beautified by *Julius Caesar*; but this Account is rejected as fabulous by our An-

tiquaries, who believe it built in the Beginning of the *Saxons* Time, and afterwards repaired, if not re-edify'd by *Hugh Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, when he joined with Prince *Henry* against his Father, as is above-shewed. This Castle is now made the common Goal for the County of *Norfolk*, and by it stands the Shire-House, (where the Summer-Assizes are constantly kept) which hath lately been repaired and made extreamly handsome.

3. The Town-Hall in the Market-Place.

4. The Guild-hall in *St. Andrew's* Parish, which was formerly the Monastery Church of the *Black-Fryars* or *Benedictine Monks*.

5. The House of Correction, called *Bridewell*, close by *St. Andrew's* Church, built of squared Flint Stone, so curiously joined together, that no Mortar can be seen.

6. The Market-Cross built of Freestone very lofty, and after the Manner of a Piazza, as beautiful and commodious as any almost in the Nation.

7. The King's School, anciently a Chapel, dedicated to *St. John* the Evangelist, and built and endowed by *John Salmon* Bishop of this Diocese, with the Rectory of *Westhall* for the Maintenance of four Priests, to pray for his and the Souls of his Father *Solomon* and his Mother *Amicia*, as also for the Souls of all his Predecessors and Successors Bishops of *Norwich*. It was made Subject to the Prior and Convent of the Cathedral Church, who had Power to Place or displace the said Priests, and pay them their appointed Salaries out of the said Rectory, which was settled upon them for that End. This Foundation was confirmed by the Bull of Pope *John XXII.* and by the Letters Patents of *Walter* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Robert Langley* Prior of *Norwich*, and his Convent, and at Length of King *Edward II.* At the Dissolution of the Monasteries this Chapel came also into the King's Hands, and was by the pious Care of King *Edward VI.* (who did many Things of the like Nature in several other Places) converted into a Grammar School by his Letters Patents, wherein he orders and

and appoints by his Royal Authority, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, that the Lands, Tenements, and Possessions of the Chapel of *St. John the Evangelist* lately dissolved shall for ever be and remain for the Maintenance of a School-master and Usher, competently learned, to instruct Boys in Grammar, to be nominated by the Mayor for the Time being and his Successors, with the Consent of the Aldermen or major Part of them, whom he enjoined to provide convenient Mansion-Houses for the said Master and Usher, and pay them annually ten Pounds a Year Sterling to the Master, and six to the Usher. In After-Times the Rents of the Endowment increasing, the Mayor and Aldermen enlarged the Salary of the Masters, inasmuch that in 1637 the School-master *Mr. Tho. Lovering* received 50 l. per Annum, as we suppose the present Master doth, if not more, and the Usher proportionably.

As to the other Buildings in this City they are in general very handsome and lofty, especially in and about the Market-Place, and tho' there are a great many thatched Houses in this City in the less noted Lanes and Streets, yet they are for the most Part so neatly wrought, that they are no great Deformity to the Spectator. However, that such a Blemish may be removed, there has some Time since been an Order made, that no Houses, either new-built or repaired, shall for the future be thatched, but all be tiled. Some Authors stile this City, An Orchard in a City, or a City in an Orchard, by Reason of the great Variety of Gardens and pleasant Intermixture of Houses and Trees, so that the Populousness of a City, and the Pleasures of the Country seem to be united in one.

Here are also several good Provisions for the Poor, as

1. *Domus Dei*, as it is called, or *St. Helen's Hospital*, which was first founded by *Walter de Suffield* Bishop of *Norwich*, Anno 1243, to consist of a Master and six Priests, with other Officers, and certain poor People, appointing it to be a Receptacle to harbour Strangers; but at the Dissolution of the Monasteries King Hen-

ry VIII. converted it into an Hospital for the Poor of the City, which Grant King *Edward VI.* confirmed and enlarged, by which Means it now consists of a Master, Chaplain, and eighty poor Men and Women, all cloathed in gray, with Officers proper for such a Foundation, into which none can be admitted under sixty Years of Age. 2. *Doughty's Hospital*, consisting of a Master, sixteen poor Men, and eight Women, all cloathed in Purple. 3. The Boys Hospital in *St. Edmund's Parissi*, founded by *Richard Anguish* Esq; Mayor of the City, and enlarged by other Benefactors, so that therein now thirty poor Boys are wholly maintained, taught to read and write, and at a proper Age put out Apprentices to Trades. 4. The Girls Hospital, founded by *Robert Baron* Esq; Mayor for the like Number of Girls, besides the Charity Schools lately erected, of which we shall give a full Account at the End of this History with those in other Places of the County.

The Corporation, which also hath been a County, whose Limits extend as far as *Eaton-Bridge* ever since King *Henry the Fourth's* Time) is at present governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Steward, two Sheriffs, twenty-four Aldermen, and sixty of the Common Council, with a Town-Clerk, Sword-Bearer, and many other Officers, suitable to the State of the City. The Mayor is yearly elected on *May-Day* by the Freemen of the City, who return two out of the twenty-four to the Court of Aldermen, who fix upon one of them, who is sworn upon the *Tuesday* before the Eve of *St. John Baptist* with great Pomp and Solemnity. The Sheriffs also annually elected, one by the Court of Aldermen and another by the Freemen on the last *Tuesday* in *August*, and sworn on *Michaelmas-Day*; and the Aldermen are chosen by the Freemen of the Ward only. Every Mayor, during his Year is a Justice of the Peace and of the *Quorum* (as are also the Recorder and Steward) within the City and Liberties thereof, and after his Mayoralty is a Justice of the Peace during Life. The Common-Council, which consist of Sixty of the choicest and most substantial Commoners,

are annually chosen in *Mid-Lent*. They are to be of the Assembly to join with the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, to consult, enact, pass, and determine any Thing that concerns the State of the City.

The chief Manufacture for which this City has long been and is still famous is the Stuff or Cloath called Worsted, which was first brought hither by the *Elemings* in the Reign of King *Edward III.* and hath since been brought to great Perfection by the *Dutch*, who flying from the Cruelty and bloody Inquisition of the Duke of *Alva* were settled here by Queen *Elizabeth*, and taught the Inhabitants to make and weave great Variety of Worsted-Stuffs, as Says, Bays, Serges, Shaloons, &c. to the great Enrichment of the City, which drive a mighty Trade in them both at Home and Abroad. This Manufacture was settled by Degrees; 'tis probable their chief Trade at first was in Worsted Yarn; for we find, that they obtained of King *Richard II.* that the Worsted made in their City might be transported, afterwards their Stuffs came into Repute in King *Henry the Sixth's* Reign, and no less than fourteen Statutes, which are now in Force, were made for the due Ordering of this Manufacture. Gain always sharpens Wit and Invention, which has never appeared more than in the Improvement of this Stuff Trade, for from weaving the more ordinary Stuffs, as Says, Shaloons, &c. they are now come to weave Druggets, Crapes, and many other curious Stuffs, fit for the Wearing of the highest Degrees of Men, could we be but contented with our own Country Product and Arts; but as Things are, 'tis a wonderful Trade is carried on with these Stuffs, this one City vending above the Value of one hundred Thousand Pounds a Year to all Parts in them. All Hands are here daily at Work for Gain; little Children can earn their Bread: And that there may be just and honest Dealings on all Hands, there are annually chosen eight Wardens of the Worsted Weavers, four out of the City, and as many out of the circumjacent County, who are by Oath obliged to take Care, that no Frauds be made Use of either in Spinning, Weaving,

or dying the said Stuffs. Here is also a Company of Manufacturers of Woollen, called, *The Russia Company*, who hath a Seat in the Town-Hall with this Inscription.

FIDELITAS ARTES ALIT.

The Seat of the other Company under the Warden hath this Inscription.

WORSTED REFORMED.

The Stocking Manufacture in this Town some Years ago was computed at sixty thousand Pounds annually.

Here are three Markets kept every Week, on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, which last is exceeding large, and much superior to the two former, (some affirm them to be the largest in *England*) affording great Plenty of Corn, live Cattel, as Hogs, Sheep, &c. a prodigious Quantity of all Sorts of Provision, together with an Abundance of Leather, Yarn, Worsted, and every Thing else that a Market can afford; and the Fairs *Aug. 24.* and *Dec. 6.* The Arms of this City are Gules a Castle, triple tower'd Argent, masoned Sable, adorned with Streamers Or, defended in Base by a Lion of *England*. It sends its Representatives to Parliament, who, as *Norwich* is a County of it self, are elected by the Freeholders as well as Freemen of the same. In this Parliament they are *Waller Bacon* of *Earlham* Esq; and *Robert Brittiffe* of *Bacons-Thorp* Esq;.

In the Year 1545, upon *June 25.* one *Corbet Rugg*, a cruel Justice, and as wicked a Mayor of this City, imprisoned a faithful Woman, and sought to put her to a most shameful and cruel Death for no other Matter than this, that he had been the Wife of a Priest, who had been a Preacher among them. But in Conclusion, God provided a learned Lawyer and a righteous Judge for her Deliverance, to both their Confusions. *Bales Acts of Eng. Vol.*

In this City sat the High Commission Court in the Rump's Usurpation to try Mr. *Cooper* and others for an Insurrection, in which they were engaged in the Behalf of King *Charles II.* whom they desired to restore

restore to his Right. Several Hundreds of this County to that End appeared in Arms under the Command of Sir *John Tracy*, Mr. *Gibbons*, and Major *Saul*; but Col. *Rich* lying at *Lynne* with his Horse having Intelligence of it came suddenly upon them, and dispersed them. Several were taken, and among them Sir *John Tracy* and Mr. *Gibbons*, but nothing could be proved against them, and so they were acquitted. Major *Saul* fled, but one Mr. *Cooper* a Minister and some others were tried by Commission before the Judges *Fermin*, *Puleston*, and *Warburton*, who condemned Mr. *Cooper* and some others to be hanged, as they were accordingly.

As eminent and ancient a City as we see this both hath been and still is, we do not find that it was made a Title of Civil Honour till the Reign of King *Charles I.* 1626, but it was perhaps because in ancient Times the Kings of this Realm had not that Way of dignifying Persons of Merit; for in History we read of

Walter de Norwich, the Son of *Geffrey de Norwich*, who in 5 *Edw. II.* was made one of the Barons of the King's Exchequer, and had Summons to Parliament in the 8th Year of the same Reign. He was a Person much in Favour with his Prince, and besides the Grant he obtained of him for a Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands in this and other Countries, he was made Treasurer of the Exchequer, and held that Office some Years, in which while he continued he obtained a License for a Fair at his Manor of *Linge* in this County upon the Eve and Day of St. *Margaret*, July 29. and two Days following, as also a Grant of the Manors of *Dalham*, with the Advowson of the Church and *Bradefield* in *Suffolk*, to hold in Fee-Farm at the Rent of 40 *l. per Annum*. He died 2 *Edw. III.* and left for his Heir and Successor

Sir *John de Norwich* Kt. who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron 16 *Ed. III.* He was Admiral of the King's whole Fleet to the Northwards, and was several Times in the Wars against *Scotland* and *France*, in which he did so many signal Services, that the King gave him two Allowances out of his Exchequer, the one

of sixty Pounds and fourteen Shillings, and the other of fifty Marks *per Annum*, as also a License for a Market on *Fridays* weekly, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve and Day of the Apostles St. *Simon* and St. *Jude* at his Manor of *Great Massingham* in this County, and to make Cattles of his Houses at *Mettingham* in *Suffolk*, and *Blackworth* and *Linge* in this County, and found a Chantry in the Church of *Raveningham* for one Master and eight Priests, to celebrate Divine Service for the Health of his own Soul, and his Wife *Margaret's*. He died 36 *Ed. III.* and

John de Norwich his Grandson, Son of *Walter* his Son, who died in his Life-time, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, but dying soon after he came of Age without Issue, his Estate descended to *William de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, who married his Aunt. After his Death we find no Mention of this City given as a Title of Honour, till

Edward Lord Denny of *Waltham* was created Earl of *Norwich*, 2 *Car. I.* Aug. 24. 1626. He was descended of *Edward Denny*, who 20. *Hen. VII.* being a Clerk of the Exchequer was constituted the King's Remembrancer. His Son *Anthony* was made one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber 34 *Hen. VIII.* and being in great Esteem with that King was constituted one of his Executors, and appointed to be of Council to Prince *Edward* his only Son and Successor. To him succeeded his Son *Henry*, who by *Honora* Daughter of *William Lord Gray* of *Wilton* had one Son *Edward*, and four Daughters, of whom *Anne* the eldest married *George Goring* of *Hurst-Pierpoint* in *Suffex* Esq; This *Edward* was knighted 31 *Eliz.* 1589, summoned to Parliament as Lord *Denny*, among the Peers of the Realm, 3 *Jac.* 1605, and afterwards in 1626 advanced to the Degree and Dignity of Earl, by the Title and Title of Earl of *Norwich*. He married *Mary* Daughter to *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, but dying without Issue was buried at *Waltham* aforesaid. His Honour was conferred on

George Lord Goring of *Hurst-Pierpoint* in the County of *Suffex*, Son of *George Goring* of *Ovingdene* in the same County Esq; by

Anne Daughter of *Sir Henry Denny*; and Sister to *Edward Lord Denny* Earl of *Norwich* abovementioned. He was one of the Gentlemen-Pensioners to *Queen Elizabeth*, and being continued in the same Place by King *James* behaved himself with so much Fidelity, that that King knighted him at *Greenwich*, May 7. 1608, and still meriting the Favour of his Prince he was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of *Lord Goring of Hurst-Pierpoint*, 4 Car. I. 1628, who further granted him the Offices of Secretary, Clerk of the Signet, and Council within the Principality of *Wales*, and Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. He proved a grateful Servant as well as dutiful Subject to his Majesty in all his Troubles, and had a great Share in managing the Wars against the Parliament, for which Services he was created by King *Charles I.* Reg. 20. in the Beginning of the Wars, upon the Death of *Edward Lord Denny*, Earl of *Norwich*. He married *Mary* the Daughter of *Edward Lord Bergavenny*, by whom he had two Sons, *George* and *Charles*, and four Daughters. *George* his eldest Son was a brave Man, and served his Majesty King *Charles I.* as General of Horse during all his Troubles to his Death; after which he fled into the *Netherlands*, and having served the King of *Spain* some Years died a Papist, his Father yet surviving, but dying in 1662 left his Honour and Estate to

Charles Lord Goring of Hurst-Pierpoint and Earl of *Norwich*. He married the Daughter of one *Mr. Leman*, and Widow of *Sir Richard Baker* Kt. but died without Issue March 3. 1670, and so the Honour became Dormant for two Years at the End of which

Henry Howard Lord Howard of Castle-Rising was created Earl of *Norwich*, and Earl Marshal by King *Charles II.* Reg. 24. This Nobleman succeeding to his elder Brother *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, *Survey*, and *Norfolk*, who some Time before by the special Grace and Favour of King *Charles II.* and at the humble Petition of *James* Earl of *Suffolk*, *Thomas* Earl of *Berkshire*, *William* Viscount *Stafford*, *Charles* Lord *Howard of Charlton*, *Edward* Lord

Howard of Escrick, and *Charles Howard* of *Naworth*, was restored to the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, with all the Privileges, Precedencies and Pre-Eminences thereunto belonging brought this Title with him into the Inheritance of the Dukedom; (this Duke was a munificent Benefactor to the University of *Oxford*, by bestowing thereon *Marmora Arundeliana*; or the Marbles, which had long stood in the Gardens of *Arundel-House* in the *Strand*;) and so it goes now along with it; for

Henry his Son and Successor was Baron *Howard*, *Monbray*, *Castle-Rising*, &c. Earl of *Arundel*, *Survey*, *Norfolk*, *Norwich*, &c. Duke of *Norfolk* and Hereditary Earl Marshal of *England*, and as such takes Place of all Peers under the Lord Privy-Seal. He married *Mary* the sole Daughter and Heir of *Henry Mordant* Earl of *Peterborough*, from whom he was divorced 12 Gul. 3. and left no Issue. He died in 1701, and left

Thomas Lord *Howard* his Nephew, his Successor and Heir of all his Honours and Titles, then about nineteen Years of Age. He married in 1709 to *Mary* sole Daughter and Heir to *Sir Nicholas Sherburn* of *Stonehurst* in *Lancashire*, Bar. by whom he hath no Issue.

Norwich further hath been fruitful of many eminent Men, whose Names and Virtues History hath preserved to us for their Honour and our Imitation, viz.

William Bateman a Native of this City. He was bred in *Cambridge*, and having been made Archdeacon was afterwards by King *Edward III.* created Bishop of *Norwich*. Of him as a Bishop we shall speak afterward, and now only mention some of his secular Actions of Note. He was a Man of an high Spirit, and very careful of all the Perquisites and Privileges of his See (Souls we hope more especially) as this Instance may shew. *Robert* Lord *Morley*, a great Man, and much in Favour with his Prince killed one of the Bishop's Deer, and abused his Servants for opposing it, which the Bishop bore with such Resentment, that notwithstanding the King by his threatening Letters forbade all Proceedings against the Lord for

for it, he forced him to carry a Wax-Taper barefoot and bareheaded thro' the Streets of *Norwich*, in the Sight of great Crowds of People, to the Cathedral Church, and there, in the Presence of a great Congregation, beg Pardon for his Fault. He was a great Lover of Learning, and a Promoter of the Study of it, as appears from hence. 1. That in his Travels beyond Sea he perceiving that our Common Law was there in no Request, and thinking it necessary that the *English* should have skill in the Canon and Civil Laws, (for the managing of foreign Negotiations at least) erected a College in *Cambridge*, called *Trinity-Hall*, for the Study of it. 2. He also was the Person who induced *Dr. Gonville*, then Professor of Divinity in the same University, to build another College, which from him was called *Gonville-Hall*, and *Dr. Caius* changed into a College, as is hereafter shewn. His former Disobedience to the King's Letter did not put him out of Favour; for King *Edward III.* resolving to vindicate his Title to the Crown of *France*, sent this Bishop to the Pope to acquaint him with his Right: In which Embassy he died at *Avignon*, 1354.

Sir Thomas Brown, born at *London* at *St. Michaels-Cheap*; but chiefly admirable for his Practice of Physick in this City of *Norwich*, where he settled himself in 1637. was much resorted to by Patients for his extraordinary Skill, and practised with good Success many Years. With Respect to his great Worth he was made a *Socius Honorarius* of the College of Physicians in *London*, and in 1671 had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by his Majesty King *Charles II.* who was then at *Norwich*. He died in *Octob.* 19. 1682. and lies buried in the Chancel of *St. Peters Mancroft*; but will ever live in the Esteem and Admiration of the Learned for the several Writings he hath published, as

Religio Medici, i. e. *The Physicians Religion*: A Book so much valued, that it has been translated into *French*, *Italian*, *Dutch*, *German*, &c. and perused by many curious and learned Men of those Nations, as well as *England*, with great Delight.

Alexander Rosse, a *Scotchman*, answered it in a Book intitled, *Medicus Medicatus*; but *Sir Kenelm Digby* thought it worth his Time to make some *English* Annotations upon it. It was printed at *London* in 1642.

Pseudodoxia Epidemica; or, *An Enquiry into such common and vulgar Errors, as ordinarily pass for received Truths*. First printed at *London* in 1646. and last in 1673. much enlarged by the Author, with many Explanations, Additions, and Alterations. This Book was also answered by *Alexander Rosse*, in his *Arcana Microcosmi*, and *John Robinson's Eudoxa*.

Urn-Burial; or, *A Discourse of Sepulchrial Urns lately found in Norfolk*. Printed at *London* in 1658. To which is added, *The Garden of Cyrus*; or, *The Quincunical Lozenge, and Network Plantations of the Ancients, Artificially, Naturally, and Mystically considered, with Observations*.

Certain Miscellany Tracts, No. 13. Printed at *London* in 1686. With an Epistle prefixed by the Publisher *Dr. Tho. Tennison*, afterward Archbishop of *Canterbury*. All these Works, and some few more, were printed together in *Folio* in 1686.

Richard Folsam, a Monk of this City, a Person much beloved by *Thomas Aundel*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for his singular Piety and extraordinary Learning. It is probable he had been a great Traveller; for all that we find of his Writings is only two Books of Epistles, many of which are written to his Correspondents at *Rome*. He flourished in 1410.

John Stow, a *Benedictine* Monk of the Monastery of *St. Saviour* in this City, and Doctor of Divinity of *Oxford*. It appears by his Works that he was at the Council of *Basil*. Those Works are, *The Acts of the Council at Basil*; *Various Collections*, and *Solemn Disputations*, &c. He flourished in 1440.

John Mear, a Monk of this City, and Doctor of Divinity of *Oxford*, a Person of a subtle Wit for explaining Difficulties. He is said to have been Divinity-Reader in several Monasteries, and to have been a frequent Preacher. His Works were preserved in the Library of *Norwich*, till the Suppression of the Monasteries; but

now we have only these Titles of them, *On the Master of the Sentences and Sermons*. When he died it doth not appear.

Thomas Brinton, or *Brampton*, another Monk of this City, who had attained to such an Eminency for Learning in the Schools of *England*, that his Fame was spread abroad beyond Sea, and he was sent for by the Pope to *Rome*, where he often preached before him in *Latin*, and being first made his Penitentiary was afterward raised to the See of *Rocheſter*. His Sermons preached before the Pope are published with some others.

Edward Brown, Son of *Sir Thomas*, born in this City, at first a great Traveller, and after his Return became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians, (where he was Censor in 1683.) and Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty King *Charles II.* He hath written and published. 1. *A brief Account of his Travels in Hungaria, &c. with some Observations on the Gold, Silver, &c. Mines, Baths, and Mineral Waters in those Parts.* 2. *An Account of his Travels thro' a great Part of Germany, in four Journeys.* Printed at London in 1679. 3. *He has several Discourses also in the Philosophical Transactions and Collections.* And, 4. *He has translated the Lives of Themistocles and Sertorius out of Plutarch's Greek into English, printed at London in 1683 and 1684.*

John Goslin, born in this City. He was first Fellow, and then Master of *Caius-College* in *Cambridge*, Proctor of that University, and twice Vice-Chancellor thereof, a general Scholar, eloquent Latinist, and a rare Physician, in which Faculty he was *Regius* Professor. He was a great Benefactor to *Katharine-Hall*, bestowing on it the *Bull-Inn* of considerable Value, which being now added to the College makes it very spacious, which before was close, and almost suffocating. He died the Vice-Chancellorship in 1625.

John Caius, Son of *Robert Caius*, had his Original also in this City. He was bred in *Gonville-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and having travelled into *Italy*, where he studied much, wrote several learned Treatises. Being returned home he became Physi-

cian to Queen *Mary I.* in which Station growing wealthy he bent his Mind to the Improvement of his Place of Education, *Gonville-Hall*, where having erected new Buildings, bestowed good Lands, provided thrifty Statutes, and procured a proper Coat of Arms, he imposed a new Name on the Foundation, ordering it to be called *Gonville and Caius's College*; which last Name has so far got the Pre-eminence, that the College commonly has no other Name. He wrote an excellent Book of the Antiquities of *Cambridge*; which when he presented to King *James I.* as he passed thro' his College, the King said, *Give me rather Caius de Canibus*: A Work of his, as much admired, but hard to be got. He gave *Rungton* and *Burnshamthorp* in this County to his College, besides other Manors in other Counties. He was Master of his College some time; but in his old Age having resigned the Mastership to *Dr. Legg*, he lived a Fellow-Commoner in his College, where, having built him a Seat in the Chapel, he constantly attended the Prayers. He lies buried in the Chapel under a plain Tomb, with no other Epitaph but this, *FUI CAIUS*. His Successor in his Mastership was

Thomas Legg, Doctor of Laws, who was also a Native of this City. He was bred in *Trinity-College*, where he was Fellow, as also at *Jesus*, till he was chosen by *Dr. Caius* then living, the 19th Master of *Gonville-Hall*, but 2d Master of *Caius-College*. He was Dean of the *Arches*, one of the Masters of *Chancery*, twice Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, and 34 Years Master of this College. *Justus Lipsius* gives him a Character, that he was a very excellent Antiquary, and an Oracle of Learning; able to resolve all Doubts in that Kind. He was a great Benefactor to this College, bequeathing 600*l.* for the Building the East-part thereof, besides several lesser Liberalities. *Thomas Bacon*, the 15th Master of *Gonville-Hall*, had done great Wrongs to it, and left it in Debt; but this Doctor, and his two Successors, *Drs. Braintwaite* and *Goslin*, going in *Caius's* Steps (all Natives of *Norwich*) repaired all Losses, acting not so much like Masters as Stewards for the House. He was

was a serious Man, and to gratify himself he wrote two Tragedies, viz. *The Destruction of Jerusalem*, and *the Life of King Richard III.* which last was acted before Queen Elizabeth with Applause in *St. John's College-Hall*. This Doctor died July 12. 1607. Aetat. 72. leaving the College his Heir, in which he was buried.

Robert Watson was born in this City also. He was excellently well skilled in the Laws, and was Steward of the Courts of Archbishop Crammer, as *Bals* tells us, *Descript. Brit. Cent. 9. No. 81.* Being imprisoned for his Religion in Queen Mary's Time, he often disputed, during his Restraint, with several Papists concerning Transubstantiation; and having at length gained his Enlargement, he wrote a Treatise in elegant Latin, (dedicating it to such as with him had suffered Banishment, or Imprisonment, for Religion) wherein he relates the Accidents of his Life.

Sir Peter Read, tho' not certainly known to be a Native, or Inhabitant of this City, yet may deserve a Place here; because he lies buried in *St. Peter's Church* in this City, having this Inscription on his Monument.

Here under lieth the Corps of Peter Read Esq; who hath worthily served not only his Prince and Country, but also the Emperor Charles the Fifth, both at his Conquest of Barbary, and his Siege of Tunis, as also in other Places, who had given him by the said Emperor the Order of Barbary, who died the 29th of December, in the Year of our Lord God, 1566.

If it be demanded why this Title of Knight was not set on his Tomb, but Esq; only? It is answered, He was knighted by the Emperor, and Queen Elizabeth would suffer no foreign Honours to be worn by her Subjects in her Dominions, saying, *Her Sheep should be known by her own Mark only.* Camb. Eliz.

Thomas Spenser, Son of Leonard Spenser of this City, being from his Youth addicted to Learning and Piety, became a Carthusian at Henton in Somersetshire, from whence he went to Oxford to go thro' a

Course of Divinity. Being returned he wrote, (1.) *A Comment on the Galatians.* (2.) *A Dialogue between Tho. Bilney and Hugh Latimer, two Protestants, with William Repps, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, a Roman Catholick, in 1536.* He died in 1529, and was buried in his Monastery, leaving behind him a rare Example of Piety.

19. The Hundred of Henstead.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of Loddon; on the North with the River *Tare*, which divides it from the Hundred of Bloesfield; on the West with the Hundred of Humbleyard; and on the South with the Hundred of Depwade. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Crown, till it was bestowed on John de Clavering by King Edward I. upon this Consideration. This John, long before his Death, made a Feoffment to one Stephen de Trafford, whereby he vested the Manors of Warkworth, Rowbiry, and Corbrigg in Northumberland, and Ecce in Buckinghamshire, in the said Stephen, to the Intent that he should re-convey them to the said John for Life, with the Remainder to that King, and his Heirs; whereupon the King granted unto him, and his Heirs, divers Lands and Hereditaments, and among them this Hundred, and some others in this County, as I have shewed above. This Hundred bordering so near upon Norwich has no Market-Town in it, the Villages, which afford us any thing worth Observation, are these:

Castre, or Castor, which being the *Venta Icenorum* in the Romans time, out of which the City of Norwich derived its Original, as we have shewed in our Description of that City above, we have little more to add in this Place. When the Conquerour's Survey was made, Ralph Waher, or Guader, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, possessed the Manor of this Town, and divers others in this County. Afterward the Redeams, and Sir Oliver Ingham Kt. were Lords of it. Sir Oliver sold it to Thomas Fastolf, 9 Edw. II. but the Pastons were Lords of it, 6 Edw. IV. Here are to be seen the Remains of a stately Quadrangular Fa
brick

brick built of Free-Stone, and moated round after the Model of Building Castles anciently. 'Tis supposed to have been the Seat of Sir *John Fastolf*, Knight of the Garter, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry V.* or the College founded by *John Paston* Esq; here for five Priests. A Branch of the Family of *Fastolf* is yet remaining at *Pettour* in *Suffolk*; but this Manor has been some time ago sold to one ——— *Crow* of *London*, from whom it has of late to one *Mr. Crow* of *Yarmouth*. But that, which seems to perpetuate the Name and Antiquity of this Place, are the several Urns which have lately been found in this Place. It is true, that many other Places may boast of the same Marks of Antiquity as *South-Creek* and *Buxton*, where in the Grounds of *Robert Fegon* Esq; were found no less than 10, and chiefly *Old Walsingham*, where, about the same Time, were dug up between 40 and 50, deposited in a dry and sandy Soil, not a Yard deep in the Ground, and not far from one another, as also at *Brampton*, not far from *Buxton*; but this Place being undoubtedly a *Roman* Garrison, which none of the other were, and this Way of Urn-Burial being peculiar to the *Romans*, we have chosen to speak of them together in this Place. And,

1. Of the Use of Urns. The Burning of the Dead being chiefly in use among the *Romans* ever since *Cornelius Sylla*, an eminent Man of the *Cornelian* Family, was burnt, tho' by the Law of the 12 Tables, it was left indifferent, whether the Deceased would be, or his Relations have him, burnt, or buried, and at all following Times some chose to be buried (which was the most ancient Way of Interment, as *Abraham's* Burying of *Sarah* shews, *Gen. xxiii. 19.*) it was thought pious among them to gather up the Ashes, and such Parcels of Bones, as were unconsumed by the Fire, and put them into Vessels of well-burnt Earth, to preserve them from being troden into the Dirt by Men, or Beasts, or being dispersed by the Winds. These Earthen Vessels were called Urns, and their usual Way was to bury them under Ground about three

Quarters of a Yard, or more, not much less than the usual Depths of our Graves, sometimes covered with Flints, at other times with Tyles, and those at *Castor* about *Yarmouth* with *Roman* Bricks, and some had proper Earthen Covers adapted and fitted to them; but whatever of these Kinds was the solid Tegument, we find that commonly the immediate Tegument was a purple Piece of Silk, and such, as had no Covers, had the Earth so closely pressed upon them, that the Bones and Ashes were half mortered to the Sides of the Urn, and sometimes the long Roots of Quick or Dog-Grass were wreathed about the Bones.

2. As to the Form, Shape, and Aspect of these Urns, there was no small Variety in their Magnitude, Figure, and Colour. Some were more large and capacious, able to contain above two Gallons. Some of a middle, others of a small Size, the great ones probably belonged to greater Persons, and might be Family Urns, fit to receive the Ashes successively of many Relations, or Generations, and therefore of these some had Coverings of the same Matter fitted to them, or a thin Slate laid upon them; but of these very few have been found, but others in good Numbers: Of which some had large wide Mouths and Bellies proportionable with short Necks and Bottoms, three Inches Diameter, and near an Inch thick; some small with Necks like Jugs, and about that Bigness, with Mouths like a compressed Circle; some had small, but none pointed Bottoms. In the Shape and Colour there was no small Variety, also some were whitish, some blackish and inclining to blue, others yellowish, or dark red, arguing the Variety of the Materials, some smoothish and dully sounding, which may beget some Doubt, whether they were burnt, or only baked in an Oven, or in the Sun. But the Spirit of some great Persons was above such Figuline Ware, affecting Copper, Silver, Gold, and Porphyry Urns, and some even of the Earthen Urns were so glazed, as to be thought silvered over from the Sparklings in some of the Pots with small Tinsel Parcels; many had Handles, Ears, and

and long Necks, but most of them imitated a circular Figure in a spherical and round Composure, whether from any Myſtery, or for the beſt Duration or Capacity we can't reſolve but by Conjecture. The common Form was with ſwelling Bel-lies and ſmall Necks.

3. Many other Things are obſervable of Urns, viz. ſome had Inſcriptions, but the greateſt Part had none; and in thoſe that had, tho' ſome were of a fair Roman Stroke, yet others were rudely and illegibly drawn. The Word NUON was upon very many of them, and in one of them, upon the Bottom in the Inſide, was legibly ſet down in embossed Letters CRACVNA, F. which may imply *Cracuna Figuli*, to denote the Artificer that made it. In moſt of the Urns hitherto diſcovered, there were found Subſtances reſembling Combs, Plates like Boxes, faſtened with Iron-Pins, and handſomly wrought like the Necks, or Bridges of muſical Inſtruments, long Braſs-Plates over-wrought like the Handles of neat Implements, brazen Nippers to pull away Hair, and in one a Kind of Opale, yet maintaining a blueiſh Colour, ſome Pieces of Glaſs, and finer Veſſels, which might contain ſuch Liquors as they often buried in, and by the Urns divers Pieces of Braſs of ſeveral Figures, and in one Urn was found a Nail two Inches long, and in another a Silver *Denarius*, with the Head of *Diva Fauſtina*, on the Obverſe Side, and the Emperor and Empreſs on the Reverſe. For what Reaſon theſe Things were put into the Urns, or whether they came in by Chance, is hard to Conjecture; ſome think it might be to declare the Trade and Occupation of the Perſon whoſe Aſhes were included, as *Gruter* tells us, that upon the Monuments of Smiths were ſet the Figures of Pincers, and Hammers, and the Figure of a Cobler's Awl upon the Tomb of one of that Trade; others, that they were ſuch Things as they excelled, delighted in, or were moſt dear to them, which were burnt and buried with them, either as Farewells to their Earthly Pleaſures, or thro' a vain Apprehenſion, that they might uſe them in the other World.

About the Urns of the nobler Sort they placed large Stones in a Circle ſomewhat like the Monument of *Rollrich* in *Oxfordſhire*; but that which rendered all the leſs to be regarded, they had no Inſcriptions ſhewing to whom they belonged.

Shotesham, a ſmall Village, the Manor of which, in the Reign of *Edw. I.* appears to have been the Eſtate of *John de Vaux*, who leaving only Female Heirs, *Maud* and *Petronill*, his Eſtate was divided between them, and this Manor was Part of *Petronill's* Moiety, with whom it paſſed to *William de Nereford* by her Marriage with him, 26 *Edw. I.* but it continued not long in that Family; for we find it mentioned in the Charter which *John de Norwich* obtained of King *Edw. III.* Reg. 31. to make all his Demefne Lands Free-Warren. This Place is famous only for the Birth of *Henry Howard*, youngeſt Son of *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Surrey*, and Brother to *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, who was beheaded, June 2. 1572. and ſo loſt that Title. He was bred a ſerious Student for many Years in *Kings-College*, *Cambridge*, and afterwards in *Trinity-Hall*, where waiving the Advantages of an honourable Birth, he proceeded by the ordinary Steps to the Degree of Maſter of Arts. He, by his Diligence, became a great and general Scholar, as he proved himſelf to be by his large and learned Work, intituled, *A Diſpenſative againſt the Poiſon of ſuppoſed Prophecies*, which he dedicated to *Sir Francis Walsingham*, then Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, with what Deſign is not known; but with whatever it was, he lived privately all that Queen's Reign: But when King *James* came to the Throne, he being noted for his Learning, was fetched out of his Retirement, and highly preferred by that Prince; for 1 *Jac.* he was conſtituted one of his Privy-Council, Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle*, and in the End of the ſame Year advanced to the Honour of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Howard of Marnhill*, and Earl of *Northampton*, and not long after appointed one of the Commiſſioners for exerciſing the Office of Earl Marshal.

Marshal of *England*, and installed one of the Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and a Year or two after made Lord Privy-Seal: All which Preferments being heaped upon him, not so much for his Noble Pedigree, as for his Learning sucked from the Breasts of his Mother the University of *Cambridge*, that Relation obliged that Learned Body to chuse him their Chancellor.

He was left a younger Brother's Estate by his Father, which was but small, and before his Preferments, by his eldest Brother *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk's* Death, was at one Time reduced to so low a Fortune, that when he wanted a Dinner in *London*, and had no Money to buy one, he was forced to dine with Duke *Humphrey* in *St. Pauls*; but Fortune changing in King *James's* Reign, he attained to great Wealth, Honour, and Command. He never married, and so having no Children to provide for, or greaten, he perpetuated his Memory by noble and pious Works, which is much the best Way of using Riches: For besides a noble House at *Charing-Cross*, which he built for himself out of the Ruins of a certain Religious House that stood there, called *Rouncival*, he founded and endowed an Hospital for 12 poor Women, and a Governour, at *Castle-Rising* in this County, as is above related; and another for 12 poor Men, and a Governour, at *Clun* in *Shropshire*; and another at *Greenwich* in *Kent* for a Governour and 20 poor Men, eight of which are to be chosen out of this Village of *Shotesham*, where he was born.

He died at his House near *Charing-Cross*, June 15. 1614. and was buried in the Church of *Dover-Castle*, under a goodly Monument of white Marble, with an Epitaph briefly comprehending what is above mentioned memorable of him in elegant *Latin*, either contrived or composed by *John Griffith* his Secretary. N. B. There being two Parishes in this Hundred going by the Name of *Shotesham*, viz. *Shotesham St. Marys*, and *Shotesham St. Botolphs*. Our Historians make no Distinction of them, and so we can't justly fix his Birth in either of them, but both may be proud of him.

Saxlingham, was chiefly the Estate of *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, who being a great Favourite of King *Rich. II.* and under that Umbrage doing many things, which raised great Discontents among the Nobles, and particularly the Duke of *Gloucester* the King's Uncle, the Lords put themselves in Arms, and charging that Earl with High Treason, demanded Justice against him: Whereupon he seeing himself in Danger fled into *France*, and died at *Paris*, Sept. 5. 1379. 12 *Rich. II.* being then possessed in the Right of *Katharine* his Wife of the Manor of *Netherhole*, the Advowson of the Church, two Messuages, 400 Acres of Arable Land, 10 of Meadow, 20 of Pasture, and 42 s. Rents in this Parish; but the Manor of the Town was, at the same Time, in the Family of the *Montacutes* Earls of *Salisbury*, of whom *William de Montacute*, 11 *Edw. II.* procured a Charter for Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here and in other Places, leaving them so to his Son and Heir *William*, 19 *Edw. II.* There are also in this Hundred two Parishes of this Name, viz. *Saxlingham-Thorp*, and *Saxlingham-Nethergate*, which not being distinctly marked in our Histories, we can't appropriate our Account to either of them particularly, as we would.

Rockland, which Name there being divers Villages of this County that bear, this is called commonly *Rockland* by *Surlingham*. The Manor of this Place was, 10 *Edw. III.* the Estate of *Constantine* Lord *Mortimer* of *Attilborough*, who, in the 12 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter for Free-Warren in this and several other of his Lordships in this County, some of which continued so long in that Family, that *Constantine de Mortimer* Esq; had, 7 *Hen. IV.* a Confirmation of the Charter of Free-Warren, so granted to his Ancestor *William de Montacute*, 12 *Edw. III.*

Framingham, the Estate of *Thomas de Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, who being banished for speaking disgracefully of the King, viz. *Rich. II.* in saying, "That the King, notwithstanding his Oaths and fair Words, meant to oppress the Dukes of *Lancaster*, *Aumale*, &c." went to *Jerusalem*, and in his Return died of the Pest.

Pestilence at Venice, being then found seized of vast Possessions, among which this Manor of Framingham, and divers others, are reckoned.

Here it was also that *Theobald* Archbishop of Canterbury was reconciled to King Stephen, by the Intercession of *Robert de Sigillo* Bishop of London, *Hilary* Bishop of Chichester, and *Will. Turbus* Bishop of Norwich. The Quarrel between them was this: Pope *Eugenius* happening to hold a Council at Rheims in France, *Theobald* went to the King to obtain his Leave to go to it; but being denied, he stole away, and in an unsound Boat got with great Danger into France, the King being sore displeased with him forbade his Return, nor would be prevailed with a long while, by all the Intercession that could be made, to recall his Sentence of Banishment: Whereupon the Archbishop interdicted all the King's Dominions, and would not revoke the Sentence till the aforesaid Bishops, and divers Noblemen, came to him here, (where after he had by Stealth got into England, and put himself under the Protection of *Hugh Bigod* Earl of Norfolk, he abode) and by their Mediation wrought an Atonement between the King and him, and so he returned to Canterbury, and was welcomed with great Joy. In the Parish Church here is a goodly rich Monument for *Henry Howard* Earl of Surrey and Knight of the Garter, Son of *Thomas* Duke of Norfolk, and *Frances* his Wife, the Daughter of *John de Vere* Earl of Oxford, (he was the First of our Nobility that adorned his Birth with Learning) and many others of that noble Family.

Porland, or *Poringland*, a Village, which was the Estate of *John de Norwiche*, 31 *Edw.* III. when he obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demesne Lands here, and several other Places in this County. These are all the Places in which we meet with any Thing remarkable in this Hundred; and therefore we proceed to,

20. The Hundred of Loddon, or Lodnyng.

This Hundred is surrounded on the East with the Hundred of Clavering; on

the North with the River *Yare*, which divides it from the Hundred of Blofield; on the West with the Hundreds of *Henstead* and *Depwade*; and on the South with Part of the Hundred of *Evesham* and the River *Waveney*, which parts it from *Sussex*. This Hundred also was Part of that Estate which King *Edw.* I. settled upon *John de Clavering* for Life, in Consideration of a Feoffment, which the said *John* had made to *Stephen de Trafford*, whereby the Castle and Manor of *Werkworth*, as also the Manors of *Newburn* and *Corbridge* in *Northumberland*, and the Manor of *Eve* in *Buckinghamshire*, were vested in the said *John* for Life, by the said *Stephen*, with the Remainder to King *Edward* and his Heirs for ever. In this Hundred we find few Villages of Note, the Shire Town from whence the Hundred takes its Name is

Lodden, a small Market-Town, situate on the Borders of *Clavering* Hundred, whose Market is on Friday, and Fair on This Manor was, 19 *Edw.* I. the Estate of *Roger de Bigod* Earl of Norfolk; but that Earl having contracted with *John de Segrave*, by Indenture, 25 *Edw.* I. that the said *John* should serve him with six Knights, as well in Time of Peace as War, for the Term of his whole Life, in England, Wales, and Scotland, the said Earl allowing him, and his Knights, Bouche of Court, two Robes yearly, and Oats and Hay for their Horses; for the Performance of this Agreement, he the said *John* had a Grant from that Earl of this Manor of *Lodden*, or *Lodene*, for which, 28 *Edw.* I. he procured a Charter of Free-Warren, and which he enjoyed till 18 *Edw.* II. when falling under the Displeasure of that King, for the Escape of *Roger* Lord *Mortimer* out of the Tower of London, he was sent by the King into *Gascoine*, under a Pretence of defending those Parts, where there was then a great Mortality of which he died, leaving his Estate to his Grandson *John*, his Son *Stephen* being dead a little before him. This *John*, being a Man of great Fame and Courage, married *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Brotherton* Marshal of England, and 2d Son to
T
King

King Edward I. who surviving him was married again to Sir *Walter Manny*, and brought this Manor and divers others into that Family. Whether it returned after her Death to the *Segraves* we find not. 'Tis probable, that in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* it was the Estate of Sir *James Hobart*, Attorney-General to that Prince, because we find him to have his Seat here, and to do many Benefactions to his Parish Church of *Loddon*. He was afterward Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, in which Office he died, and was buried in it Dec. 26. 1525 by his Lady *Margaret*, who died in 1494. The Market was procured by one *William Charles* in the Reign of King *Henry III.* and the Manor is now or lately was in the Possession of *Francis Gardiner*, Alderman of *Norwich*, or his Heirs. The Villages of Note are

Claxton, the Lordship and Demesne of Sir *Roger de Kerdeston* 11 Ed. III. as appears by the Inquisition taken at his Death. He left it to his Son *William*, who being a great Soldier, and having gone on divers Expeditions, obtained the King's Charter for a Market weekly upon *Monday*, and a Fair on the Eve and Day of *St. John Baptist*, and three Days following, and a License to make a Castle of his Manor-House there, which he begun, but did not live to finish it; whereupon his Son *William* petitioned the King to give him Leave to perfect that Work, and obtained it. In this Family the Possession of this Manor remained till the Reign of King *Henry VI.* when Sir *Thomas Kerdeston* and *Philippa* his Wife settled it with several other Estates upon themselves in Tail, Remainder to *William de la Pole* Marquis and Earl of *Suffolk*, from whom *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk* had it. Afterwards King *Henry VIII.* granted it to *Thomas Howard* and *Anne* his Wife; but they enjoyed it not long, for 4 Mar. I. it was again granted to *Edward Lord North*, who sold it to *John Throgmorton* and his Heirs, of whom it was purchased by Sir *Thomas Gawdy* Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, who found an old round Castle here, partly repaired and rebuilt it. This Family had also good Possessions in *Suffolk*, which the late

Owner Sir *Charles Gawdy* sold, and so the Estate of that Family is now reduced into a narrow Compass. Adjoining to this Village is

Thurston, a Village in the Road from *Loddon* to *Yarmouth*. It was anciently the Estate of *John de Vaux*, who leaving at his Death only two Female Heirs *Maud* and *Petronil*, this Manor upon the Partition came to the Share of the latter, who marrying *William de Nereford* brought it into that Family with other Estates. Eastward of this Village stands

Chegrave, a Village lying upon the little River *Thirn*. This Manor was the Estate and Demesne of *John Lord Wilboughby of Eresby*, as appeared by an Inquisition made at his Death. 46 Edw. 3.

21. The Hundred of *Clavering*.

This Hundred is bounded on the South and East with the River *Waveny*, which parts it from *Suffolk* on those Sides, on the North by the River *Tare*, which divides it from the Hundred of *Blofield*, and the West with the Hundred of *Loddon*. This Hundred was bestowed upon *John de Clavering* by King *Edward I.* upon the same Consideration and the same Terms as the Hundred of *Loddon* before-going, and therefore need not be repeated. This Hundred has no Market-Town, possibly because *Yarmouth* is so near it. The Villages which are of any Account are these.

Hales, the Manor of which Place, called *Hales-Hall*, was anciently the Estate of Sir *James Hobart* Attorney-General and Privy-Councillor to King *Henry VII.* who dubbed him Knight at the Creation of his Son *Henry* Prince of *Wales*. He built from the Ground a fair Church at *Loddon*, being the Mother Church to the Chapel of *Hales* as also a Bridge over the *Waveny* in the Road to *Yarmouth*, called *St. Olave's* Bridge, because one End of it lands in *St. Olave's* Parish in *Suffolk*, with a Causeway leading to it and from it, by which generous and charitable Acts he deserved well of the Church, his Country, and Commonwealth. The eldest Branch of his Family lived here for divers Successions, till it was sold to the *Humbersones*,

berstones, who soon after passed it to the Relict of Sir *Thomas Williamson* Bar. of *East-Markham*, who gave it Part to *John Hoskins* Esq; who resides on it, and Part to *Francis Gardner* Alderman of *Norwich*. From him descended three Families of Honour and Estate.

Sir *Henry Hobart* a Judge in King *James* the First's Reign was collaterally descended from him. He was one of the first of the polite Orators of his Time, and his Reports are esteemed by the Lawyers the best for Smoothness of Language. He was made a Baronet at the first Creation, and stands the Ninth in the List. His Descendant Sir *Henry Hobart* was several Times Knight of the Shire for this County, but was some few Years ago killed in a Duel by Mr. *Le Neve*. He left a Son by the Grandaughter of that great Lawyer Sir *John Maynard*.

Wheatacre and *Wheatacre-Burrow*, two adjoining Parishes, the Demesne of *William* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby* in *Lincolnshire*, who dying 17 *Hen. VIII.* appointed by his Will, that the Lady *Mary Salines*, his Wife, a *Spaniard*, Maid of Honour to Queen *Katharine* first Wife of that King should have and enjoy it with other Estates for Term of her Life. *Katharine* his only Child was his Heir, and married *Richard Barbee* Esq;

Ellingham, in the Church here is a Monument for *Henry Spelman* Esq; Son and Heir of *John Spelman* Esq; who died *March 1. 1525.* Upon it are engraven the Arms of the *Spelmans* and *Mortimers* of *Attilborough*.

Gillingham hath nothing memorable in it but this, that *John Leman* Fishmonger, the Son of *John Leman* of this Place was Lord Mayor of *London* in the Year 1616. But here also we must observe, that whereas there are two Parishes bearing the same Name, viz. *Gillingham All Saints* and *Gillingham St. Mary*. Our Historians do not determine this Lord Mayor's Birth to either. To these

Kirkby a small Village joins. It was 5 *Ed. 2.* the Manor and Estate of *Walter de Norwich*, one of the Barons of that King's Exchequer, who obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demesne Lands here, and many other

Places in this County. A little Distance Westward from this Place is

Burgh, the Manor and Estate of *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*; but he being banished for his Abuse of the King's Favour to the great Damage of the Realm, his Estate was seized into the King's Hands, yet was not long kept from his Family; for his Son *Michael* behaving himself well, and doing some good Services for the Kingdom, was restored to his Honour and Estate, and so was Lord of this Manor, and left it to his Son *Michael de la Pole*, who enjoyed it but a little while, and left it to his Brother *William* with all his other Estate, which was very large.

Barton, a small Village, whose great Tithes are impropriate to the Bishop of *Norwich*, in which Respect it has happened well for the Vicar, who enjoys 16 *l. per Annum* as an Augmentation made out of them by the late Bishop *Dr. Reynolds*.

Reveningham, where *John de Norwich* Kt. being one of the Retinue of *Henry de Lancaster* Earl of *Darby*, with whom he was in the Wars of *France*, obtained a License of King *Edward III.* and *Anthony de Beck* Bishop of *Norwich*, to found a Chantry in the Parish Church of this Place, consisting of one Master and eight Priests, to the Honour of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, *St. Andrew* the Apostle and *All-Saints*, to celebrate Divine Service for the Health of his Soul, and the Soul of *Margaret* his Wife. Eastward of this Place is

Hadsko, which stands upon the River *Waveney*. It is remarked by Mr. *Ogilby*, for having a good Inn, and that the Road from *Norwich* to *Yarmouth* falls in there, whence passing over *Hadsko-Dam* it crosses a little Part of *Suffolk*, and so by *Little* to *Great Yarmouth*. This is all we find observable within this Hundred; but there is one Parish out of it, but belongs to it, which we must for that Reason not overlook, which is

How, which lieth on the West Side of the Hundred of *Loddon*, upon the Borders of the Hundred of *Henstead*. This Manor 31 *Ed. 3.* was the Estate of Sir *John de Norwich*, a Parliamentary Baron, and one

of the Barons of the Exchequer. He obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in his Demefne Lands here and other Places in this County, &c. 31 Ed. 3. and left it to his Grandson *John* 36 Ed. 3. Having thus finished our Collections upon this Hundred we proceed to

22. The Hundred of *Earsham*.

This Hundred is almost a Triangle, and accordingly we must allot it but three Sides, viz. on the North bordering upon the Hundreds of *Lodden* and *Depwade*, on the West upon the Hundred of *Dis*, and on the South-East upon the River *Waveney*, which parts it from *Suffolk*. The Fee of this Hundred seems to have been the Estate of *John de Segrave*, who marrying *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk*, and second Son of King *Edward I.* settled it upon her, and dying before her, she by Marriage transferred it to Sir *Walter Manny*, who enjoyed it with other Estates in Right of his Wife. The Towns and Villages are

Harleston, a good Market-Town, standing upon the River *Waveney*, over which it hath a Bridge, and having its Markets weekly on *Wednesdays*, and Fair yearly on *June 24.* It is but a dirty Town, and hath nothing of Note in it, but that it gave Name to a Family of Gentlemen in this County, yet none of the most eminent, because we do not find any of them either Knights of the Shire or Sheriffs. The Manor seems to have belonged anciently to the Family of *Mowbrays* Dukes of *Norfolk*, because we find *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* seized of it at his Death, which happened 1 Hen. 4. yet *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk* had some small Possessions in it.

Earsham, once without all Doubt the most considerable Town of the Hundred, because it takes its Name from it. Here is a Park, which with the House thereunto belonging was Part of the Demesnes of the Monastery of *Sibton* in the County of *Suffolk*, but the Manor belonged to the Family of the *Howards*, till being forfeited to the Crown by the Treason of the Duke of *Norfolk*, it was given by King *Edward VI.*

to Sir *Anthony Denny*, Reg. 1. *June 12.* but it is since restored to that Family, and is the Inheritance of the Dukes of *Norfolk*.

Thorp, a small Village, the Lordship of *Robert de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, for which he among other his Mapons in this County procured a Charter of Free-Warren, 9 Ed. 3. At present it is of no Note, but upon the Account of *John Thorp*, who was born in it, and seems to have taken his Name from it. He was bred a Carmelite Friar in *Norwich*, and commenced a Doctor at *Cambridge*. Logick seems to have been his chief Piece of Learning, in which he most delighted, for he wrote a Book, which he entitled, *The Labyrinth of Sophisms*, and another, which he called, *The Rule of Consequences*, for which he got the Title among the Academicks of Doctor *Ingeniosus*: But Dr. *Fuller* says, if he was ingenious he was not ingenuous; to every Pound of Wit he had hardly a Drachm of good Nature; for he was of a cruel Disposition, and a violent Persecutor of *William White*, and other godly Followers of *Wickliffe*. He died Anno Domini 1440, and lies buried at *Norwich*. There have been of this Name diverse other Men better worthy perhaps of our Remembrance than this Man. Dr. *Fuller* with much Respect mentions his Tutor Mr. *John Thorpe* of Queen's-College in *Cambridge*, whom he commends for his Skill in Divinity, and an holy Conversation; and lately there was one Dr. *Thorp*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Fellow of *Immanuel-College*, who deserved highly of the Church for his Piety and Preaching, as well as of his College for his Benefaction of 50 Pounds Land per Annum to the Master, &c.

Brokedish, a Part of the Inheritance of Sir *John de Wingfield*, who leaving it with his other Estate to *Katharine* his Daughter and Heir; she married *Michael de la Pole* Duke of *Suffolk*, and so brought it into that Family, but he being outlawed for not appearing in Parliament to answer certain Articles objected against him, his whole Estate was forfeited and seized by the Crown; but his Son recovered the greatest Part of it again.

23. The Hundred of Depwade.

This Hundred is inclosed on the East with the Hundred of Loddon, on the North with the Hundreds of Henstead and Humbleyard, on the West with the Hundred of Shropeham, and on the South with the Hundreds of Dis and Earsham. The Inheritance of this Hundred was in the Crown, till King Edward I. settled it on John de Clavering for Life, in Consideration of a Feoffment made by the said John to Stephen de Trafford, which vested the Castle and Manors of Werkworth, &c. as is above-recited, in the Hundreds of Loddon, Clavering, &c. upon that King and his Heirs for ever. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred; the Villages of Note are

Ashwell-Thorp, a little Village, whose Manor from the Thorps, ancient Knights, by the Tilneys Lord Bouchiers and Lord Berniers, at last hereditarily descended to Thomas Lord Knevet. This Family of the Knevets is very ancient, having been famous ever since the Time of Sir John Knevet Lord Chancellor of England under King Edward III. and has very much branched it self out by honourable Marriages; for besides the Knevets of Buckenham, of whom John Knevet Esq; was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 31 Hen. 8. Sir Henry Knevet of Wiltshire and Thomas Lord Knevet of this Place are descended of him. We must confine our selves to the Posterity of this last, of which William Knevet Esq; was Knight of the Shire 6 Ed. 4. and another William Knevet Esq; Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 11 Ed. 4, & 20. and Edward Knevet the same 31 Henry 8. This last Person was he, who for striking one Mr. Cleve of this County in the same King's Tennis-Court was sentenced in Greenwich-Hall by Mr. Gage, the Comptroller of the King's Household, and other Justices, to lose his Right Hand. He submitted patiently to the Sentence; but when Sir William Pickering the Knight Martial came to execute it he confessed his Fault, and pray'd the King would cut off his left Hand instead of his Right because (as he said) with that he might perhaps here-

after do his Majesty some Service. When these Words were related to the King, he was so pleased with the Reason, that he pardon'd both Fault and Punishment. This Story is told by Dr. Fuller of Sir Edmund Windham, who adds, that in Ket's Rebellion he made good his Promise to use his Right Hand in the King's Service, by endeavouring all he could to suppress it, being then High Sheriff, which if true may be better told of this latter, tho' a modern Author charges him with a Mistake. In the Church here are two Monuments for Isabel the Wife of Philip Tilney Esq; who died Nov. 12. 1436, and Jane Knevet, Heir of Lord Berniers, and Wife of John Bouchier, who died Feb. 17. 1561.

Shelton or Shaulton, a Village remarkable for giving a Sirname to an ancient Family of Sheltons, which hath supplied the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk with Sheriffs in divers Reigns, as Ralph Shelton 3 Hen. 7. John Shelton the 20th of the same King, Sir John Shelton 14 Hen. 8. Sir Jonathan Shelton 2 Phil. & Mar. and Ralph Shelton 13 Eliz. which shews them to have been a wealthy as well as an ancient Family. In the Parish-Church here are divers Monuments for several of the Family of the Sheltons, as Sir Ralph Shelton, Lord of the Town, who died Nov. 18. 1373. two Sir John Sheltons and another Sir Ralph, but all without Date. This Manor was lately possessed by Maurice Shelton, of Barningham in Suffolk Esq; and is still in his Posterity probably.

Tasborough, where is an Entrenchment of twenty-four Acres, almost exactly square. It seems to be an Encampment of the Romans, possibly that which by the Chorographical Table published by Mark Velsar is called *Ad Taum*. This Place hath given Name of the ancient Family of Tasboroughs, who being Lords of the Town had their Seat there, but are now removed, and have their chief Seat just out of the County on the Banks of the River, which parts this County from Suffolk, being planted on the Ruins of an old Monastery at Felix-Town, commonly called Flixton in Suffolk, to be seen on the Road from Bungay to Harleston.

Forrester

Forneset or *Forcenet*, the Lordship of *Thomas de Mowbray* Duke of Norfolk, who died 1 Hen. 4. and was inherited by his Descendants. We suppose that it came into his Family by a Marriage with some Heiress of the Family of the *Bigods* Earls of Norfolk, or it fell into the King's Hands, and so was given to the *Mowbrays*, who succeeded in the Title (but the former is the more probable) because we find that *Roger de Bigod*, the great and last Earl of Norfolk, died possessed of this Manor, and many others in this County, 25 Ed. 1. The Monuments of this Church are for *Richard Baxter*, who died May 31. 1484. *Thomas Baxter*, who died April 27. 1535. and another for *Tho. Drake* and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Hardwich, where *Henry Bourchier* Earl of *Essex* had the Manor of *Botleys*, which was bestowed upon his Father *William* by King *Edward IV.* because he married *Anne*, one of the Daughters of *Richard Woodville* Earl of *Rivers*, Sister to his Queen. In latter Times the Manor of this Place was in the Family of the *Gleans*, of which *Peter Glean* Esq; was created a Baronet in 1665; but whether he left any Estate to his Son and Successor, or whether he sold it, we know not. Certain it is, that the Title is now a Burthen to the Family, the present Baronet having not Estate enough to bear a Figure suitable to his Dignity.

Ashston, a Village famous for being the Seat of the ancient Family of *Le Neve*, of which Sir *William Le Neve*, *Clerencieux* King of Arms, was descended. He was educated in *Caius's-College* in *Cambridge*, and being made his Majesty's Servant closely adhered to his Cause, and often ran the Hazard of his Life in the Civil Wars, in summoning Garrisons to surrender to the King, and upon Denial proclaiming them Traitors, as well as lost his Estate. He was very skilful in his Art, and made many Collections of Ceremonies, Funeral-Inscriptions, &c. often quoted by *Elias Ashmole* Esq; in his Book of the Institution of the Order of the Garter. He was in his latter Days crazed, and dying at *Hogden* was buried at *St. Bennet's Paul's-Wharf*, London, Aug. 15. 1661. We suppose Sir *Peter Le Neve* at this Time in the Heralds-Office descended from him.

24. The Hundred of *Dys* or *Dis*.

This Hundred hath for its Boundaries on the East the Hundred of *Earsham*, on the North the Hundreds of *Depwade* and *Shropeham*, on the West the Hundred of *Gilecross*, and on the South the River *Waveney*, which divides it from *Suffolk*. The Inheritance of this Hundred was originally in the Family of the *Lucies*, and by *Maud de Lucy* passed into the Family of *Fitzwalter* by her Marriage with *Walter Fitzwalter*, 12 Hen. 2. and continued in that Family to the 4 Ed. 4. and longer so far as we know by our Histories. The only Market-Town in this Hundred is that, which gives Name to it, viz.

Dis or *Disce*, a Town situated on the Side of an Hill, upon the utmost Confines of this County Southward. The Market (which besides other Goods and Wares is well stored with Yarn and Linnen Cloath) is weekly on Friday, and Fair yearly on the Eve-Day and Morrow of the Feast of *St. Simon* and *St. Jude*, and three Days following, procured by *Robert Lord Fitzwalter*, while he was Lord of the Manor by Right of his Grandmother *Maud de Lucy*, who brought it into his Family. This Manor was ancient Demesne, and in the King's Hands till King *Henry I.* gave it to *Richard de Lucy*, who divided it between his two Daughters by a second Wife, viz. *Dionysia* and *Maud*; to *Dionysia*, who married to *de Monteny*, he gave one third Part of the Manor, Hundred, and Market of *Dis*, and to *Maud*, who married Sir *Walter Fitz-Robert*, he gave the other two Parts. Her Son *Robert Fitzwalter* gave the Moiety of these two Parts, with the third Part of the Hundred and Market to Sir *Gilbert Peche* Kt. in free Marriage with his Daughter *Alice*; but the *Fitzwalters* had all along the chief Manor, and held in Capite the whole Hundred and Town, with whom they continued for eight Descents in the Male Line, and was Part of the Dowry of *Rose* the Wife of *Walter Lord Fitzwalter*, but after her Decease returning to her Son *Robert*, a Man famous in his Time, it had the Privilege of a Market

Market and Fair granted it by King Edward I. at his Solicitation. In the Reign of King Henry VI. Sir Walter Fitzwalter, who died in the 11th Year of that King, left only one Daughter and Heir Anne, who marrying Thomas Ratcliff Esq. translated this Town, Hundred, and a vast Estate to her Husband, by whom she had Sir Thomas Ratcliffe, who with his Descendants (who were Lords Fitzwalter and Earls of Suffex) enjoyed it till Robert Earl of Suffex 26 Jac. I. aliened it to Frances Skute Widow.

John Skelton, the King's Orator and Poet-Laureat is an Honour to this Town, being the Minister of it. 'Tis probable he was born in this County, because it is well known there has been a Family of that Name long fixed here, but the Place being not found out, we choose to speak of him where he was Minister. Erasmus, a Man of unquestionable Judgment gives this Character of him in his Letter to King Henry VIII. *Britannicarum Literarum Lumen & Decus. i. e.* The Light and Honour of the British Learning. Indeed he was Scholar enough, and no bad Poet, unless for himself, for giving himself too much to Satyr, he created three such Enemies as ruined him both in Reputation, Liberty, and Estate. William Lilly the great Schoolmaster and Author of our Latin Grammar he reflected upon as a bad Verse-maker, to which Lilly replied.

Skeltone, dum tibi parare famam,
Et doctus fieri, studes Poeta,
Doctrinam nec habes, nec es Poeta.

That is,

Whilst Skelton Thou to get Esteem
A learned Poet fain wouldst seem,
Skelton Thou art, let all Men know it,
Neither learned nor a Poet.

The Dominican Fryars were very obnoxious to his Satyrical Pen for their Vices, and he could not forbear exercising his Wit upon them; but they would not bear any Reproofs, much less his poetical Scoffs, whereupon they stirred up Richard

Nix Bishop of Norwich to call him to Account for keeping a Concubine, which the Bishop accordingly did, and suspended him from his Benefice for it. Cardinal Wolsey compleated his Misfortunes, for he having inveighed against some of that great Prelate's Actions, and charged him with too much Truth, the Cardinal so prosecuted him, that he was forced to take Sanctuary at Westminster, where Abbot Islip treated him with much Respect. In this Confinement he died June 21. 1529, and was buried in St. Margaret's Chapel under a Stone with this Epitaph on it.

J. Skeltonus Vates Pierius hic Situs est.

He foretold Cardinal Wolsey's Downfall, and being charged with keeping a Concubine, and having several Children by her, he said, in his Conscience he ever esteemed her for his Wife, tho' he did not declare it, because Fornication was thought a little Sin, and Marriage a great one. He wrote fifty several Things upon several Subjects, some of them whimsical enough, as on the Virgin of Kent, Sonnets on Dame Anne, Elynor Rummie the famous Ale-wife, Colyn-Clout, &c.

Dickleburge, anciently the Manor and Estate of Thomas de Mowbray first Duke of Norfolk, who being banished for Life for speaking disgraceful Words of the King, viz. King Edward II. as is abovehinted, died at Venice of the Pestilence, and at his Death by Inquisition was found possessed of this and divers other Manors in this County.

Osmondston alias Stole, a Village with a Street three Furlongs in Length, famous for one good Inn, known by the Name of the White-Hart, much taken Notice of by Travellers for its fine carved Work. It lies in the Road from Ipswich to Norwich, and has the Conveniency of the Waveney's Washing the Borders of it.

25. The Hundred of Gilecross.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of Dis, on the North with the Hundred of Shropeham, on the West with the same Hundred, and on the South

South with the River *Waveney*, which parts it from *Suffolk*. We suppose, that the Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and disposed of annually by the High Sheriff, because we find no private Person Lord of it. The only Market-Town of this Hundred is

East-Herling, seated on a Rivulet, whose Market is weekly on *Thursday*, chiefly for Linnen Yarn and Linnen Cloth, and Fair yearly on *Monday*. It lies between *Thetford* and *Buckenham*, and the ancient Owners were the Family of the *Bigods*, who after changed their Name to *Felbridge*. They possessed it some Time, till *Simon de Felbridge*, and *Alice* his Wife, 25 *Edward III.* sold it to *John de Herling*, whose Son *Sir John de Herling*, and Grandson *Sir Robert* were very famous in the *French Wars*. This last left only a Daughter and Heir, who married to *Sir Robert Wingfield* of *Leatberingham* in *Suffolk*; but his Family enjoyed it but a little while, for we find, that the Family of the *Lowels* were possess'd of it, of which was *Sir Thomas Lovel* Knight of the Garter, Treasurer of the House, and President of the Council in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* and by a Branch of the Family it is still enjoy'd. In the the Parish-Church here are Monuments for *Sir Robert* and *Sir John Harling* Knights, *Sir William Chamberlain* Knight of the Garter in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Robert Harling*; and *Elizabeth Trussel* Sister of *Sir Robert Chamberlain*. The Villages are

Herling Middle and *West*, which were formerly possessed by the Family of *Berdwell*, whose Daughter and Heir was married to *John Watton*, by whose Daughter and sole Heir *Anne*, married to *Basingbourn Gawdy*, second Son to *Sir Thomas Gawdy* of *Gawdy-Hall* in *Redenhill* Parish, Serjeant at Law, and Brother of *Sir Thomas Gawdy* Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Kings'-Bench, and *Sir Francis Gawdy* Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, it was settled in that Family, and has been their Seat ever since, *Sir John Gawdy* Bar. being now, or late the Lord of it.

Kenninghall, a Town of a *Saxon* Original, and so called from the *Halla* or Palace of the *Kening* or King of the *Iceni*, as

Doomsday-Book shews, where it appears to be the Demesne of *Edward the Confessor*, and so it continued in the Crown. Afterwards by the Match of *William de Albini* first Earl of *Arundel* with *Adeliza* Widow of King *Henry I.* it came into that Family, and was assigned as Parcel of the Dower of *Isabel* the Widow of the last Earl of *Arundel* of the *Albini's*. After her Death upon a Partition of his Estate it came to *Robert de Montalt*, whose Grandson settled it on the Crown. *Richard Fitz-Alan* had it a while in the Reign of King *Richard II.* but he forfeited it by his Treason, and it became by that King's Grant the Estate and Lordship of *Thomas de Mowbray* the first Duke of *Norfolk*, from whom it passed to the Family of the *Howards*, who were engrafted by Marriage upon that Stock, and became Heirs of the Honour as well as Estate of the *Mowbrays*. The Family of the *Howards* had a Seat in this Town, called *Park-Hall*, at least in Mr. *Camden's* Days, who further observes of it, that this Village seems to have its Name derived to it from the *Iceni*, the ancient Inhabitants in this County, *Suffolk*, and *Huntingtonshire*. *Thomas Howard* the third Duke of *Norfolk* died at his Seat here. In the Parish-Church here are Tombs for *John Shildgate* some time Prior of *Wintham*, who built the Chancel of it; *George Lord Awdley* and his Lady the Daughter of the Earl of *Bath*; and *Roger Dennis* Governor of a Castle; but all without Dates.

Garbusham, *Garbelsbam*, and *Garbolisbam*, the Manor of which *Wilfrick* the sixth Abbot of *Ely*, before that Church was turned into a Bishoprick, gave to *Gudmund* his Brother among other Things for Term of Life; but when England was ravaged by the Normans, *Hugh de Mountford* a Norman Soldier took this and all other his Estates from *Gudmund*, and the Monastery for ever; but soon after this Manor came to the Lords of *Kenninghall*, in whose Way it lies. It was a noble Seat of powerful Barons in Times past.

Lopham, another Village, lying in the Road from *Dis* to *Thetford*, which has nothing worthy our Notice, but that it was one of those Manors, that *Thomas de Mowbray*

bray first Duke of *Norfolk* died possessed of, as is abovesaid. It lies in the utmost Bounds of *Norfolk*, and from it, as from the same Fountain, arise the *Little Ouse* and *Waveney*, but like quarrelsome Brothers run two several contrary Ways, the one passing by *Dis* into the *Yare*, and the other by *Thetford* Westward into *Lynn-Deep*, both of them encompassing all the South Side of *Norfolk*.

26. The Hundred of *Shropeham*.

This Hundred is large, bordering on the East upon the Hundreds of *Gilecross*, *Dis*, and *Depwade*, on the South on the said Hundred of *Gilecross*, from which it is parted by a small Rivulet named *Thet*, that runs into the *Little Ouse* at *Thetford*, which stands on the utmost South Angle of this Hundred; on the West with the Hundreds of *Grimsoe* and *Wayland*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Foreboe*. The Property of this Hundred we suppose to be in the Crown, as the former is. This Hundred is the best stored with Market Towns of any in the County, of which the Chief is

Thetford, in *Saxon* *Deotrons*, as Mr. *Camden* conjectures, and so will have the Name taken from the River *Thet* and the German Word *Ford*, signifying a shallow Passage over a River, as here it is over the *Thet*; but the Author of the Additions to *Camden*, taken from Sir *Henry Spelman's Icenia*, tells us, that the old *Saxon* Name was *Deotrons*, which signifies a Ford of the People. This Place was no doubt the ancient City of *Sitomagus*, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his Itinerary, and corruptly named in the Fragments of an old Table *Simomagus* and *Sinomagus*, (as Mr. *Camden* says) but the Additions will not have that Corruption certain, but seems to inform us, that there is something in those Names which may imply, that it was the capital City of the *Iceni*; for if we take *Simomagus* for the true Name, *Ptolemy's Simeni* (as he calls the People of these Parts) does something favour it: And *Sinomagus* comes nearer to the Name *Iceni*, especially if we allow

the *I* to be cast away, as it is in *Hispani*, *Spani*. Besides, *Caesar's* calling this People *Ceni Magni* (which Mr. *Camden* having found to be distinctly read *Ceni Agni*, is of Opinion it should be read *Iceni Regni*) further confirms this Conjecture. What *John Brameris* the Monk says of one *Rondus* a valiant King of this City, who was very troublesome to his Neighbours, that he flourished in the Times of King *Vortigern*, when the *Romans* growing sluggish and unactive withdrew themselves from the *Britains*, who upon that Account lay exposed to the Ravages of the *Picts* and *Scots* on the Land, and the Invasions of the *Saxons*, who invaded them in great Numbers by Sea, is not to be regarded, being altogether fabulous.

Many Marks of Antiquity are observable here, but the most admirable is an huge Mote thrown up to a great Height, and fortify'd with a double Rampire, and (as Tradition has it) with Walls at first, tho' now little or no Signs appear of them. Who they were that cast up this Fortification is doubtful; for our best Antiquaries are of various Opinions; some of them will have it to have been a Work of the *Romans*, but others rather incline to think it was done by some of the *Saxon* Kings, under whom it was in a flourishing Condition for a long while; but that incomparable Antiquary Sir *Henry Spelman* thinks it was done by the *Danes*, who made so considerable a Figure in these Parts, because the Camps of both *Romans* and *Saxons* are observed to be much larger.

In the Year 672 *Theodorus* Archbishop of *Canterbury* held a Synod in this Town, and in it enquired of every Man's Faith towards the Church of *Rome*, constituted Bishops for every Quarter, and deposed all those, that were not confirmed by the Pope's Authority, among whom *Ceddus* Archbishop of *York* was. Moreover, he published a Book of the Church's Ordinances made by Pope *Vitellianus*, with Permission of Organs to make them merry, commanding it only to be observed, Christ's Order being set apart. If this was not the Falling away spoken of by St. *Paul*, 2 *Thess.* ii. 3. where shall we

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look

look for any. *Bale. Acts of the English Vol. 44. b.*

The Prosperity and Grandure of this Town is owing to the *Saxon Kings*, who made it the Metropolis of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*; but the *Danes* to ravish it out of their Hands, besieged and sacked it with a numerous Army, 1. under their two Captains *Hungar* and *Hubba* in the Reign of King *Edmund* Anno 870, but they being expelled, it fared not much better with this Town from its Friends than Enemies, for a Sedition happening in the Northern Parts, which *Wolstan* the Archbishop of *York* favoured, sundry of the Burgeses were slain, and the Town much harassed. Some Years after the *Danes* again returned with a mighty Fleet of Ships under the Command of King *Swain*, and landing upon the Coasts of *Norfolk* spoiled the Country all along as they marched, sacked the City of *Norwich*, and slew many of the Citizens, took *Thetford*, and set it on Fire, notwithstanding they had made a Truce with him; but for Want of Victuals, which then was very scarce in the Land, they were forced to betake themselves again to their Ships, and get home to *Denmark*. But they remained not there long, for six Years after, viz. Anno 1009, they came again with a great Army, under the Conduct of three of their Princes, *Turkil*, *Henning*, and *Anlase*, and invading the *Isle of Wight*, *Sussex*, and *Hampshire*, made great Havock, burnt *Chiltern Wood* in *Oxfordshire*, and sailing into *Suffolk* took *Ipswich*, beat *Vikel* the Governour of *Norfolk* in a pitched Battle, burnt *Thetford* and *Cambridge*, and rifling all the Abbies and Churches in their Marches returned loaden with Treasure to their Ships, but did not desist from their further Attempts, till they had made *Canute* their Leader first an half King, by Composition with King *Edmund Ironside*, and after his Death an entire King of *England*.

Peace being settled thus by the Coronation of the *Danish King*, *Thetford* began apace to repair its Losses, and under the *Danish* Succession by Diligence and Application became so prosperous, that under *Edward the Confessor* there were reckon'd in it 947 Burgeses, and in the Time of

William the Conqueror it had 720 Mansions, of which 224 stood empty at that Time, and their chief Magistrate was stiled a Consul, which Name seems to intimate, that it had been of old a *Roman* Town. *Thetford* being thus grown great, and much superior to *North-Elmhams* (which had been the Episcopal Seat of this County for several Successions as is above shewn) for Populoufness and Wealth, *Herfastus*, *William the Conqueror's* Chaplain, who was made Bishop of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* in the Beginning of that King's Reign, translated his See by the Order of the Council held at *London* by *Lanfranc* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Anno 1075, which appointed, that the Bishop's Sees, which till that Time were settled in Villages should be removed to the most eminent Cities in their Dioceses, from *North-Elmhams* to this Town, which then was called *Sitomagus*, which signifies a City upon the River *Sit* or *Thet*, and so is much of the same Import, as *Thetford* or a Ford of the *Thet*. He died in 1085, and had but one Successor in the See while it was at this Town, who was *William Galsagus*, a Person of great Worth, who was also Lord Chancellor, as his Predecessor had been. Both these Bishops spared no Cost nor Pains to improve it in Wealth and Buildings, so that had the See continued here, it was likely to have been the greatest City in these Parts; but *Herbert Losinga* being made Bishop of *Thetford* by King *William Rufus*, seeing *Norwich* to be at that Time the finest and richest City in these Parts, removed the Bishop's See thither, where it has continued ever since, to the great Detriment of *Thetford*, which has been decaying from that Time. The Demesne of *Thetford* remained in the Bishops of *Norwich* 500 Years, after they had removed their See from it.

Hugh Bigod Earl of the *East-Angles* and Steward of King *Henry I.* by the Consent and with the Advice of *Herbert* Bishop of *Norwich*, built a Monastery for *Cluniack* Monks, and placed them in the Church of *St. Mary*, lately the Episcopal See of *Thetford*, and afterwards founded them another House more convenient without the

the Village; but these Benefactions did not make them amends for the Removal of the See, but the greatest Part of the City, which had stood on the hither Bank, fell to Decay by little and little, and in the Reign of King *Edward I.* it was so much grown out of Repute, that it was neither City nor Burrough; for that King *Reg. 9.* requiring an Account of the Cities, Burroughs, and Villages of this Shire, *Norwich* was the only City returned, and *Yarmouth* and *Linne* the only Burroughs possibly, because such Towns had this last Name only, as sent their Representatives to Parliament, whereas the Privilege was not then granted to this Place, yet the other Part of the Town (tho' that decayed also very much) held out so well against the Assaults of Time, that about 300 Years ago there were seven Churches and three Monasteries, (of the eight which in its flourishing State had been there) one of which they said was built in Memory of the *English* and *Danes* slain thereabouts in a Battle between the Holy King *Edmund*, and the *Danish* Captains, *Hungar* and *Hubba*, which lasted seven Hours, with great Losses on both Sides. This happened a little before King *Edmund's* Death.

The Manor of this Town was from the the Conquest in the Crown, till King *Richard I.* granted it to *William* Earl of *Bol-leigne*, *Warren* and *Moreton*, in exchange for his Lands in *Torone* in *France*, viz. *Columbers*, *Balan*, and *Chambery*; but it seems that it soon returned again to the Crown, it being given by King *Henry III.* to his 2d Son *Edmund* Duke of *Lancaster*, surnamed *Crowchbacke*, and descending to his Son *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, by whose eldest Daughter *Blanch* it passed in Marriage to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, and by his Son King *Henry IV.* was again invested in the Crown, where we suppose it continued till King *Edward VI. Reg. 2.* gave it to his Uncle the most Noble *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, the Governour of his Person, and Protector of his Realms, under the Name of Parcel of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, by whose Attainder it reverted again to the Crown, and continues

now there as Parcel of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*.

An anonymous Author, quoted by *Caius* in his *Antiquities of Cambridge*, tells us, that there was anciently a great School, or Nursery of Learning in this Place, which may possibly be the same which *Bede, Eccles. Hist. l. 3. c. 18.* refers to, when he informs us, how *Sigibert* after he returned from *France*, (where he had resided and studied some Years to avoid his Fathers and Brothers Jealousy of his aspiring to the Crown) and was settled in the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, built a School for the Education of Youth, in Imitation of those he had seen in *France*; but *Bede* not mentioning the Place where the School was fixed, it has been doubted whether it was not at *Cambridge*, tho' the Royal Seat of the *East-Angle* Kings being then at *Thetford*, *Dr. Caius, pag. 148.* may seem rightly to conjecture that it was here.

The present State of this Town is: It is a pretty large Place, but thinly peopled. It hath a good Market weekly on *Saturday*, and a Fair on the First of *May*. It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Capital Burgeses. It sends two Members to Parliament, which are

Here is a Free-School, which was supported in its Being by Sir *Edward Coke* Kt. Lord Chief Justice above-mentioned. The *Lent* Assizes are usually kept here, and the Town-House being old and rotten Sir *Joseph Williamson* Kt. one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* rebuilt it, and gave the Corporation a lovely Mace, and a fair Sword. It is noted also for its Company of Musicians, especially in this County and *Suffolk*. In King *Henry VIII.* Days, this Town was of that Eminency, that he made it a Suffragan Bishoprick to the City of *Norwich*; but we do not find that there was any Successors to that Office after his time, save that of the late *Dr. Hicks*, a Non-Juror, to uphold the Schism of that Party, after the seven Non-Juring Bishops were dead (which in the Judgment of *Mr. Dodwell* and *Nelson* did of Course expire, and could not be upheld

without degenerating into Presbytery, and so becoming sinful) assumed the Title of Bishop of *Thetford*. In the Parish-Church of *St. Mary* here there is a Monument in Memory of *Sir Ralph Fulmerstone Kt.* and *Alice* his Wife, erected as the Superscription has it by *Edward Cleve Esq.*

All that we meet with more in our Histories memorable concerning this Town is, 1. That in the 8th of King *James I.* *Sir Thomas Fulmerstone* having a pretty many Years before given an Estate of 35 *l. per Annum* to this Parish of *Thetford* to maintain, 1. a Preacher four Days in a Year; 2. a Schoolmaster and an Usher, and 3. four poor People, viz. two Men and two Women, and appointed each of them their Allowance; the Rents of the Estate rose to 100 *l. per Ann.* Whereupon a Dispute arose between the Inhabitants and Trustees about the Increase-Rent, whether the Salaries of the Devisees should be augmented by it, or the Trustees should have the Benefit of the Overplus-Rent. The Case being of Importance was referred to the two Chief Justices of the King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, viz. *Thomas Fleming*, and *Fr. Gaudy Kt.* and to Justice *Walmsley* by the Parliament, who resolved it thus, That the Increase-Rents ought to be for the Advantage of the Devisees; because if the Rents had fallen, it would have been for their Loss, and so ought the Advantage to be, seeing they are increased, and so they determined in Relation to *Croxton*, a Village in *Grimshoe Hundred*, to which the same *Sir Thomas Fulmerstone* gave another Estate for pious Uses, which were increased in like Manner, that the Devisees should have the Benefit as the former had. 2. That *Henry Duke of Richmond* and *Somerset*, natural Son of King *Hen. VIII.* Lord Admiral and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, who died at *St. James's-House* beyond *Charing-Cross*, July 22. Anno Dom. 1535, being then in the 16th Year of his Age, was buried in this Town. As also 3. That *Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk* was buried in the Abbey of *Thetford*, Anno Domini 1524. Of him it was said when he was carried to be buried, that he had made so even with the World, that no

Person whatsoever could demand a Groat of him, either for Debts or for Restitution of any Wrong done by him; he might make many Beggars by his Liberality, but none by Oppression or Injustice. 4. That *George Lord Dacre*, a Minor, and Ward to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, being at this Town, was May 17. 1569. 11 Eliz. unhappily killed by the Fall of a Wooden Horse, upon which he was practising to leap, whereupon his three Sisters became his Heirs, and were all married to three of that Duke's Sons, viz. *Anne* to *Philip Earl of Arundel*, *Mary* to *Thomas Lord Howard of Walden*, (afterwards created Earl of *Suffolk*) and *Elizabeth* to the Lord *William Howard* that Duke's youngest Son, amongst whom his great Inheritance was divided. *Leonard Dacres* the next Heir Male of this Family, and Uncle to the said *George Lord Dacres*, was so discontented at this Loss of the Estate, that seeing he could not recover it by Law, he privily confederated with the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmoreland* to break out into Rebellion, and rescue the Queen of *Scots*, who was at that Time in the Custody of *George Earl of Shrewsbury*. 5. That *Sir Henry Bennet Kt.* who had in his Youth been trained up to all general Learning being inflamed with Zeal for the Cause of King *Charles I.* whose Honour and Authority he saw so inhumanly trampled upon by his rebellious Subjects, laid aside his Books, and betook himself to the Camp, where in Defence of his Majesty's Right he behaved himself with such Valour and Prudence, that he was created by his Majesty King *Charles II.* Reg. 16. Viscount *Thetford* and Earl of *Arlington*. The second Market-Town is

Attleborough, which was anciently not only a City, but a Palace, and the Metropolis of the Province, but after the Seat and Manor of the ancient Family of the *Mortimers*, who being descended of the Lords *Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, in the County of *Hereford*, got them Seats at divers Places, viz. *William Mortimer* in this Place, *Robert de Mortimer* at *Riccard's Castle* in *Shropshire*, *Roger de Mortimer* at *Chirke-Castle* in *Wales*, and *Hugh de Mortimer*

time of *Chelmarsh*, yet is the bearing of this Family different from those of *Wigmore*, viz. *A Shield Or, Semé de Fleures de Liz, Sables*. They founded here a Collegiate Church, in which many of that Family and their Wives did lie buried, as also Sir *John Radcliffe*, *Philippa* his Wife, and *Roger* his Brother, *Thomas Brampton*, *Thomas Garret*, and some others; but there are now no Remains of it. Their Estate by Marriage went first to the *Ratcliffs* Earls of *Suffex*, afterward to the Family of *Fitz-Rahulph*, and lastly to Sir *Ralph Bigod*.

This Place (if *John Bramis*, a Monk of *Thetford*, may be believed) is of great Note and Antiquity. He will have it built and fortified by *Atlinge* a King of *Norfolk*, against *Rond* King of *Thetford*, with a Wall and Ditch, four Gates, and four Towers, and from him it takes its Name, and his Evidence for it are two Copies of that History, which he translated, the one in *French*, the other in *Old English*; but whatever Credit this may deserve, 'tis certain that the Termination *Borough*, wherever it is met with, denotes something of Antiquity, as a Castle, a Fort, or such like. At present it is a considerable Town, having a good Market on *Thursday* every Fortnight for fat Bullocks, Sheep, &c. and a Fair yearly on

The *Hall* and *Mere* here are taken Notice of by Strangers. The 3d Market Town is *New Bucknam*, or *Buckenham*, Mr. *Canuden* is of Opinion that this Place takes its Name from Beech-Trees, called by the Saxons *Bucken*; but the Author of the Additions to the *Britannia*, following Sir *Henry Spelman*'s Opinion, will by no means allow that Original of the Name, but will have it rather come from the great Number of Bucks, with which the neighbouring Woods may easily be supposed to be well stocked, as at this Day they do not altogether want them; but as for Beeches there are very few, or none. Here was of old a very beautiful and strong Castle built by *William d'Aubigny*, or *de Albineio*, a Norman, to whom the Conqueror had granted this Place. By his Posterity (who were Earls of *Arundel*) it descended to the *Totfalls*, and from them by *Caly*,

and the *Cliftons*, to the Family of the *Knevetts*, which is very ancient, having been famous ever since the Time of Sir *John Knevet* Lord Chancellor of England under King *Edw. III.* and has very much branched itself out by honourable Marriages; for besides this Family at *Buckenham*, those eminent Knights Sir *Henry Knevet* of *Wiltshire*, and *St. Thomas Knevet* of *Ashwell-thorpe*, are descended from thence. In Sir *Henry Spelman*'s Time Sir *Philip Knevet* Bar. was the Possessor of the Castle and Manor of this Town; but their ancient Estate was very much gone to decay, and since hath been sold by the said Sir *Philip* to Mr. *Hugh Audley* of *London*, who dying without Issue settled it on *William Harvey* his Kinsman, who, together with Mr. *Ambrose Holbeck*, is Lord of it. Their Tenure is to be Butlers at every King of England's Coronation. At present the greatest Excellency of this Place is, that it hath a good Market every Week on *Saturday*, and a Fair yearly

Here also is a *Mere* lying near the Town. In this Church are many Monuments for *Alice* the Wife of *William Knevet* Esq; Daughter of *John Gray*, Son of *Reginald* Lord *Gray*, of *Ruthyn*, who died April 4. 1474. *Thomas Foy* and *Robert Seaman*, Chaplains, or Vicars, who died, the one 19 Sept. 1483. and the other June 9. 1465. *William Pellys*, and many others, for the *Knevetts*, who have flourished here ever since Sir *John Knevet* Lord Chancellor in the Reign of King *Edw. III.* but without Inscriptions. The Villages which are any thing worth our Notice in this Hundred are these.

Eccles, a small Village, anciently the Demesne of *Ralph Waber* Earl of *Norfolk*, who went with *Robert Curthose* in the Expedition to *Jerusalem* against the Turks, where being accompanied with his Wife, he died in great Penance, and after his Death was found possessed of this and divers other Manors in this County. King *Henry I.* gave it in Frank-Marriage to *Roger Bigod*, who gave it with his Daughter to *William de Albini*, who assigned it over to *William Le Parker*, and *William de Granariis*, to be held of him and his Heirs,

in

in Fee, in the Reign of King *Edw. I.* It is since come into private Hands, and so is not worth more Notice. It is now the Estate of one *Mr. Lombs Edward.*

Illington, or *Istelington*, one of those Manors which *John Lord Howard* obtained a Grant of, in Special Tail, from King *Richard III.* for his constant Fidelity to the House of *York*, both in King *Edward IV.* and his own Reign; besides the Honours he conferred on him upon the same Account in making him Earl Marshal, and advancing him to the Dignity of Duke of *Norfolk*, in Order to his Coronation; after which he constituted him High Steward of *England*, and Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Aquitain*, for Life. These are all the Villages, that are come to our Knowledge.

27. The Hundred of *Wayland.*

This Hundred is encompassed on the East with the Hundred of *Shropham*; on the North with the Hundred of *Mitford*; on the West with the Hundred of *South-Greenboe*; and on the South with the Hundreds of *Grimshoe* and *Shropham*. The Fee of this Hundred was, 34 *Edw. I.* in *Robert de Toni*, a Descendant from *Ralph de Toni*, a great Norman Baron, Standard Bearer of *Normandy*, and in that Office attended Duke *William* into *England*, and was in the Battle of *Hastings* against King *Harold*; for which Service *William*, being become King of *England*, gave him 19 Manors in this County, of which this Hundred was one. This *Robert* died, 3 *Edw. II.* possessed of this Hundred, and left it to *Alice*, the Widow of *Thomas Leybourn*, his Sister and Heir, who marrying to *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, carried it into that Family, where it becoming their Inheritance, that Earl gave it to *John de Beauchamp* his younger Son, whose Descendant *Guy* died possessed of it, Anno 1351. He left two Daughters only, *Katharine* and *Elizabeth*, Co-heirs of his Estate; but how they disposed of themselves we know not. The only Market Town in this Hundred is

Watton, a small Market Town, situate in the woodland Part of the County upon the Edge of that the People call the

Filand, or open Part; but a great Thoroughfare from *Lynn*, *Downham*, *Thetford*, *Dis*, &c. The Market is weekly on *Wednesday*, and a Fair on . . . The Market is very ancient, having been procured by Sir *John de Vallibus* Lord thereof. It was at first held on *Fridays*, but his since changed to *Wednesday*.

It was, 18 *Edw. I.* the Demesne of *Hugh*, and after of his Son *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, who upon his Marriage with *Alice*, the Daughter of *John de Anefine* Earl of *Bayonne* in *France*, settled this Manor, with divers others in this and other Counties in Dower upon her; but having no Heirs, and fearing King *Edward's* Anger, because he had been an eager Stickler for the Ratification of the Great Charter, and the Charter of the Forrests, with the *Articuli super Chartas*, which are explanatory of them, as also because he had opposed divers Impositions upon Wool and Lands, and was a Conspirator against *Piers Gaveston*, tho' he had by the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Means obtained a Pardon, he to pacify the King more thoroughly vested all his Estate upon King *Edward* and his Heirs, after his Lady's Life. He left a Brother *John*, who was his lawful Heir; but the Surrender made to the King cut him off: So that he never enjoyed any of the Estate, or Honour, so far as we can find. After it came to the Crown, King *Edward* gave it with *Repham* and *Holt* to the Lord *Roos*, from whose Posterity it passed by Marriage to the *Manners* Earls of *Rutland*. It is now the Possession of the Family of the *Woodhouses* of *Kimberley*, *John Woodhouse* Esq; having a pleasant Seat here; but how it came to them we don't find. The Villages are

Skulton, or *Scoulton*, otherwise called *Burdos*, or *Burdelos*, so called from its Lords of that Name; for *Hugh de Burdelos* held, in *Capite*, 100 s. in Land, by the Service of the Larder. And so it was afterwards held upon this Condition, that the Lords of it should be Lardiners, as it is called at the Coronation of the Kings of *England*. *William de Mortimer* of *Attilborough*, was Lord of this Manor 25 *Edw. I.* and left it soon after to *Constantine* his Son and

and Heir. He having attended his Prince in his Expedition into Scotland, 4 *Edw. II.* was much in Favour with him, and obtained these Privileges of him: 1. To make a Castle of his House in this Place, 13 *Edw. II.* 2. The Custody of the Castle of Bokenham, upon the Death of *Thomas de Caylly*, 19 *Edw. II.* 3. To be Steward of the Household to *Eleanor* Countess of *Gueldres*, the King's Sister, 10 *Edw. III.* And, 4. Had a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Lordships in this County, (of which this of *Sculton* was one) and some others, and 12 *Edw. III.* and 5. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, 16 *Edw. III.* In the 22d of King *Edw. III.* it was settled on *Thomas Marshall*, from whom it passed to *John de la Chamber*, whose Posterity held it in 32 *Hen. VIII.* In the Year 1685. it was incorporated in the Estate of *George Nevil* Lord *Abergevenny*, who claimed the Office of Lardiner at the Coronation of King *James II.* and was allowed it. *Marston*, which takes its Name from a Lake. The great Ornament of this Place are the fine Buildings, which Sir *William Grey*, Kt. a Person as eminent for his Probity as Descent, hath lately erected there.

Stow, the Manor and Estate of *William Warren* of *Wirmgay*, descended of a younger Son of *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*. He founded the Priory of *Wirmgay*, and dying, 11 *John*. 1206, left his whole Estate to his only Daughter and Heir *Beatrix*, then the Widow of *Dodo Bardulf*; which Family having lived here long, gave the Town, for Distinction-sake, the Name of *Stow-Bardolf*. *William Bardolf* had a Grant of a Fair here, 28 *Hen. III.* which King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, 2 and 3 *Reg.* granted to *Nicholas Hare*, whose Posterity now enjoy it. She gave a Fine of 3100 Marks for the Livery of her Lands descended to her from her Father, an Assignment of her Dowry, out of her Husband's Estate, and her Freedom not to be compelled to marry. Yet she soon after married *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, and Justice of *England*, who had with her this and other Manors in this County. In the Parish Church here are Monuments

for *William Spelman* Esq; who died in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* *John Spelman*, who died Apr. 28. 1581 and Sir *Clement Spelman* Kt. who was High Sheriff of this County in 1599. and died Sept. 24. 1607.

Saham, in our Maps *Soham*, the Demesne and Estate of *Ralph de Toni* above-mentioned, and being left to his Posterity *Robert de Toni*, his Descendant dying possessed of it, 34 *Edw. I.* his Heir was *Alice*, late the Wife of *Thomas Leybourn*, his Sister, who marrying to *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, he gave it to his younger Son *John de Beauchamp*, together with the Fee of this Hundred, as is above-said. *Richard Nevil*, the Great Earl of *Warwick*, so famous for his Courage and Popularity in King *Edw. IV.* and *Hen. VI.* Days, that every Man wore his Badge, the ragged Staff on his Hat, and painted the white Cross on his Door, and so extraordinary Hospitable, that at his House in *London* six Oxen were usually eaten at a Breakfast, and every Tavern was full of his Meat; for every one that had any Acquaintance in his Family might take as much boiled and roast Meat as he could carry away upon a long Dagger. This *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* marrying *Anne*, the Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp*, came into the Possession at length of much of the *Beauchamp's* Estate, and among other Manors of this of *Saham*, then called *Saham-Toni*, from the *Tonies*, the ancient Lords of it; but she surviving her Husband had her Lands taken from her, being constrained by a Fine levied in *Hillary Term*, 3 *Hen. VII.* to settle this Manor with *Neston*, *Cressingham*, *Parva Panworthall*, the Hundreds of *Wayland* and *Grimshoe*, with the Islands of *Fersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark* and *Aurey*, upon that King; but King *Henry VIII.* sold this Manor to Sir *Robert Southwell*, whose Posterity have sold it to Mr. *Barney* of *Redham*. Here is a little Country Fair kept yearly upon the Monday before the Feast of St. *John Baptist*. The Advowson of this Town is in the Patronage of *New-College* in *Oxford*, and has this peculiar to it, that all the Utensils of Husbandry, Carts, Horses, and some Furniture of the House,

are left from Incumbent to Incumbent, to the Value of about 80*l*. Here is also a large Mere well stored with Fish.

Two Closes in this Parish late Parcel of the Possessions of Sir Rich. Southwell Kt. forfeited to the Crown, were given by King Henry VIII. Reg. 37. to his new College called *Christ-Church* in Oxford, with many other Estates, because he made it the Cathedral of his new erected Episcopal See settled in that City, whence it is that the Master of it is a Dean, and there are eight Canons, or Prebendaries, besides Students, who are the same as Fellows in other Colleges.

Tosse, or *Tosses*, the Manor and Lordship of Robert de Bellemont Earl of Mallet in Normandy, and of Leicester in England. He was in his Life-time esteemed the wisest Man not only in his own Nation, but (as an eminent Author H. Huntingd. Epist. MS. speaks) between this and *Jerusalem*, and perhaps may be also accounted the most Pious; for he rebuilt the Church of *St. Mary* at Leicester, and placed in it a Dean and Canons, with a sufficient Maintenance; founded an Hospital at Brackley in Northamptonshire, gave the Church of *Winchenstone* to the Priory of *Lepton* in Nottinghamshire, and to the Abbey of *Preaux* in France this Manor of *Tosses*, which afterwards became a Cell to that Monastery. How this Manor afterwards was converted to a Lay-Fee we don't find; but it appears, from undoubted Records, that it was to *Edw. III.* the Lordship of *Constantine de Mortimer* of *Atzilborough*, who obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-Warren for this and several other of his Manors in this and other Counties. Breckles, the Demesne anciently of the Family of the Breckles, long since extinct, and afterwards, in the Norman Times, of *William Warren* Earl of *Suffex* and *Surrey*, who gave it to *Thomas* the Son of *Godfrey*, the Son of *Albert*, a Frenchman, with several other Farms at *Burnham*, *Grimston*, &c. All which, by the Heir General passed at length to the *Comptons*, and other Families. This noble Family bore, as a Sign of their Descent, from the Earls of *Warren* of old, for their Arms, A Field chequered Or and Sable, as the Colthorps did.

Rokeland, or *Rockland*, this Manor is contained in the same Charter of Free-Warren, as the Estate of the abovesaid *Constantine de Mortimer*; but it being only mentioned in General, without any of the Distinctions in our Maps, where four Parishes lying together are mentioned, viz. *Rockland Tosts* in this Hundred, and *Rockland St. Andrew*, *Rockland All Saints*, and *Rockland St. Peter* in *Shropeham* Hundred, we can't determine positively which of them was the said *Constantine's*, unless we may suppose that they were all one large Manor of old, and since divided.

Totington, or *Tattington*, is another of the Manors of this Hundred; for which the said *Constantine* obtained a License of Free-Warren by the same Charter. 'Tis probable that the said *Constantine* purchased this Manor not long before (for we can't find that he either married into, or had any Relation to the Family) of the *Uffords*; because, but three Years before, we observe, that *Robert de Ufford* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for this Manor of the same Prince. He was made Earl of *Suffolk* two Years after. These are all the Villages of Note in this Hundred which come within our Knowledge, and so we shall proceed Westward, and describe.

28. The Hundred of South-Greenhoe.

This Hundred is one of the largest in this County, bordering on the East upon the Hundreds of *Wayland* and *Mittford*; on the North with the Hundred of *Lawn-dich*; on the West with the Hundred of *Clack-Close*; and on the South with the Hundred of *Grimshoe*. This Hundred, *Hen. V.* was the Estate and Inheritance of *Thomas Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, but continued not long in that Family; for *Thomas de Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk* and Earl Marshal, dying 11 *Henry VI.* his Lady *Katharine*, Daughter of *Ralph* Earl of *Westmoreland*, had this Hundred with other Estates and Lordships assigned for her Dower. To whom it passed after her Decease we can't discover. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred, which have in them any Thing memorable, are

Swafttham

Swaffham, a good Market-Town of three Furlongs in Length, the Market is weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair yearly on

The Manor of this Place was Part of those vast Possessions, which Earl *Harold* (afterwards King of *England*) had and enjoyed under the Confessor's Reign, which falling all by Conquest into the Hands of *William Duke of Normandy*, then King of *England*, he gave this Manor and 80 more in this County to *Alan Rufus* or *Fergaunt Earl of Richmond*, a valiant Hero, who commanded the Rear of that Duke's Army at the Battle of *Hastings*, besides 205 other Manors, which he gave him in other Counties. It continued in this Family for some Successions, till 3 Ric. 2. *John Earl of Richmond*, surnamed the Valiant, falling off to the King of *France*, his Lands, of which this Manor was a Part, in *England* were all seized, and he was deposed from all Titles of Honour here by Act of Parliament, yet 21 Ric. 2. *Joan* his Sister, then Widow of Lord *Basset of Drayton*, obtained Livery of the Castle, County and Honour of *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*, settled on the Family. In the 14th Year of King *Henry VI.* *John Duke of Bedford* held it in Capite with divers Knights-Fees in this Country; but that Duke dying, the same King Reg. 27. granted it to *William de la Pole Duke of Suffolk*. After *Henry* was deposed, King *Edward IV.* Reg. 14. gave it to his Brother *George Duke of Clarence*. The Air of this Place is highly commended for its Wholesomeness by Physicians. The Church here is very noble, especially the North Isle, which was built by a travelling Pedler, of whom they tell this Story. That he dreamed of going to *London* to hear good News, and there accidentally light of a Stranger, who told him where he should find a Pot of Gold in his own Yard, which upon digging he found, and became a great Benefactor to the Church. This Town is almost as famous for Spurs as *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*. The Country hereabouts is fit for Horse-Races, and the Gentlemen often in the Year meet to divert themselves that Way. In or near this Town is

Asbele-Manor, the Manor of which is held by Grand Serjeanty, in Right where-

of the *Hastings* of the Families of the Earls of *Pembroke*, and after them (for the last Earl of *Pembroke*, *John Hastings*, died without Issue) *Reginald Lord Gray of Ruthyn* being found the next Heir in the whole Blood, in Right of his Mother *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *John Hastings Lord Abergavenny*, had the Oversight of the Table-Clothes and Napkins made Use of at the Coronation of the Kings of *England*. In this Family it remained till 4 Hen. 8. when it was sold in Reversion to *Sir Henry Wyat of Kent Kt.* and in 2 and 3 of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary I.* to *Sir Henry Bedingfield*, whose Posterity lately enjoyed it, and performed the Office of the Naperey at the Coronation of King *James II.* and had all the Table-Linnen when taken away. From this Town in the Road to *Linn* stands

Narford, a Village standing upon the *Nar*, a little but clear Rivulet, that falls into the Sea at *Linn*. It gives the Name to a famous Family of *Neirfords*, who were eminent for divers Benefactions to several Places in this County; as 1. *Robert de Neirford*, with *Alice* his Wife, Daughter of *John Pouchard*, founded the Abbey of *Pree*, between *North-Creike* and *Barnham*. 2. An Hospital there for thirteen poor People. *Sir John de Neirford* was the last Heir Male of the Family, for being slain in the Wars with *France* 38 *Edw.* 3. he left only one Daughter *Margery*, who vowed Chastity, and so the Family became extinct. In the Reign of King *Henry 8.* Reg. 30. *Sir Richard Cromwell Kt.* sold this Manor to *John Cross* and his Heirs, but *Sir Tho. Gresham* possessed it in the 2d and 3d of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, and *Richard Peckham* 14 *Eliz.* Near this Village Westward, at a little more Distance from the same River, is

Narborough, a Village, the Termination whereof seems to suggest to us something of Antiquity, and the Place it self answers the Name, for near the Seat of the *Spilmans* Knights, there is a strong and ancient military Entrenchment upon an high Hill, very conveniently Yeated for the Defence of the neighbouring Fields. *John Bramis* a Monk of *Thetford*, who flourished about the Times of King *Henry* the

the Fourth, tells us, that *Narburgh* was a City in the Time of *Uter Pendragon* King of Britain about the Year 500, governed by *Earl Okenard*, which if true it was quite ruined before the Conqueror's Coming, for in *Doomsday-Book* it is described as a Village, held by *Ælwin* the King's Deputy in *Edward* the Confessor's Days for a Manor, having 38 Villani, 10 Bordani, and 3 Carrucates of Land. *Ælwin* was a Dane, ejected by *Roger Bigod* the Norman, to whom the Conqueror gave large Possessions in this County. *Robert de Narburgh* farmed this Manor of *Roger*, and was the Founder of the famous Family of the *Narburghs*, which failing in *William de Narburgh*, his Daughter and Heir *Ela* marrying first into the Family of *Shouldham*, and then to *Henry Spelman* Recorder of *Norwich*, this Estate became vested in the last of these, and is now, or was lately, enjoyed by them. In the Church here lie buried *Henry Spelman* Esq; Recorder of *Norwich*, and *Ela* and *Christian* his two Wives, and *Sir John Spelman*, *Elizabeth* his Wife, and *John Spelman* his Son and Heir. *Sir John* was one of the Judges of the Common-Pleas. *Sir Henry Spelman* the famous Antiquary was of this Family. *Mundesford Spelman*, or his Heirs are now the Possessors of it. Allied to this Place is

Oxburgh, or *Oxborow*, or rather *Ouseborough*, from its Situation on the *Ouse*. The adjunct Borough bespeaks its Eminency and Antiquity, as being if not a City yet at least a fortify'd Place. It was of old the Seat of the *Burnels* Knights for several Successions, and then of the *Weylands*, of which Family was *Thomas Weyland* Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas 18 Ed. 1. who with several other of the Judges was banished for his notorious Bribery by Parliament. It came afterwards by Marriage to the *Tuddenhams*, and next to the *Beddingfields* by the Marriage of the Heir General. These last were famous at Court, and flourished not long since in a great Estate, *Bedingfield*, who was on King *Edward* the Fourth's Side, and had agreed to save *Tuddenham*, who was for King *Henry* the Sixth, if conquered, begging his Estate, and leaving

him in the Hand of Justice to be beheaded. *Edmund Bedingfield* Esq; 22 Ed. 4. obtained the Grant of a Market here on Friday weekly, and to make a Castle of his Manor-House, which hath ever since continued the Seat of that spreading Family, *Sir Henry Bedingfield* or his Heirs being Lords of it, and residing there. They take their Name from *Bedingfield* a Town in *Suffolk*, which *Rogerius de Pageis* their Ancestor held in the Conqueror's Time of *Robert Malet*. Here has been a military Foss, tho' it be now levelled in some Places, which Assertion is put beyond all Dispute by this, that *Sir Clement Spelman* contriving an Orchard at the Foot of the Hill, digged up the Bones of Men in great Abundance, and likewise old Pieces of Armour. Upon the Road that passes thro' this Village towards *Watton*, and so into the Middle of the Hundred, lies

Cressingham, the Lordship and Estate of *Walter de Norwich*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, 5 Edw. 2. and afterwards Treasurer. He obtained a Charter for all his Demesne Lands, and among several others in this, and other Counties for this. But there being two Parishes of this Name, viz. *Cressingham-Magna* and *Parva*, we must apply the Property of the first of them to the Family of *Norwich*, because we find 33 Ed. 3. that *Guy de Beauchamp* descended of a younger Branch of the Family of the Earls of *Warwick* was Lord of *Cressingham Parva* at his Decease, which happened April 28. 1351. More Northward lies

Nakton or *Neketon*, the Manor of the aforesaid *Guy de Beauchamp*, a Descendant of the *Warwick* Family. This *Guy* having two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*, Nuns of *Shouldham* appointed, that the Church of this Village being in his Patronage should be appropriated to the Monastery of *Shouldham*, for the Maintenance of his two Daughters during their Lives, and from and after their Decease, that the House of *Shouldham* should be obliged to find a Priest to celebrate divine Service daily for the Souls of his Father and Mother, his own and Wife's, his said two Daughters, and of all the

Faithful

Faithful departed. But *Thomas de Beauchamp* the Descendant from *Guy* being attainted, his Lands were forfeited to the Crown, and were given by King *Rich. 2.* Reg. 20. to Sir *John Beaufort* Kt. eldest Son of *John* of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Marquis of Dorset, among which was this Manor of *Neketon*, as was also the Manor of *Cressingham* in this Hundred.

South-acre, a small Village near the Northern Angle of this Hundred. It is noted for nothing but for being the Birth-Place of *Edward Barkham* the Son of *Edward Barkham* a Draper in London, who was Lord Mayor in the Year 1621. In this Church lies entombed Sir *Roger Harsicke* Knight, whose Family were great Benefactors to the Monks of *Castle-acre*. A little above this Village Northward stands

Newton, the Manor of Sir *Roger de Kerdeston* 10 *Edw. 3.* who assigned it to *Maud* his Wife, who survived him for Part of her Dowry. After her Decease it descended to her Son *William de Kerdeston*, who was summoned to Parliament among the Barons from 11 to 34 *Ed. 3.* He died 35 *Ed. 3.* and left it to his Son *William* and his Heirs.

Hilborough and *West-Brodenham*, the Manors of these two Parishes with the Advowsons of the Churches were the Estate of *John de Clifton* 48 *Ed. 3.* He was summoned to Parliament from 50 *Ed. 3.* to 12 *Ri. 2.* and died at *Rhodes*, leaving *Constantine* his Son and Heir, who also sat in Parliament 17 & 18 *Ri. 2.*

29. The Hundred of *Clackelose*.

This Hundred is also large, being surrounded with the Hundreds of *Grimshoe* and *South Greenhoe* on the East, the Hundred of *Frebridge* on the North, the Great and Lesser *Ouse*, which part it from the *Mersland* and the County of *Suffolk*, on the West and South. This Hundred with many Villages in it belonged anciently to the Abbey of *Ramsay*, and since the Dissolution of the Monasteries hath been long in the Family of the *Hares* Barons, a Family, who were the Coheirs of

the Abbey-Lands. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred are

Downham, a Market-Town, situate just upon the Crossing of the greater *Ouse* out of *Mersland*. It is so called from its hilly Situation (for *dun* signifies an Hill, and *ham* a Dwelling.) In some Records it is called *Downham-Hithe*, i. e. *Downham-Port*, referring to the River upon which it stands, tho' the most common Name is *Downham-Market*, for the Privilege of a Market here is of very ancient Date, it having been confirmed by *Edward the Confessor*. It is kept on Saturdays, and the Fair on

The Manor of this Town belonged to the Abbey of *Ramsay* in *Huntingtonshire* till the Dissolution, after which it came into the Possession of Sir *Francis Gawdy* abovementioned, who leaving only a Daughter for his Heir, named *Elizabeth*, she married to Sir *William Newport* alias *Hatton* Kt. and brought this Manor and other large Estates into that Family. Their Daughter *Frances* was their Heir, and marrying to *Robert Rich* Earl of *Warwick* brought the Estate of the *Gaudies* into his Family. Since which it was in the Possession of Sir *Tho. Hare* Bar. and we suppose is his Heirs. On the North East of this Town stands

Stow-Bardolf, the Lordship and Manor of old of the Lord *Camoir*, who died 9 *Hen. 5.* and left it to his Heirs, viz. the Daughters of *Thomas* Lord *Bardolf*, of which *Joan* marrying *William Phelip* the Son of Sir *John Phelip* of *Donington* in *Suffolk*, carried this Manor with divers others into his Family, and on her Account he was called Lord *Bardolf*; but it was from her Ancestors that this Place was thus called. In this Place, not much above a Century ago, *Nicholas Hare* Esq; built a stately House upon his Estate, which he purchased, and left it to his Brother *Hugh Hare* Esq; who much improved it, and dying unmarried, left by Will above forty thousand Pounds between his two Nephews, *John* his Brother *Richard's* Son, and *Hugh* Lord *Coleraine* in *Ireland*, his Brother *John's* Son. In the Fenny-Ground near this Town are dug great Plenty of earthy Materials for Winter-Firing called

Turfs, which Benefit the People owe to the *Danes*; for 'tis said, that *Torvus* a *Danish* King first found it out, and therefore they bear the Name of Turf. On the North West of *Stow-Bardolf* is

Wallington, the Manor and Estate of the *Coningsby's*, from whose Family it passed by the Heir-General to Sir *Francis Gawdy* Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who having acquired great Riches and many Demesnes left them to his Granddaughter, who was married to the Earl of *Warwick*; and was Daughter of *William Hatton, &c.* On the South East of the same Town is.

West-Dereham, a Village famous for the Birth of *Hubert Walter*, who being bred up under the famous Lord Chief Justice *Glanville* became Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor under King *Richard I.* Legate to Pope *Celestine IV.* and Lord Chief Justice of all *England*. The Respect he bore to the Place was a Motive to him to build a religious House here, wherein, in Gratitude to his old Patron the Lord Chief Justice *Glanville*, for the many Favours he had received of him, he ordered that the Monks thereof should constantly pray for his Soul. When the Monasteries were dissolved by King *Henry the Eighth*, *Thomas Deerham*, that he might have a Seat agreeable to his Name, bought this Manor *Arno Reg. 33.* and his Grandson of the same Name, descended of his fifth Son, after a great Change of Heirs, now enjoys it, or lately did. In this Family is the *Leidger-Book* of the Abbey fairly written kept.

Ryston or *Ruston* lies a little North West of this Town. The Manor of this Village belonged 35 *Ed. 3.* to *William de Kerdeston*, whose Family were many of them Men of Note in these Parts; for *William de Kerdeston* was Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* 25 & 26 *Ed. 1.* and *Roger de Kerdeston* was knighted with Prince *Edward* by *Bathing* 34 *Ed. 1.* was Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* 5 *Ed. 3.* and was summoned to Parliament among the Barons from 6. to 10 *Ed. 3.* *William de Kerdeston* was Knight of the Shire for this County 2 *Rich. 2.* and *Thomas de Kerdeston* 2 *Hen. 6.* Between this Place and *West-Dereham* our Choro-

graphers place *Ket's Oak*; or as he called it, *The Oak of Reformation*, where *Coniers* the Chaplain of the Rebels read Prayers and preached, and their Court sat to administer Justice and regulate Disorders. *Dr. Parker* Archbishop of *Canterbury* afterwards preached to the Rebels under this Tree, and exhorted them to be quiet and lay down their Arms, but it had almost cost him his Life. Up higher Northward is.

Fincham, in which Village was the Manor of *Fawswell*, belonging to the Family of the Lords *Bardolf*, but being forfeited to the Crown by the Attainder of the last Lord, it was granted by King *Henry 4. Reg. 9.* to *Thomas Beaufort* youngest Son of *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster* by the the Lady *Katharine Swinford* his 3d Wife. In the Parish-Church here are divers Monuments for several of the Family of the *Finchams*, but all ancient, viz. the 14th Century. More Northward on the Edge of this Hundred stands

Wormegay, *Wyrmgay*, or *Wringay*, an Honour and Manor, one of those many, which the Conqueror gave *William de Warren* Earl of *Surrey* his Kinsman and Assistant in obtaining the Battle of *Hastings*, where he fought desperately for him. Yet upon his Marriage with *Alice* the only Daughter and Heir of *William de Wringay* the *Saxon* Lord of it. In his Family it continued several Successions, but Issue-Male failing in *William de Warren de Wormgay* in the Reign of King *Henry 2.* the Female Heir *Beatrix* by marrying *Doun Bardolf* translated the Barony of *Wormgay* to the Family of *Bardolfs* a noble and honourable Family, who flourished a long Time in this County, and bore for their Arms, *Three Cinquefoils Or in a Field Azure.* His Son *William* obtained a Charter for a Market here on *Mondays*, and a Free-Warren, which continued for several Ages. But at length Issue-Male failing, their Estate was divided between *Anne* and *Joan* the two Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas* Lord *Bardolf*. This Manor upon the Division became the Purparty of *Joan*, who marrying *William Philip* of *Donyngton* in *Suffolk*; not only carried the Manor but Barony with her to

him, and so he became Lord *Bardolf*, yet it was obtained with some Difficulty; for her Father *Thomas* Lord *Bardolf* being attainted by Parliament for his joining with the Earl of *Northumberland* in Rebellion 6 *Hen. 4.* his Lands were forfeited and given by that King to *Thomas Beaufort* his Brother, among which was this Honour of *Wormgay*; but upon the humble Petition of Sir *William Clifford* Kt. who married *Anne*, and *William Phelip*, who married *Joan*, the Coheirs of the Estate of the said *Thomas*, that they might enjoy their paternal Inheritance, which had been settled by their Grandfather, the King was pleased to grant them the Reversion after the Life of his Brother, and so this Manor became vested in *William Phelip*, his Wife and their Posterity. They left only one Daughter *Elizabeth*, who being married to *Henry Viscount Beaumont* brought this and many other Estates into that Family, who became Lords *Bardolf* also. He obtain'd great Privileges for this Place, viz. Return of Writs, Gallows, Felons Goods, &c. His Sons and Successors *Henry* and *William* Viscount *Beaumont* died without Issue, whereupon their Sister *Joan* became their Heir, and being married to *John* Lord *Lovel* brought this Estate into that Family. Their Son *Francis* was attainted by King *Henry 7.* and so this Barony came to the Crown, and so continued till Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to Sir *Francis Gawdy*, and so it passed as *Downham* above. *Lee Warners* Esq; or his Heirs now have it. In this Village was anciently a little Monastery, a Cell to *Pentney-Abbey*, founded by *William de Wormgay*, a Descendant of *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, but called *de Wormgay*, because his Ancestor *Reginald de Warren* had his Seat there.

Cherry-Marham, of which the improper Rectory belonging to Sir *Ralph Hare* of *Stow-Bardolf* in this County, he having read Sir *Henry Spelman* *De non temerandis Ecclesiis*, resolved to bestow it to some pious Use, which he accordingly did on this Occasion; Bishop *Williams* designed a fair Library to *St. John's* in *Cambridge*, which Sir *Ralph* understanding, he gave three Years Rent of it, amounting to 192 *l.* to begin the Foundation of it and

settled it upon the College for ever. We have no more of this Hundred.

30. The Hundred of *Grimshoe*.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Sbropeham* and *Wayland*, on the North with the Hundred of *South-Greenhoe*, on the West with the Hundred of *Clacklose*, and on the North with the *Little Ouse*, which parts it from *Sussex*. The Property of this Hundred 3 *Ed. 2.* was found to be in *Robert de Toni*, and in 33 *Ed. 3.* in *Guy de Beauchamp* Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*; but how it was removed from the one Family to the other we cannot discover. The Towns and Villages of it are

Methold or *Methwold*, the only Market-Town in this Hundred, the Market on weekly, and Fair yearly on The Manor of this Town with most of the Towns in the Hundred was after the Conquest of the Fee of the Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey*, and after was in 36 *Ed. 3.* in *Maud* the Widow of *William* Duke of *Bavaria*, but she dying without Issue, *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, in Right of his Lady *Blanch*, who was her Sister and Heir, obtained the Inheritance of this Manor and many other large Estates in this and several other Counties. This Place breeds most excellent Rabbits, called *Merwil* Rabbits, and that in such Plenty, that in the Reign of King *Canute*, *Leoffin* the Abbot agreed to find the Duke of *Lancaster's* Family with them two Months every Year. The Villages of this Hundred are

Northwold, a Village of twelve Hides of Land, which King *Edgar* having given to the Bishop of *Winchester* in Exchange, he gave it to the Abbey of *Ely*. It is of Note for its eminent Minister Dr. *Robert Burhill* or *Burghill*. He was bred in *Corpus-Christi* College, *Oxford*, of which he was Probationer-Fellow, and being in Holy Orders had this Parsonage conferred on him, and not long after a Residentiaryship in the Church of *Hereford*. He was a Person of great Reading and Judgment, well versed in the Fathers and Schoolmen, a good Linguist and Disputant. Sir *Wal-*

ter Raleigh much valued him for his great Learning, and used his Assistance in composing his History of the World. His Works answer his Character, viz. *Invictatorius Panegyricus*. Oxf. 1603. *Responsio pro Tortura Torti*. Lond. 1611. *Assertio pro Fune Regio*. Lond. 1613. with divers MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Weeting-All-Saints, so called to distinguish it from *Weeting St. Mary*. This Village lies near *Brandon-Ferry*, wherein is an old walled Castle, noted about, and at a Mile's Distance Eastward is an Hill with certain small Trenches, or ancient Fortifications, called *Gimes-graves*, of which the Inhabitants can give no Account. On the West Side of this Place from the Edge of the Fen arises a Bank and Ditch, which running on for some Miles parts that Side of *Weeting* from *Wilton* and *Feltwell St. Nicholas*, and is called *The Fosse*. In the Fields of *Weeting* is a fine green Way, called *Walsingham-Way*, being the Road that the Pilgrims of old passed to visit the Lady of *Walsingham*. And about a Mile from the Town Northward is another Way like it from *Hockwood* and *Wilton*, upon which are two Stump-Crosses of Stone, supposed to be set for a Direction to Pilgrims. Both these Parishes of *Weetings* were the Demesne of *Robert de Playz* Heir to *John de Lancaster* of *Stanstead* in the County of *Essex*, who died 33 Ed. 3. leaving a Son *John* his Heir, whose Daughter and Heir *Margaret* married to Sir *John Howard*, Ancestor to the Dukes of *Norfolk*, whose Portraiture in a kneeling Posture was not long since visible in the South Window, as our Antiquaries assure themselves by the Arms adjoining to it.

Wilton, which being near *Hockwold*, is called in our Histories *Wilton-Hockwold*. This Manor was the Demesne of *Michael Lord Poinings* 42 Ed. 3. He died March 7. 1369, his Wife *Joan* surviving him, who had an Affignation of this Manor of *Wilton*, and some others for her Dowry. Near this Village is

Hockold or *Hockwold*, the Manor of which was granted to *John Howard* Earl of *Norfolk* and Earl Marshal by King *Richard III.* for his many faithful Services done for the House of *York* during his Brother's

and his own Reign, at the same Time creating him Duke of *Norfolk*, Lord Steward of *England*, in Order to his Coronation and Lord Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Aquitain*.

Feltwell, the Seat of the ancient and knightly Family of the *Munfords*, who perhaps are descended of *Hugh de Monte-forti* or *Montfort*, who came into *England* with the Conquerour, and obtained many Lordships in these Parts; for we observe, that in the Subscription to the Charter of Liberties granted by King *Henry I.* the same Name in divers Copies is written *Rob. de Mundforde* and *Rob. de Monte forti*.

Croxton, a small Village at the Corner of this Hundred near *Thetford*. Sir *Richard Fulmerston* gave an Estate to this Parish for pious and charitable Uses, which being much increased in the Rents, it was some Time a Question who should have the Benefit of the increased Rent, the Trustees or the Poor, but being referred to the two Lord Chief Justices, and Justice *Walmesly* (as in the same Case is mentioned at *Thetford*) it was determined for the Devisees to have it. *Croxton* high Trees are much taken Notice of for yielding a pleasant Prospect towards *Lynne*. Here was anciently a Park.

Stanford, a Village in the Road from *Thetford* to *Watton* and *Swaffham*, where Travellers find one good Inn. The Manor anciently belonged to the Lords *Mortimer* of *Attleborough*, of whom *Constantine Lord Mortimer* procured a Charter of Free-Warren 12 Ed. 3. for this, and other his Lordships in this and other Counties.

Ickborough, a small Place, yet hath something great in its Name, if *Talbot* conjectures aright, who says 'tis the *Iliani* mentioned by *Antoninus*, for then it will import a City or Castle (for Borough so signifies) of the *Iceni*; but if it were so, Time hath rooted out all the Marks of it. More to the North is

Caulston, the Manor of *John Lord Cobham* in 34 Ed. 3. which with divers other Lordships and Estates he settled upon that King 1 Ric. 2. after his Death, for the Good of his Soul, and out of the great Affection he bore to the Black Prince his eldest Son.

Cranwich,

Cranwich or *Graneswife*, a Village in the Road from *Brandon-Ferry* to *Swaftbam*, situated upon the River *Wissy*. The Manor

of this Place 12 *Rich.* 2: was the Demefne of *John Lord Clifton*, with the Advowson of the Church.

The Dukes, Dutcheffes, and Earls of Norfolk before the Conquest.

Aethelftan Earl of this Province of the *East-Angles* or *Norfolk*. He is filed in our Histories *Half-Koning*, i. e. Kalf-King by Reason of the great Power he exercised in this Province. He had by *Alwen* his Wife, Nurse to King *Edgar*, four Sons, viz. *Ethelwold*, *Alfwold*, *Ethelwine*, and *Ailwine*. This Earl in his latter Days betook himself to a religious Life, and was shorn a Monk in the Abbey of *Glastonbury* in *Somersetshire*; and his Wife *Alwen* being as devout founded the Nunnery of *Chateriz* in *Cambridgeshire*, and gave *Weston* to the Monks of *Ramsay*, but was buried at *Chateriz*. In the Earldom succeeded

Ethelwold or *Ethelwolfe* (as he is by some called) his eldest Son, who being sent by King *Edgar* after the Death of *Elstede* his Queen to see whether *Alfrida* the Daughter of *Ordgar* Earl of *Devon* were so admirable a Person as she was represented, that he might take her to Wife, was so ravished with her Beauty, that he resolved to get her for himself, and accordingly having put of the King by telling him, that she was indeed fair in Face, but deformed in Body, married her himself, but the Cheat being discovered not long after, the King went himself to see her, and being inflamed with the Love of her, ordered him to keep *York* against the Irruptions of the *Danes*, and as he was going to his Charge, and passing thro *Werwelle* Forrest in *Hampshire*, was set upon by armed Men, and barbarously killed, which when the King heard he sent for

Alfrida, and married her, and had two Sons by her, *Edmund*, who died in his Childhood, and *Ethelred*, commonly called *The Unready*. *Alfrida* being the Occasion of her Husband the Earl's Death, tho' no Way a Partner in it, founded a Nunnery at *Werwelle* in the Place he was killed for Nuns to pray for his Soul, and expiate the Guilt of his Death.

Ailwine or *Egelwine* his youngest Brother succeeding him was a Person of singular Piety and Goodness; for he founded the great Abbey of *Ramsay* in *Huntingtonshire* at the Instance of *Oswald* Archbishop of *York*, and gave 200 Hides of Land to it. He opposed *Elfare* Earl of *Mercia*, who after the Death of King *Edgar* was for expelling the Monks which that King had placed in the Monasteries, saying, he would not endure it, because they supported all Religion. He had this Title given, that he was *Totius Anglia Aldermanus*, i. e. *Justiciarius*, on his Tomb in *Ramsay-Abbey*. He had three Wives, who gave *Saltrey*, *Stow*, *Brune*, and *Brancester* to the Monks of *Ramsay*. He died in the Year 993. To him succeeded

Ulfketil, a valiant and brave Man, who when the *Danes* under *Swane* their King invaded England, and burnt *Norwich* and *Ipswich*, gave them Battle with a far inferior Number, and destroyed so many of them, that they themselves acknowledged they never underwent so sharp a Fight; but at length he lost his Life in fighting them at *Ashdon* in *Essex*. He gave to the Monks of *St. Edmund's-bury* the Lordships
and.

and Manors of *Hilderole, Redgrave, Rigenkale, Wulfpit, Rougham, Part of Bradfield, Fulsham, and Hegset.*

Turkil, a Danish Earl, who for some Time had infested England with his Piracies; but at length forsaking King *Swane* he took Part with King *Ethelred*, and repulsed him from London Walls; but *Swane* dying, and *Cnute* thro' the Treachery of

Edrick Streone Earl of *Mercia* obtaining the Kingdom of England, he was advanced to the Earldom of the *East-Angles*. He with King *Cnute* founded the Church of *Asdon upon the Hill*, and caused it to be solemnly dedicated by *Wolstan* Archbishop of York, in Memory of that fatal Battle.

Harold Son to Earl *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, who was afterwards King.

After the Conquest by William the Norman.

Ralph surnamed *Waher* or *Guader* was constituted Earl of this County and *Suffolk* by *William* the Conquerour. Some of our Historians affirm him to be a *Norfolk* Man, born of an *English* Father and *British* Mother; but 'tis most probable he came from *Normandy* in *France*. He was perfidious towards King *William*, and drew *Roger de Britolio* Earl of *Hereford*, *Waltheof* the great Earl of *Northumberland*, and some other Nobles into a Conspiracy, either to expel him, or destroy him, but being defeated by the Vigilancy of *Wolstan* Bishop of *Worcester*, *Agelwine* Abbot of *Evesham*, *Ufso* de Abbot Sheriff of *Worcestershire* and *Walter de Lacy* a great Baron of *Herefordshire*, who getting what Forces they could together hindered their Conjunction, he was forced to fly for his Safety first into *Normandy* and at length into *Flanders*, where he took upon him the Cross, and with *Robert Curthose* Duke of *Normandy* went to *Jerusalem* to fight against the *Turks* (his Wife accompanying him) and there died.

Ralph de Waher his eldest Son was his Heir, but possessed neither his Father's Estate nor Honour for a Time; nay, whereas *William de Britolio* his Uncle had adopted him for his Heir, he was rejected by the *Normans*, who would not suffer him to enjoy any Thing of his Estate or Title, but gave it to *Eustace de Britolio* his illegitimate Son, yet afterwards thro' the Favour of King *Henry I.* he obtained all the Honour and Estate of his Ancestors

in these Parts. How this Line failed we find not; but the next Person that bore the Title was

Hugh Bigod created Earl of *Norfolk* by King *Henry II.* He was the Son of *Roger Bigod*, who came with the Conquerour into *England*, and Steward of the Household to King *Henry I.* after whose Death he was the principal Instrument in advancing *Stephen* Earl of *Boloigne* to the Crown of *England*, by averring upon Oath before the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, that King *Henry* upon his Death-bed did disinherit his Daughter *Maud* the Emress, and appoint *Stephen* Earl of *Boloigne* his Heir, whereupon the Archbishop anointed him King. This first Step made him highly in King *Stephen's* Favour, who thereupon created him *Comes East-Anglorum*, or Earl of the *East-Angles*, Reg. 6. He stood firm to King *Stephen* in all his Wars with *Henry* Duke of *Normandy*, called *Fitz-Empress*, but upon his Death surrendering up all his Castles to King *Henry II.* he was advanced by that King to the Honour of Earl of *Norfolk*, and admitted Steward of the King's Household, as his Father had been, but being guilty of some disloyal Practices in adhering to Prince *Henry* against his Father, he was forced to make his Peace for a Fine of a thousand Marks, and soon after went with the Earl of *Flanders* into the Holy Land, and there died Anno Dom. 1177. 23 *Henry II.* who seized upon his Treasure.

Roger

Roger Bigod his Son was Heir in his Honour of Earl of Norfolk and Stewardship, but it was by a special Grant of both to him by King Richard I. Reg. 1. who did it in Consideration of a thousand Marks received of him. He was a Person in great Favour all King Richard's Reign, and much employed in publick Affairs, viz. He was sent an Ambassador to Philip King of France, to get an Aid of him to recover the Holy Land: He attended William de Longcamp Bishop of Ely, when he went to King Richard, then made Captive by the Germans, and was one of that King's Retinue when he returned home from Germany: He was one of the four Knights which carried the silken Canopy over that King's Head at his second Coronation: In King John's Reign he was sent with Philip Bishop of Durham to William King of Scotland to require him to repair to London to do his Homage to King John; but afterward he took Part with the rebellious Barons, and insolently wrested the Government out of that King's Hands to put it into the Management of himself and his Accomplices; for which they were excommunicated by Pope Innocent III. He died 5 Hen. III. And

Hugh Bigod his Son and Heir succeeded him. He married Maud the eldest Daughter of William Earl of Pembroke, and by her had Issue Roger, who succeeded him in his Honours. He had a Brother William, who married Margaret the Daughter of Robert Sutton. He died 9 Hen. III. 1225. And

Roger Bigod aforementioned succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He was at the Feast of Pentecost 17 Hen. 3. girt with the Sword of Knighthood, and at a Tournament between the Southern and Northern Lords 21 Hen. 3. was taken Notice of for his singular Skill in those warlike Exercises. Upon the Levying an Aid for the Marriage of the King's eldest Daughter, he paid 162 l. 11 s. for 125 Knights-Fees, and 37 and an half *de novo Feofmento*. He was one of those that were sent to the Council of Lyons to complain of the Burden the Kingdom lay under from the See of Rome; and finding no Redress was one of the Lords, who subscribed a Letter to the Pope to re-

quire a Remedy of his intolerable Exactions, 30 Hen. III. and in the same Year obtained after frequent Solicitations the Office and Honour of Marshal, in Right of his Mother Maud, eldest Daughter of William Marshal Earl of Pembroke, which that King thus conferred on him. He gave the Marshal's Rod into Maud's Hands, and she having delivered it to her Son and Heir Roger, the King accepted his Homage for it, and ordered his Treasurer and Barons of Exchequer to let him enjoy all the Privileges of that Office, and admit his sufficient Deputy (if Occasion required) to sit in that Court. He having put away his Wife upon some false Suggestion received her again (as soon as he found it out) by an Ecclesiastical Sentence. The King upon some Account calling him Traitor, he in Anger told him he ly'd, for he never was a Traitor, nor ever would be. But this Breach, by the Interposition of some Lords was soon made up, and he was employed in an Embassy to the King of France, &c. He departed this Life 54 Hen. III. without Issue, and was buried at Thetford.

Roger his Nephew, Son of his Brother Hugh, succeeded him, who being a Man skilful in the Law was advanced to the Office of Justice of England in the Parliament at Oxford 1258, 42 Hen. III. and associating himself soon after with Roger de Turkelbi and Gilbert Preston (two eminent Judges) went his Circuits or Iters from County to County and Liberty to Liberty, to distribute Justice to every one according to their Merits. Thus it appears that this Roger was the Son of a famous Father, and that he did not degenerate from his Ancestors his Actions will shew; for he was the Chief of those Lords, who opposed the Arbitrary Impositions of King Edward I. upon Lands and Wool, and obtained of that Prince a Confirmation of the two great Charters, and the *Articuli super Chartas*, which explain them, with a Pardon for all Misdemeanors. After this he went in an Expedition to Scotland, and having no Issue constituted King Edward his Heir, delivering to him the Marshal's Rod, upon Condition, that it should

be returned to his Children, if he had any, and he should have 1000 *l.* down, and 1000 *l.* *per Annum* during his Life, which our Historians aver to be done out of Fear, and to atone for some great Offence, for tho' he had no Issue, he had an Heir, his Brother *John*, who, by Virtue of this Settlement was deprived of all the Honour and Estate of his Family. King *Edward* being thus in Possession of the Earldom of *Norfolk*, and Office of Marshal conferred them both upon his fifth Son.

Thomas de Brotherton, so called from the Place of his Nativity in *Yorkshire*, *Brotherton*, a small Village, who thereupon became Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal. He was married twice, but left no Issue Male; whereupon his only Daughter

Margaret became Dutcheß of *Norfolk*. She married *John Lord Segrave*, by whom she had one Daughter, named *Elizabeth*, who marrying to *Thomas Lord Mowbray*, he in her Right became Duke of *Norfolk*, and so the Honour of this County passed into the Family of *Mowbrays*; of whom this

Thomas was the first Duke of *Norfolk*, being the Son of *John Lord Mowbray*, and *Eliz.* his Wife, the sole Daughter and Heir of the Lady *Margaret Dutcheß of Norfolk*, and *John Lord Segrave* her Husband, and on that Account was constituted Earl Marshal of *England*, to hold that Office for the Term of his Life; but he afterwards obtained it in Remainder to the Heirs of his Body, with an Union of the Office of Marshal in the Courts of King's-Bench and Exchequer, and Marshal-Cryer before the Steward, and Marshal of the King's Household; and on that Account he and his Heirs should bear a golden Truncheon enamelled with black at each End, having the King's Arms engraven at the upper, and his own at the lower End. He was active in the Destruction of *Richard Earl of Arundel* his Father-in-Law, and *Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester*, by which wicked Actions he so much pleased the King (*Ric. 2.*) that he created him Duke of *Norfolk*, and gave him the forfeited Estate of the Earl of *Arundel*, but enjoy'd neither of them

long, for being accused by *Henry of Bolingbroke Duke of Hereford*, for speaking these Words to the Disgrace of the King, viz. That the King, notwithstanding his fair Pretences and Oaths, meant to oppress the Dukes of *Lancaster*, *Aumarle*, &c. he was committed Prisoner to *Windfor-Castle*, and after banished into *Germany*, and died at *Venice* of the Pestilence 1 *Hen. IV.* leaving for his Heir and Successor,

Thomas de Mowbray his eldest Son, then but fourteen Years of Age. He never had the Title of Duke, nor any other but Earl-Marshal. He married *Constance* the Daughter of *John Holland Earl of Huntington* and Duke of *Exeter*; but taking Part with *Richard Scrop Archbisshop of York* in a Conspiracy against the King, 6 *Hen. IV.* he was beheaded at *York*, and his Head being set on the Walls, his Body was buried in the Cathedral there.

John his Brother succeeded him, 8 *Hen. IV.* and being a valiant Man served King *Henry V.* and King *Henry VI.* in their Wars with *France*, in which having behaved himself with great Fidelity he was by Parliament restored to the Title and Dignity of Duke of *Norfolk* (being before stiled Earl Marshal and Earl of *Nottingham* only.) He died Oct. 19. 11 *Hen. VI.* 1433. He married *Katharine* the Daughter of *Ralph Nevil Earl of Westmoreland*, by whom he had

John his Son, whom he left Heir of his Honour and Estate. He was sent Ambassador into *Piccardy*, to make a Peace between the Kings of *England* and *France*, and upon his Return was confirmed Duke of *Norfolk*, and had a Place and Seat in Parliament granted him next to the Duke of *Exeter*. He went on a Pilgrimage to *Rome* 25 *Hen. VI.* and had Licence to fulfill his Vows of going in Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*, *Piccardy*, *Cologne*, &c. 35 *Hen. VI.* He was constituted Justice Itinerant of all the King's Forrests on the South of *Trent*, 1 *Ed. IV.* but died the same Year, and was buried in the Abbey of *Thetford*, leaving by *Eleanor* his Wife, Daughter of *William Lord Bouchier*,

John his Son and Heir, who in his Father's Life-time was created Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*. He was one of the Lords who

who subscribed the Recognition then made in Parliament to Prince Edward the eldest Son of King Edward IV. 11 Ed. IV. He was retained to serve that King in his Wars in France one whole Year, but died the next Year 15 Ed. IV. and was buried at Thetford. He left one Daughter Anne, who was married to

Richard Duke of York, second Son of King Edward IV. who thereby became also Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, Warven, and Nottingham, but died without Issue, by Means whereof the Inheritance of this great House fell to two Heirs Female, Isabel and Margaret, Daughters of Thomas de Mowbray first Duke of Norfolk, of which the one married Sir James Berkeley, and the other Sir Robert Howard Kts. who was the Son of John Howard Kt. but dying before his Father left Issue

John Howard his Son, then a Knight, and afterward created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal by King Richard III. He was a Person of great Excellencies: He was at the Regaining of Bourdeaux with John Talbot Viscount Lisle 31 Hen. VI. and was made Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 1 Ed. IV. He being appointed to guard the Seas against the French took Conquet and the Isle of Rbe, and soon after was made Treasurer of the King's Household. He attended the Lady Margaret the King's Sister into Flanders, to be married to the Duke of Burgundy; and when the Lancastrians made Head upon the Revolt of Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick, he was made Captain General of all the King's Forces at Sea to resist their Attempts, and Governour of Calais. In all these Transactions he behaved himself with that Fidelity, that King Edward IV. gave him many of the Lands and Estates forfeited to the Crown by the Attainder of John Earl of Wiltshire, and John Earl of Oxford, made him Constable of the Tower of London, and General of his Fleet against the Scots, and Knight of the Garter. And King Richard III. his Successor redoubled his Favours, after he saw him steady in his Interests; for he made him Earl Marshal of England, and Duke of Norfolk, and his Son Thomas Earl of Surrey, and, in Order to his Coro-

nation, High Steward of England for that Day, and Lord Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine for Life, adding a proportionable Estate of 86 Manors in divers Counties, and other advantageous Privileges to support his Grandure, but he enjoyed not them long, being slain the next Year with King Richard in Bosworth-Field, Aug. 22. 1485.

Thomas Howard Earl of Surrey succeeded his Father in his Honour and Estate, and tho' he fought stoutly for King Richard in Bosworth-Field, and was taken Prisoner by the Duke of Richmond, yet when that Duke was become King by the Name of Henry VII. he took him into Favour, made him one of his Privy-Council (being *Vir Prudentia, Gravitate, & Constantia summa praeclitus*, as Pol. Virgil styles him) Earl of Surrey and Lord Treasurer, intrusting him with many important Affairs; all which he executed faithfully. King Henry VIII. continued him in his Council and Treasury, and constituted him Earl Marshal for Life. In 4 Hen. VIII. he and his Sons Thomas, who was Lord Admiral, and Edmund routed the Scots (who invaded the North) at Flodden-field, killing their King; for which memorable Action he was made Duke of Norfolk, and had an honourable Augmentation of his Arms given him, viz. to bear on A Bend the upper Half of a Red Lion, pierced thro' the Mouth with an Arrow, depicted as the Arms of Scotland, together with a Grant of twenty-nine Manors, to be held by the Service of one Knights-Fee. He was Lord High-Steward at the Trial of Edward Duke of Buckingham, and condemned him but with Tears, 13 Hen. VIII. and the next Year obtained in Special Tail five Manors, Part of his Estate. He died at Framingham-Castle in this County, and was buried at Thetford under a stately Tomb, Anno 1524. His Son

Thomas Howard succeeded him. He commanded a Ship under his Brother Edmund, who was Lord Admiral when Sir Andrew Barton the famous Pirate was taken, 3 Hen. VIII. And when his Brother Edmund was dead, being constituted Lord Admiral he scoured the Seas, so that

not so much as a *French* Fisherboat durst be seen. He was made Earl of *Surrey* upon the Victory obtained at *Flodden-Field*, and being made Lord Deputy of *Ireland* he repressed the Irruptions of the *O-neals* and *O-carrols*, and governed so acceptably, that he was beloved of all the civil People in that Isle. Returning Home he was made Lord Treasurer, and General of the King's whole Army, and all this in his Father's Life-time. After his Father's Death he was made General of the King's Army, which was about advancing into *Scotland*, to free their King from the Custody of the Duke of *Albani*, and in most of the greatest Transactions of King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, as Cardinal *Wolsey's* Banishment, the Divorce of Queen *Katharine*, &c. he was a chief Actor. He was with the Earl of *Shrewsbury* when he suppressed the Insurrection in *Yorkshire*, called *The Pilgrimage of Grace*, raised for the Dissolution of the lesser Monasteries, and soon after constituted Lieutenant-General of all the King's Forces beyond the *Trent*. But after all his great and signal Services, some of the Nobility (because on some Occasion he had called them new-raised Men, which they counted a Dishonour to them) finding the King decaying and weak, put Jealousies into his Head, that the Duke and his Son *Henry* Earl of *Surrey* conspired together to wrest the Government from him in his Life-time, and get the Prince into their Hands after his Death, which the King believing had them attainted by Act of Parliament, and had the King lived 'tis thought he would have lost his Head, as his Son did. However, his Enemies so far prevailed in King *Edward* the Sixth's Reign, that in the General Pardon given by that King, he was exempted with five others, and so died at *Keningale*. He had two Sons, *Henry*, beheaded in his Life-time, but marrying *Frances* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Oxford* left two Sons, *Thomas* and *Henry*. *Thomas* his Brother was restored in Blood, and made Earl of *Bindon*, and his Son *Henry* was created Lord *Howard* of *Marnhill* and Earl of *Northampton*, but died unmarried at his House near *Charing-Cross*.

Thomas the eldest Son of *Henry* Earl of *Surrey* succeeded his Grandfather 1 *Mar.* being restored in Blood, and his Grandfather's Attainder made void. He was in Esteem all her Reign, and by Queen *Elizabeth*, installed Knight of the Garter, and constituted Lieutenant General for the Northern Parts of the Realm, but being suspected to be a great Favourer of the Queen of *Scots*, and to design to marry her, was first imprisoned, and being found guilty by his Peers was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, June 2. 15 *Eliz.* The Title of Duke of *Norfolk* being thus lost, *Philip* his eldest Son and Heir was only Earl of *Arundel*, but being a strong Papist, and charged with contracting a Friendship with Cardinal *Allen*, and *Parsons* a Jesuit, and other traitorous People, who conspired the Ruin of their Prince and Country, he was found guilty, and died in the Tower before Execution, yet leaving Issue by his Wife *George* Lord *Dacres's* Daughter *Anne*,

Thomas his only Child and Heir, who being restored in Blood by a Parliament met at *Westminster*, obtained the Titles of his Father *Philip* Earl of *Arundel*, the Honour of Earl of *Surrey*, and all the Baronies which his Grandfather *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* had lost by his Attainder, was also installed Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and constituted Earl Marshal of *England* for Life. He revived the Court Marshal, to the great Satisfaction of the Nobility and Gentry, who might there obtain Satisfaction of Affronts, and Abuses without Duelling and Fighting. Before the Coronation of King *Charles* I. he was joined in Commission with *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, to make such Persons, as the King should think fit, Knights of the Bath; constituted Justice of all the King's Forrefts North of *Trent*, and General of the Army, to go against the *Scots*; and because of his Lineal Descent from *Thomas* Brotherton was created Earl of *Norfolk*, 20 *Car. I.* but being advanced much in Years, and discerning the Flames of War to increase, he got leave to travel, and died at *Padua* in *Italy*, Octob. 4. 1646; but his Corpse was brought

brought into *England*, and buried at *Arundel* in *Suffex*, leaving Issue

Henry Howard Lord *Monbray* and *Maltravers*, as he was called in his Father's Life-time, and as such sat in Parliament, who succeeded him in his Honours. He married *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Esme Steward* Earl of *March*, and afterward Duke of *Lenox*, by whom he had nine Sons and three Daughters. He died at *Arundel-House* in the *Strand*, and was buried at *Arundel* in *Suffex*. His eldest Son

Thomas Howard succeeded him in his Titles of Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norfolk*. He was by the special Grace of King *Charles II.* at the humble Petition of *James* Earl of *Suffolk*, *Thomas* Earl of *Berkshire*, *William* Viscount *Stafford*, *Charles* Lord *Howard* of *Charlton*, *Edward* Lord *Howard* of *Esrick*, *Charles* *Howard* of *Naworth*, all lineally descended from *Thomas* the last Duke of *Norfolk*, and above 80 others of the Nobility, restored by Act of Parliament to the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, to remain to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, with all the Privileges, Precedences, and Pre-eminences thereunto belonging. He died without Issue, and the Honour descended to

Henry his next Brother, who in Consideration of the eminent Services done by his noble Father and Grandfather to King *Charles I.* and the Crown of *England* at Home and Abroad, as also for many personal Services performed to King *Charles II.* in his Exile, was advanced 21 *Car. II.* to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Castle-Rising*, and soon after Earl of *Norwich*, and Earl Marshal, with a Limitation of this great Office to the Heirs-Male of his Body. He married *Anne* *Somerset*, the

Daughter of *Edward* Marquis of *Worcester*, by whom he had *Henry* Earl of *Arundel*, *Thomas*, and three Daughters. He had a second Wife, by whom he had the Lord *George Howard*, and Lord *Frederick-Henry*, now living, and three Daughters. He died 1683. And

Henry his eldest Son, Earl of *Arundel*, succeeded him in Honours. He was made Governour of *Windsor-Castle* upon the Death of Prince *Rupert*, and installed Knight of the Garter, 1 *Jac. II.* but in the Year 1688, upon the Landing of the Prince of *Orange* in *England*, he being then in *Norfolk* he declared for him, and brought over that and some neighbouring Counties to him, for which Service soon after that Prince had accepted the Crown he was sworn of his Privy Council, and so continued to his Death. He left no Issue, and so

Thomas Son of *Thomas* Lord *Howard* and Nephew of the last *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk* succeeded him. This Duke's Father, upon King *James's* retiring out of *England*, attended him both into *Ireland* and *France*, in going to which last Place from the former he was cast away, Nov. 1689, but left five Sons, of which this Duke was the eldest. He succeeded his Uncle in 1701, and married in 1709 *Mary* sole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Nicholas Sherbourn* of *Stonyhurst* in the County of *Lancaster* Bar. but he hath no Children as yet, but hath four Brothers, *Henry*, *Edward*, *Richard*, and *Philip*. This Duke hath Precedence of all other Dukes, not only by Creation, but in Respect of his Office, as Earl Marshal of *England*, yet after the Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Great Constable, Lord High Admiral, Lord Steward, and Chamberlain of the King's Household, and Privy Seal.

*The Baronets of this County, with the Time of their
Creation, and Order of standing.*

S IR Henry Hobart, of Intwood Kt. Attorney General to King James I. and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, May 22. 1611.	Bar.	9
Philip Knevet of Buckenham Esq; Ditto.		16
Sir Philip Woodhouse of Wilberhall Kt Ditto.		42
L'Estrange Mordaunt of Massingham Esq; Ditto.		54
Roger Townshend of Rainham Esq; now Viscount Townshend, April 16. 1617.		97
Richard Berney of Park Hall in Redham Esq; May 5. 1620.		129
William Telverton of Rougham Esq; May 31. Ditto.		133
Henry Clere of Ormeby Esq; Feb. 27. Ditto.		147
Henry Fernegan of Cossey or Cosse Esq; Oct. 16. 1621.		159
Edward Barkham of Southacre Esq; June 28. 1623.		203
Drue Drury of Riddlesworth Esq; May 7. 1627.		220
Nicholas L'Estrange of Hunstanton Esq; June 1. 1629.		288
John Holland of Quiddeham Esq; June 15. Ditto.		289
William Paston of Oxnead Esq; (since Earl of Yarmouth) June 8. 1641.		302
John Palgrave of Norwood-Burningham Esq; June 24. Ditto.		304
Ralph Hare of Stow-Bardolph Esq; July 23. Ditto.		321
Sir John Potts of Mannington Kt. Aug. 14. Ditto.		348
Thomas Pettus of Rackbeath Esq; Sept. 22. Ditto.		355
Isaac Astley of Melton-Constable Esq; Jan. 21. Ditto.		364
Sir Robert Kemp of Gissing Kt. March 13. Ditto.		376
William Denny of Gillingham Esq; June 3. 1642.		394
Richard Crane of Wood-Rising Esq; March 20. Ditto.		426
Edward Ward of Bexley Esq; Dec. 19. 1660.		586
Henry Bedingsfield of Oxborough Esq; Jan. 2. 1660.		597
Thomas Dereham of West-Dereham Esq; June 8. 1661.		654
Francis Bickley of Attleborough Esq; Sept. 30. Ditto.		679
Nicholas Bacon of Gillingham Esq; Feb. 7. Ditto.		689
Sir Jacob Gerhard of Langford Kt. Aug. 16. 1662.		705
William Cooke of Bromehall Esq; June 29. 1663.		725
William Garwdy of West-Harling Esq; July 13. Ditto.		728
Sir William D'Oyley of Shottesham Kt. July 29. Ditto.		730
Thomas Bateman of How-Hall Esq; Aug. 31. 1664.		745
Peter Glean of Hardwick Esq; March 6. 1665.		774

Persons

*Persons of Note in this County, whose Birth-Place
or Abode are not known, or if known not mentioned
before.*

GILBERT Berkley was a Native of this County, descended of the ancient Barons of that Name, as his Arms shew. He was consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1 Eliz. and sat therein 22 Years. He died of a Lethargy, Nov. 2. 1581. in the 80th Year of his Age, and lies buried on the North Side of the Communion-Table in the Cathedral there.

John Towers, born in this County, Fellow of *Queen's-College* in Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Earl of Northampton, who bestowed on him the Benefice of *Castle-Ashby* in Northamptonshire, and further recommended him to his Majesty King Charles I. to be his Chaplain; by which Means he came to be first Dean and then Bishop of *Peterborough* in 1638. He was one of the Protesting Bishops, and sent with the rest to the Tower, where they all continued (but the Bishops *Moreton* and *Hall*) 18 Weeks before they obtained their Liberty; after which he betook himself to his Majesty at Oxford, and having remained there till the Surrender of that Place he returned to *Peterborough*, where he found his Revenues all seized, and the People so set against him, that he was continually alarmed with Threatnings and Molestations to the Time of his Death, which happened but 21 Days before his Royal Master's Martyrdom. He underwent many and great Afflictions from the Times, and felt great Wants, having many Children, and little to support them; but he had learnt to bear with Patience what Providence brought upon him, and died

in Obscurity, but was buried in the Cathedral.

William Ward, Father of *Humble Lord Ward*, a wealthy Goldsmith of London, and Jeweller to Queen Mary, was descended of an ancient Family of that Name in this County. He left a large Estate to his Son *Humble*, much about the Time that King Charles I. fell into his Distress by the unparalleled Defection of his Subjects, Anno 1642, which this Gentleman taking as a seasonable Opportunity of shewing both his Duty as a Subject and Gratitude as the Son of his Servant, sent several Supplies of Money to his Majesty, which the King having then no Way to requite but by conferring Titles of Honour did, in Consideration that he had married *Frances* the Niece and Heir of *Edward Lord Dudley*, first make him a Knight at Oxford, Jan. 24. 1643, and then a Baron by the Name of *Lord Ward of Bermingham*, March 23. ensuing.

Sir *Robert Venile* Kr. of whom Sir *Richard Baker*, Chron. 3 Ed. III. pag. 181. gives this Account. Here must not be forgotten *Robert Venile* Kr. a Norfolk Man, who when the Scots and English were ready to give Battle, a certain stout Champion of great Stature, commonly called *Tournball*, coming out of the Scotch Army, challenged any Englishman to meet him in a single Combate. This Challenge *Robert Venile* accepted, and in his March toward the Champion meeting a black Mastiff-Dog, which waited on the Champion, he suddenly with his Sword cut him in two at the Reins, and afterwards did

did more to the Champion himself, cutting his Head from his Shoulders. Dr. Fuller tells us, he could not by all his Industry find this Relation of so famous a Man in any other Historian, and so the Credit of it depends upon the Author.

Sir *John Fastolfe* Kt. a Person of singular Valour and Conduct, and particularly famous for his Atchievements in the Wars of France in the Reigns of King *Henry V.* and *VI.* Some will have him a *Frenchman*, because he was Baron of *Sinegile* in France; but 'tis certainly a Mistake, because his Father dying in his Minority he was a Ward to *John Duke of Bedford*, which is a sure Evidence, that he was of *English* Extraction. The Stage indeed hath made him a *Thrasonical Braggadorio*, because he was a reputed *Wickliffist*; but to speak impartially of him, he was an excellent Soldier, and as truly valiant as any in his Age, as these few Instances may shew. In the Wars of France, when King *Henry V.* had reduced *Normandy* (which had been detained from the Kings of *England* ever since the Reign of King *John*) to his Possession and Obedience, and that King put into the Garrison-Towns the Men of the most approved Valour and Fidelity, Sir *John Fastolfe* was made Governour of *Conde Norean*. When the *French*, in *Hen. VI.* had surprized *Pont-Meulan* on the *Seine*, the Duke of *Bedford*, who was Regent, as soon as he heard of it, appointed the Earl of *Salisbury*, the young Lord *Poinings*, Sir *John Fastolfe* Master of the King's Household, and some others, to recover it, which accordingly they did after two Months Siege. Again, when the *Dauphin* sent the Constable of *France* with a good Body of *French* and *Scots*, to lay Siege to *Cravant* in the County of *Auxerre*, and the *English* to prevent it met them in their March, and engaging them obtained a great Victory, the Earl of *Salisbury*, who was the General, was made Regent of *Bry* and *Champaigne*, and Sir *John Fastolfe* his Deputy in the Dutchy of *Normandy*, and Governour of the Countries of *Anjou* and *Main*; and further, as a Reward of his Valour and great Service, was installed Knight of the Garter the same Year, after which he lived not long.

Edmund Gourney, born and beneficed in this County, but the Place is not known. He was bred in *Queen's* and *Bennet's* Colleges, *Cambridge*, where he commenced Batchelour of Divinity. He was an excellent Scholar, and could be merry or serious as he pleased, but never was profane towards God or injurious to his Neighbour in his Jest, and so might be allowed to please himself, if he gave no body else Cause of Displeasure. He was a sound Anti-Papist, as his Books against Transubstantiation and upon the second Commandment, both of them learnedly and judiciously written, do testify. He died in the Beginning of the Civil Wars.

James Hobart, a learned Lawyer, is thought to be of this Country, but no Place either of his Birth or Habitation is known. He was Attorney-General, and of the Privy Council to King *Henry VII.* and by him knighted when his Son *Henry* was created Prince of *Wales*. This worthy Patriot (besides his many Benefactions to his own Parish Church at *Loddon*) built a fair Bridge over the River *Waveney*, betwixt this County and *Suffolk*, and a firm Causeway to and from it, with many other Works of Charity, so that the three Families descended from him may be presumed to prosper the better for the Piety of this their Ancestor.

Henry Walpool, elder Brother to *Mich.* and *Rich. Walpool*, Jesuits. He was educated at *Cambridge*, and then thought to be inclined to Puritanism, but being retired from that University, became a zealous Roman Catholick, and going to *Rome* entred himself into the Society of *Jesus* in 1584, and being sent into *England* in 1593, to make Converts, he was seized on at his first Entry, and imprisoned at *York*, for denying the Queen's Supremacy over the Church of *England*, where while he lay, several Books composed by him of a treasonable Nature were seized, as *The Martyrdom of Edmund Campian*, &c. of which being convicted, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered there April 17. 1595.

Henry Howard, second Son of *Henry Earl of Surrey*, was a *Norfolk* Man. He was educated

educated in *King's-College, Cambridge*, where he commenced Master of Arts, and by his Study and Diligence became the learnedest among the Nobility, and most noble among the Learned. He travelled beyond Sea, and much improved himself, so that he was of an excellent Wit and fluid Eloquence. Queen *Elizabeth* did not respect him, tho' he wrote an Apology for the Government of Women, which is in MS. in the *Bodleian Library*; but after her Death, King *James I.* had him in so great Esteem, that he made him Earl of *Northampton*, and advanced him to several advantageous Places, as Lord Privy-Seal, one of the Commissioners for the Exercising the Office of Earl-Marshal. &c. In 1609 he succeeded *John Lord Lumley* in the High Stewardship of the

University of Oxford. He died June 14. 1614, and was buried in the Chapel of *Dover-Castle*, because he was one of the Barons of the *Cinqus-Ports*. In his Lifetime he published a Book, entitled, *A Defensative against the Poison of supposed Prophecies*, London 1620.

William Stafford, a Norfolk Man born, and nobly descended, was a Student of *Christ-Church, Oxford*. He was a Member of the House of Commons for a Time, and wrote a little Piece, entitled, *An orderly and plain Narration of the Beginning and Causes of this War, with a Conscientious Resolution against the Parliament Side*. He died in *Gloucestershire* about Anno 1683. *Æt.* 90. He left a Son *John*, Father of *Richard Stafford*, Author of a Book, entitled, *Of Happiness, &c.* Lond. 1689.

The Natural History of this County.

THIS County being of a large Extent affords no small Variety of all Things, that Nature produceth, for the Support or Pleasure of the Inhabitants: For,

1. As to the Air, which is as necessary for human Life and Welfare as any Thing, it is of various Temperatures in the several Parts of the County. By the-Sea-side it is unwholsome and aguish in the Hundreds of *Fleg* and *Merishland*, where the Soil is boggy and ouly, and not much better in the Towns bordering on *Lindsey*; but as to those Parts of the County lying up the Sea-Shore, there is no great Reason to suppose them very unhealthy, because the Sea-Coasts are sandy for the most Part, and do not suck in and

retain the Salt Water, as the Marshes in *Essex* and *Kent* do, which makes their Air so corrupt. The Inland Part of the County, being heathy and open, is very pleasant and healthy, which seems to be sufficiently manifested by the many Seats of Gentlemen and Noblemen found in it. This is the Quality of the Air in its natural Temperature, but we meet with a preternatural Commotion of it in this County, 23 *Eliz. viz.* On the 12th of *August* 1581 there arose a terrible Tempest of Thunder and Lightning, with Hail-Stones in Shape like the Rowels of Spurs, which beat the Corn flat to the Ground, tore up many Trees by the Roots, and shattered them to Pieces. At *Hemming* a Mile from *Worstead* the West Door of

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the Church, tho' it weighed above 300 Pounds Weight, was lifted off from the Hinges, and blown over the Font into the Body of the Church, within a Yard of the Chancel. The Roof of the Church was lifted up, and the Lead blown away, five Sheets of it, wrapt up together like a Glove, was found in a Field beyond the Churchyard.

As to the Soil, Dr. Fuller speaks very truly of it, saying, "All England may be carved out of Norfolk, being represented in it, not only as to the Kinds but Degrees thereof; for here are Fens and Heaths light and deep, sand and clay Grounds, Meadow-Lands, Pastures, and arable Woodlands and Woodless." The Fens and Marshlands are exceeding profitable. The Plain called *Tilney-Smethe*, of which I have spoken before, tho' it be not above two Miles over, yet affords sufficient Feed for the larger Cattle of seven Villages and 30000 Sheep. It is so boggy, that it is made useful only by a Multitude of Cuts and Dreins, over which there are laid a hundred and Eleven Bridges. The heathy and sandy Lands are barren, but serve for two Purposes that enrich the Inhabitants, viz. 1. For harbouring and nourishing Rabbits, whose Flesh is not only a tender and delicate Food, but their Skins valuable, tho' not so much at this Time, as when Furs were used and much in Fashion. Then their rich and silver-hair'd Skins were of great Price to line the Aldermen and rich Citizens Gowns; but now grave Gowns are laid down, unless upon some certain Occasions, and Cloaks taken up, they are levelled in their Prices with other Colours, yea, are less esteemed than black, because their Wool is much used in making Hats. 2. For Feeding Sheep, which loving a short Grass much delight in such Places. Among our Sheep-Masters there seems to be a Kind peculiar to this County, commonly called NORFOLKS, which are an hardy strong Sheep, and bear good Fleeces. The Heaths, by maintaining great Flocks of them, which are continually on them grazing and folded, are made almost as profitable to the People as the tilled Ground,

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supplying them with good Mutton for their Tables, and Wool for their Cloathing, and at the same Time so enriching the Ground by their Dung and Folding, that being plowed up it produces good Quantities of Corn.

The light, deep, and clay Grounds are very fruitful of divers Sorts of Grain, as Rye and Pease, Wheat and Barley, and near *Walsingham* it produces very good Saffron. About *Winterton* in *West-Fleg* the Fields round about are looked upon by the skilful in Husbandry to be the fattest and lightest in all England, as requiring the least Labour, and bringing the largest Increase; for they plow but with one Horse, and yet seldom fail of a plentiful Crop. By the Rivers, which are four or five principal ones, besides many Rivulets and Brooks, as the *Yare*, the *Thyrn*, the *Waveney*, the Greater and Lesser *Ouse*, there are many fine Meadows and Pastures. Near the Towns are many Springs, Groves, and Copses, but the *Champion* bare of Wood. Mines or Minerals we find none in this County, no not so much as of Coals or Stone, but yet we meet with a Sort of Clay almost of an equal Value, which we cannot but mention. A Gentleman of this County digging by Chance in his Ground turned up a fine Clay, which some skilful Persons observing discovered the Value of it to him; whereupon sending it into *Holland*, where they made a choice Sort of Earthen Ware of it, he made 10000 *l.* Sterling of a Piece of Ground not forty Yards square. Dr. Fuller tells this Story, but suspects the Sum, as having a Cypher too much, which, tho' true, does not altogether detract from its Worth.

Here it may not be impertinent to relate some extraordinary Accidents, which have happened to the Fruits of the Earth, Cattle, and Soil in this County, viz. "In the Reign of King Henry III. Reg. 35. there happened a great Drought, which continued a long Time in this and other Parts of the Nation, which together with the Morning Frosts and Northerly Winds destroyed the Fruits, and blasted the Corn, so that the Harvest was but small, yet to render the

" Affliction

" Affliction greater, in the Harveſt-Time
 " there was a great Murrain among the
 " Cattle, and eſpecially in this Shire,
 " where many died, and the Infection
 " was ſo great, that the Dogs and Ra-
 " vens, which eat of the dead Carrion,
 " immediately ſwelled and died, inſo-
 " much that the People durſt eat no
 " Beef, leſt the Living ſhould be infect-
 " ed. At the End of four Months the
 " Rains came plentifully, and the Graſs
 " grew aſreſh, but was ſo unwholſome,
 " that the Cattle which did eat greedily
 " of it were ſuddenly puffed up with
 " Fleſh, and ſuch unnatural Humours,
 " as bred Infections among them, of
 " which they died." *Holinſhed.*

Another extraordinary Accident in Re-
 lation to the Soil is the great Confluence
 of Sands, which are called by the Peo-
 ple here *Land-Floods*, of which there is
 this Account in the Philoſophical Tranſ-
 actions, as they are abridged by Mr.
Lowthorpe. " Theſe wonderful Sands
 " have not yet much exceeded one Cen-
 " tury. Their Original is from a Warren
 " in *Laken-Heath* in *Suffolk*, (a Town be-
 " longing to the Dean and Chapter of
 " *Ely*, 5 Miles diſtant from *Downham*.)
 " At the firſt Eruption being carried by
 " an impetuous South Wind they did not
 " cover above eight or ten Acres, but
 " in a ſmall Time they were enlarged to a
 " thouſand. In their Way toward *Down-*
 " *ham* they met with a Farm-Houſe,
 " which the Owner thought to preſerve
 " building of Bulwarks againſt it; but
 " finding it in vain he gave over his At-
 " tempts, and in four Years Time was
 " freed from it. When it reached *Down-*
 " *ham* it remained in the Skirts of the
 " Town ten or twelve Years, without
 " doing any conſiderable Miſchief, but
 " being again put in Motion by the Wind,
 " it firſt paſſed a Valley, and getting a-
 " bove a Mile up Hill over-ran 200 Acres
 " of very good Corn. It is ſince got in-
 " to the Town, and has overwhelmed
 " ſeveral Houſes, and forced the Inha-
 " bitants to be at greater Charge than
 " the Houſes are worth, to preſerve the
 " reſt from the like Invaſion, by making
 " Fences againſt it above twenty Foot

" deep, which cauſing the Sands to ſtop
 " there and ſettle ſo thick, the Inhabi-
 " tants are forced to cut their Paſſage
 " thro' it to their Houſes. The Paſture
 " and Meadows near the River are de-
 " ſtroyed by it, and a Branch of the Ri-
 " ver *Ouſe* (known commonly by the
 " Name of *Thetford* or *Brandon* River) is
 " for three Miles together filled up with
 " Sand, ſo that a Veſſel with two Load
 " Weight paſſeth now with as much Dif-
 " ficulty as before with ten, yet had not
 " the Stream interpoſed to ſtop its Paſſage
 " into *Norfolk*, without Doubt a good
 " Part of the County had e'er now been
 " overwhelmed by it; for according to
 " the Proportion of its Increaſe in com-
 " ing theſe five Miles, which is from
 " ten Acres to fifteen hundred or two
 " thouſand, in ten Miles more of the
 " ſame Soil it muſt have increaſed to a
 " prodigious Breadth.

3. As to the Waters of both Sorts, both
 Salt and freſh, they are very plentiful,
 and both yield great Convenience to the
 Inhabitants by Fiſh and Navigation. On
 the Sea-Coaſts is the Herring-Fiſhery,
 which brings ſo much Trade and Wealth
 to *Yarmouth*. It begins in *September*, when
 that Fiſh generally ſwarms upon theſe
 Shores. They come by the North of
Scotland in vaſt Shoals, and paſs thro' the
 narrow Seas by the Land's End of *Corn-*
wall, and what are not caught return in-
 to the North again. *Mackerel* alſo are
 here caught in the Spring in great Num-
 bers: So that the Sea brings this County,
 beſides the ordinary and daily Markets
 for Fiſh in the Villages and Towns by
 the Sea-ſide, two great Fairs of Herrings
 and Mackerel. In the 25th Year of
 Queen *Elizabeth* the Sea brought this
 County a ſpecial Gift. At *Caſtor* near
Yarmouth was taken a large Fiſh ſeventeen
 Yards long from the Neck to the Tail;
 the Jaw only was three Yards and a
 Quarter long. It had two great Holes
 about its Eyes, thro' which it ſpouted up
 Water; its Teeth were three Quarters of
 a Yard in Compaſs; and the Tail was 14
 Foot broad; it was four Yards and an half
 thick from the Back to the Belly. The
 Naturaliſts of thoſe Times ſeem to be at

a Loss for a Name for it, perhaps because the Country-People thereabouts, who called it a Prodigy and a Monster, gave them a lame and monstrous Description of it. It is very probable, that it was a young Whale or *Grampus*, which now are better known.

Nor do the fresh Waters of this County yield less Profit to the Inhabitants than the Sea, the Smallness of them considered in Comparison of the Ocean. The *Bure* is as full of Fish as can be desired, and by its Overflowing the lower Grounds makes not only rich Meadows but many noble Fisheries. In it are found a most excellent Sort of Perch. It is worth mentioning, that the Inhabitants at *Ranworth*, which stands by this River's Side, report, viz. That a hundred and twenty Bushels of Fish were caught there by two Nets at one Time. The like are the *Ouse*, *Waveney*, and *Yare*, in which last there is a peculiar Fish, called a *Ruffe*, which is worth our Description. The Body of this Fish is all over rough, with sharp Prickles and prickly Fins. It delights in sandy Places like the Perch, to which it is like in Bigness. Its Colour on the Back is brown and dusky, but on the Belly it is of a pale yellow. It is marked by the Jaws with double semicircular Rings; the upper Part of the Eye is of a dark brown Colour, the lower yellow, and the Ball of it black; and there is a Line that goes along the Back, which is fastened to the Body, as if it were an overthwart Thread; the Tail and Fins are spotted with black. When this Fish is angry the Fins stand up stiff, and fall flat again when its Anger is over. The Flesh of it is very wholsom, and eats tender and short, being in this last Respect much like a Perch. It is very rarely found in any other Rivers. We cannot here pass over the extraordinary Flowings of the *Ouse* (or *Isis*, as Sir Henry Spelman says is its proper Name) at the two *Æquinoxes*, and especially at the Full Moon in the Autumnal one, for then such a vast Heap of Waters from the Sea spreads it self upon the Surface of the River with so much Rapidity, that it exceeds the Swiftiness of an Horse, and with such Fury, that it

overwhelms all Things it meets; Boats get out of its Way, and the very Water-Fowls shun it; the Inhabitants call it the *Eager*, from its Violence and Fierceness.

The Inhabitants of this County are strong and robust, sharp and cunning. The Food of the Commonalty is much upon Puddings and Dumplings, which has produced the Proverb of *Norfolk Dumplings*, as the Eating Beans so much in *Leicestershire* has proverbially nick-named the People *Leicestershire Bean-Bellies*. Nor may the People be ashamed of their Food, it being certainly the wholsomest and nourishing to the human Body, not breeding such ill Juices as Flesh doth. It is true, the People are said to be litigious and much given to Law-Suits, on which Account it is, that this County is said to be more full of Lawyers, especially Attorneys, than other Counties are; but we hope they are almost cured of that Distemper by the many and long Taxes which Necessities of State have obliged the Government to lay upon them, especially if they have been assessed according to the Act of raising Money at the Rate of sixty thousand Pounds *per Menssem*; for this County was formerly rated at an higher Proportion than any Shire in *England*, for Poverty naturally begets Patience, and those Men must bear Wrongs, who have not Money to vindicate them by Law.

The Beasts and Cattle are much the same in this as in other Counties, save that it is more plentiful in Sheep, some Villages keeping 5000, and Rabbits, the Woollen Manufacture of this County being a great Encouragement to Husbandmen to enlarge their Flocks, and Rabbits being a proper Improvement for hilly and rocky Grounds. The People also are diligent in nourishing and increasing Bees, insomuch that Honey in these Parts is very plentiful.

The Rules and Laws, by which the Flocks of Sheep are governed, is worth our Notice, chiefly because they are used no where else. The Lord of every Town orders how many and what Sort of Sheep the People shall have, and where their Walks shall be both in Winter and Summer, where they shall be folded for their

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Dung's Sake, and how they shall be driven from Place to Place. No Man hath the like Power, no not to keep one Sheep upon his Land of Inheritance.

This County hath some Herbs peculiar to it; or very rarely found in other Counties, as

Artiplex Maritima, &c. *Sea-Orrache*, with small Basil Leaves, found near King's-Linne.

Acorus Verus, *The Sweet-smelling Flag* or *Calamus*, found in the River Yare near the City of Norwich.

Lychnis Viscosa, *The Spanish Catchfly*, found by the Highway-side, as Men travel from Barton-Mills to Thetford, plentifully.

Spongia Ramosa Fluvialis, *Branched Ri-*

ver-Sponge, found in the River Yare, a little Way distant from Norwich.

Turritis, *Tower-Mustard*, found in the Hedges about the Mid-way between Norwich and Yarmouth.

Verbascum Pulverulentum, &c. *Heavy Mullein*, about the Walls of Norwich.

Vermicularis Frutex Minor, *Skrub Stonecrop*, found on the Sea-Coasts here.

Urtica Romana, *The Roman Nettle*, growing about Yarmouth by the Lane's Side, not far from the Key.

Medica Sylvestris, *Wood-Clawer*, a different Sort, with a purplish Flower like *Burgundy Trefoil* or *Saint-foin*, observed to grow in the Highway, a little Distance from Norwich. The common Sort bears a yellow Flower usually.

Norfolk.

Norfolk.

PART II.

Containing an Account of the Bishops of the See of Norwich, the ancient Monasteries, and Martyrs who suffered in this County.

SIGIBERT, the Son of Redwald King of the East-Angles, whom his elder Brother Erpenwald, who succeeded his Father in his Kingdom, had banished into France, because he had by his sweet Behaviour gained the Love of his People, and was suspected to court them in his Way to the Crown, applied himself with great Diligence to his Studies there, and having contracted an intimate Familiarity with Fælix a Burgundian, by whom he was instructed fully in the Christian Religion, was baptized, and became a devout Convert to Christ. He remained in Banishment about eighteen or twenty Years, and after his Brother Erpenwald's Death was elected the King of the East-Angles, and returning into England carried Fælix along with him, and gave him all Encouragement to preach and convert his People

to the Knowledge of the Gospel. Fælix with all Expedition went about his Work, and having made many Converts built several Churches, as Babingley, &c. and for a more firm Plantation of his Doctrine erected a School for the Education of Children, appointing them Schoolmasters and Teachers after the Manner of the Kentish Men, who are supposed at that Time to have had the Liberal Sciences professed among them at Canterbury, and all this he did at the Charge and ready Assistance of King Sigibert. The Christian Religion thus spreading apace, the King, by the Advice of Fælix, began to think of forming the Professors of it into a Church, and accordingly made Fælix the first Bishop of the East-Angles about the Year 630. He fixed his Episcopal See at Silthestow, afterward called Dunwich, a City situated on the Eastern Side of Suffolk

olk on the Sea-shore. He sat seventeen Years, and dying *Anno* 647, the 12th of King *Anna*, was buried at *Soham* in the Monastery there; but his Bones were afterward removed to the Abbey of *Ramsey*. The Episcopal See remained there for three Successions and then was divided, and one Bishop sat at *Dunwich*, and the other at *North-Elmham*, which at length became the only See, and so continued till *Herfastus* the Conquerour's Chaplain removed it to *Thetford*, where it remained but one Succession; and then,

1. *Herbert Losinga* translated that See to *Norwich*, where it has continued ever since. Of him we must now speak as the first Bishop of *Norwich*, having insisted upon the former Bishops in the Places of their Sees abovementioned, so far as they came within the Compass of this County. This *Herbert* was a great Favourite of King *William Rufus*, who made him first Prior of *Feschamp*, then Abbot of *Ramsey*, and lastly Bishop of *Thetford*, *Anno* 1091, where he sat but three Years, and then removed his See to *Norwich*. His Arrival at his See is said to be by Bribery; for he gave the King 1900 Pounds for it, and at the same Time purchased the Abbey of *Winchester* for his Father, which seems inconsistent with the same Author's Words, that the King loved him extreamly, and heaped many Rewards upon him, of which none was easier for the King to give, nor better for him to receive, than a Bishoprick for himself, and an Abbey for his Father. But granting him a Simonist, the same Author from *Malmsbury* tells us, that in his riper Years he greatly bewailed the Folly of his Youth, and going to *Rome* laid down his Pall, Crozier, and Ring, that he might again receive them from the Pope's Hands. Having done this he returned Home, and removed his See from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, a populous and great Trading City, where he quite extinguished the Memory of his Faults by the Multitude of his Virtues, and particularly whereas he had been a Patron of Simony, he was such a bitter Enemy to it, that he set himself most against it, saying, *The Errors we commit*

when we are young we must mend when we are old. Thus he bears the Character of a true Penitent.

But *Bartholomew Cotton* gives him a much brighter Character, viz. That he was a Man endowed with the Knowledge of all secular and divine Learning incomparably eloquent, and so very beautiful and grave, that those that knew him not might discover him to be a Bishop, the Graces of his Mind shining in his Countenance, wise in all he did and said, faithful, charitable, and honest, which Description could not have become an Historian to give a Person, who got a Bishoprick by Simony, and was so perfidious to his Word as to be called, *Herbert the Liar*, as *Losinga* in *Saxon* imports, but be his Character as it will, his good Works were many; for

He purchased a large Piece of Ground called *Cowholm* in the City of *Norwich* of King *William II.* *Henry I.* and the Citizens, and built a Church on it for his Cathedral, dedicating it to the Holy Trinity, which being finished, he built himself and his Successors a Palace on the North Side of it, and a Monastery for sixty Monks on the South, all which he obtained a Confirmation of from Pope *Paschal*. The Possessions of the Monks he carefully distinguished from those of the Bishop, and therefore set their Houses at such a Distance one from the others, that the Multitude of Attendants upon the Bishop should no Way interrupt the Heavenly Meditations of the Monks, nor did he give over his Endeavours till he had established all his Foundations by both Papal and Regal Authority, procuring, that the *Anathema* of the Church should fall on them, who should expel, molest, spoil, or any Ways diminish his Monks, or their Goods and Possessions. And that he might gain the Patronage of the Saints to his own Works, and the Monks he had entertained. He built five Churches, one upon the Hill on the other Side of the River over-against his Palace in *Norwich*, which he dedicated to *St. Leonard*, another in the Bishop's Court, a third at *Elmham*, a fourth at *Linne*, and a fifth at *Yarmouth*, all which he subjected to the Patronage

Patronage of his Monks. He also built a Monastery for Cluniack Monks at *Thetford*. While this Bishop was in this See, *Anselm* Archbishop of *Canterbury* held a great Synod at *London*, in which among other Things it was enacted, That no Archdeacon, Priest, Deacon, Sub-Deacon, Colligener, or Canon should from thenceforth marry a Wife, or keep her if he were married, or if he did, should say no Mass, or if he said Mass, he should not be heard; this Bishop was very zealous in pressing these Canons upon his Clergy, but they as stoutly refused, and would neither leave their Wives nor Benefices; whereupon he writes to *Anselm* for his Council what to do, and by him was advised, that he should persuade the People of his Diocese, as they professed themselves Christians, to subdue them as Rebels against the Church, and utterly drive both them and their married Wives out of the Country with Rebuke and Shame, placing Monks in their Room. *Bale's Act of Eng. Vol.*

Again, when the Archbishop *Anselm* refused to consecrate two of King *Henry* the First's Servants, his Chancellor and Larderer (both named *Roger*) the one Bishop of *Salisbury*, and the other of *Hereford*, (but *Gerard* Archbishop of *York* at the King's Command had done it) and fled to the Pope to complain of the King, this Bishop, *Robert* Bishop of *Litchfield*, and *William Warlawast* his Councillor were sent after him by the King to declare the Truth to the Pope, and in the End deprived him both of his Lands and Goods in the King's Name. *Id. Ibid.*

He died *Anno* 1119, in the twenty-first Year of his Pontificate, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. when *Galeasius* was Pope. As to what is said of his obtaining his Bishoprick with Money and Flattery of the King, this Writer says, that supposing he did so, he seems excused by the Apostle, who says, *Eph. v. 16. Redeeming the Time because the Days are evil*; and by the Decretal, which allows it lawful for a Clergyman to buy a Right to a Church of a Layman, if he cannot otherwise obtain it. However, this wise Man finding his Conscience uneasy for what he had

done, went to *Rome*, and confessing his Fault procured Pardon of the Pope for the Sake of his good Deeds. *Hoveden* says, that King *William* was so angry with him for going to Pope *Urban* to obtain a Pardon for buying his Bishoprick, that he deprived him of his Bishoprick of *Thetford*, but being reconciled he removed the See to *Norwich*. The Monks of this City used all their Endeavours to get him a canonized Saint, but could never obtain it. The Bishoprick after his Death was vacant three Years, and then

2. *Eborardus* or *Everardus*, Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, succeeded him, and was consecrated by *Ralph* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1121. *Henry* of *Huntington* says he was deposed for his Cruelty, *Vir crudelissimus, & ob hoc jam depositus*, which *Barth. Cotton* confirms, saying in his *Annals Anno* 1145, *This Year Everard Bishop of Norwich departed from Norwich*. He did nothing memorable while he was Bishop, as Bishop *Godwin* says; but the *Monasticon*, Vol. I. p. 461. tells us, that he founded an Hospital, which he dedicated to St. *Paul* at *Norwich*, of which we shall give a further Account in our History of the Monasteries of this County, and died *Octob. 15. 1150*; he lies interred in his Cathedral. Yet some Things of Note happened in his Time, viz.

The Martyrdom of *William* a Boy, who was crucify'd by the Jews of *Norwich* *March* 22. 1144. He was canonized by the Pope, and having his Shrine set up in the Church there brought great Advantage to the City of *Norwich* by the Accession of Pilgrims to visit it. *Barth. Cotton* also seems to mention the Archdeaconries and Deaneries of this Diocese, as constituted about this Time, thus.

The Archdeaconry of *Norwich* hath 12 Deaneries, viz.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>Norwich</i> and <i>Taverham</i> . | } | 7. <i>Toftes</i> . |
| 2. <i>Blafend</i> . | | 8. <i>Busel</i> . |
| 3. <i>Ingeworth</i> . | | 9. <i>Brecles</i> . |
| 4. <i>Sparham</i> . | | 10. <i>Linne</i> . |
| 5. <i>Holt</i> . | | 11. <i>Thetford</i> . |
| 6. <i>Walsingham</i> . | | 12. <i>Fleg</i> . |

The

The Archdeaconry of *Norfolk* hath 12 Deaneries, viz.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. <i>Reppes.</i> | } | 7. <i>Rokeland.</i> |
| 2. <i>Hunlierd.</i> | | 8. <i>Kenewik.</i> |
| 3. <i>Depwade.</i> | | 9. <i>Fincham.</i> |
| 4. <i>Waxtonesham.</i> | | 10. <i>Hecham.</i> |
| 5. <i>Brock.</i> | | 11. <i>Dunham.</i> |
| 6. <i>Redenhale.</i> | | 12. <i>Hengham.</i> |

The Archdeaconry of *Suffolk* hath 13 Deaneries, viz.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Ludingland.</i> | } | 8. <i>Lose.</i> |
| 2. <i>Dosemere.</i> | | 9. <i>Cleydon.</i> |
| 3. <i>Harlesford.</i> | | 10. <i>Colnese.</i> |
| 4. <i>Waynesford.</i> | | 11. <i>Ipswich.</i> |
| 5. <i>Haxene.</i> | | 12. <i>Samford.</i> |
| 6. <i>Dunwich.</i> | | 13. <i>Wileford.</i> |
| 7. <i>Plumsted.</i> | | |

The Archdeaconry of *Sudbury* hath 8 Deaneries, viz.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Fordham.</i> | } | 5. <i>Sudbury.</i> |
| 2. <i>Tingoe.</i> | | 6. <i>Blackburn.</i> |
| 3. <i>Stow.</i> | | 7. <i>Hertsmere.</i> |
| 4. <i>Tedwardistre.</i> | | 8. <i>Clare.</i> |

He also tells us, that these religious Houses belonged to the Bishoprick of *Norwich*, viz. The Abbey of *St. Edmund* and *St. Benedict* in the *Holm*, the Priories of *Butley*, of the *Holy Trinity*, and of *St. Peter* in *Ipswich*, several Nunneries, several Houses of the Order of *Premonstratenses*, *Semplingham*, and *Cluniacks*, and one Abbey at *Sibbeton* of *Cistercian* Monks. To this Bishop succeeded

3. *William* surnamed *Turbe*, Anno 1146, soon after the Deposition of *Ezerard*, which most of our Historians being ignorant of place his Succession in 1151, which hath led Bishop *Godwin* into the same Error. He was bred in his Youth a Monk of *Norwich*, and being made Sub-Prior (for Mr. *Wharton* proves *Elias* at that Time to be Prior) was chosen Bishop of *Norwich* by his Fellow Monks, and consecrated by *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury* the same Year. In his Time the Cathedral Church was by some unlucky Acci-

dent then unknown burnt down. He died Jan. 17. 1174, and lies buried in the Choir of the Cathedral.

4. *John* of *Oxford*, Dean (not Archdeacon as Bishop *Godwin* tells us) of *Salisbury*, succeeded him. He was chosen Bishop of *Norwich* at *Eynsham*, Nov. 26. 1175, and consecrated at *Lambeth* Dec. 14. following by *Richard* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He was highly in the Favour of King *Henry II.* and in the next Year was sent by him upon an Ambassy into *Sicily*, that he might deliver *Joan* the King's Daughter to be married to the *Sicilian* King, which he accordingly did at *St. Giles's*, Nov. 9. and returned again into *England* before *Christmas*. In the mean Time *Hugh Petro Lion* Cardinal Deacon of *St. Angelo* having assembled a Convocation, and therein as he granted the King some Liberties against the Privileges which the Clergy claimed; so by the Mediation of this Bishop, and the Bishops of *Ely* and *Norwich*, three Prelates at that Time in great Esteem with the King, employed to that Purpose by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he obtained of the King these Grants in Favour of them. 1. That for no Offence or Crime any Spiritual Person should be brought before any Temporal Judge personally, except for some Temporal Matter, as Hunting, some Lay-Fee, &c. 2. That no Archbishop's or Bishop's Sec or Abbey should be kept in the King's Hands above one Year, unless in Case of Necessity. 3. That such as slew any Spiritual Person, and were convicted of it, should be punished as the Temporal Law required; whereas before such Offenders were only excommunicated. In the Year 1179 this Bishop with three more were sent to the Council of *Lateran* in the Name of the Clergy of *England*. Moreover, the King being desirous to have the Laws in general to be more strictly executed, and Justice uprightly minister'd on all Hands, tried all Orders of Men of his Nation in making them Justices: but this Design not answering his Expectation, he trusted to find among the Clergy such as would not be corrupted with Bribes, nor for Respect of Fear or Friendship decline from right

right Judgment; and therefore he chose the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Ely*, and this of *Norwich* to be the principal Justices of the Realm, to end and determine all Matters, except in certain Cases reserved to the Hearing and final Decision of the King himself. He further re-edify'd his Cathedral Church, which had been built by *Herbert* his Predecessor, but was lately almost destroyed by Fire in the last Bishop's Time, and not only restored it to its former Beauty, but added divers Ornaments to it, which seemed wanting. He also built some Alms-houses for the sick and impotent Poor, and erected the Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Ipswich* from the Foundation, and repaired divers Houses in *Ipswich*, which had been damaged and destroyed by Fire, and consecrated the Church he built himself. He died *June 2. 1200*, and was buried before the High Altar by his Predecessors *Herbert* and *William*, when he had sat twenty-five Years; and in the same Year he died the Cathedral was again burnt. To him succeeded,

5. *John Gray*, Archdeacon of *Gloucester*: He was promoted to this See by King *John*, who loved him intirely, and consecrated at *Westminster* in *St. Katharine's Chapel*, *Sept. 24. 1200*, by *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but the Monks of *Canterbury* put up an Appeal against it, alledging, that no Suffragan Bishop ought to be consecrated in any other Place but the Metropolitcal Church, without their Licence. *Hubert* was displeased with the Monk's Presumption, and would not have his Jurisdiction limited to any Bounds; yet the Monks at length gained their Point; for Archbishop *Edmund* Anno 1235 granted it the Monks, and confirmed it by his Charter, that no Bishop should be consecrated in any other Church than that of *Canterbury*, without their Licence in Writing first had and obtained; which Grant Custom has established an Observation of to this Time. He was a great Historiographer, and a Person well acquainted with the Common Laws of *England*, and on that Account being constituted Chief Justice of *England* he managed that great Station with much Prudence and Dexte-

rity. These good Qualifications and Endowments rendered him so much beloved by the King, that he endeavoured by all Means to raise him to the See of *Canterbury*, which was then vacant, but could not effect it, because Part of the Monks having chosen one *Reynerus* or *Reginaldus*, and the other Part *Gray*, the Pope craftily made Use of this Division, partly by Perswasions, and partly by Threats, to crowd in *Stephen Langton*, and so the King as well as the Bishop was disappointed; but this did not deprive him of of the King's Favour; for Anno 1211 he was made Lord Justice of *Ireland*, and having staid there two Years he was soon after his Return sent on an Embassy to the Pope, and as he was coming Home again died at *Poitou*, *Oct. 24. 1214*, and his Body being carried into *England* was interred in his Cathedral at *Norwich*. He built the Bishop's Palace at *Gaywood*, and all the Pile of Buildings adjoining to it. He sat 14 Years, and the See was vacant 7 Years. At length,

6. *Pandulphus*, surnamed *Masca*, obtained it. On this Occasion the Pope being angry, that King *John* had driven *Stephen Langton*, whom he made Archbishop contrary to the King's Mind out of the Nation, stirred up his Nobles against him, by which Means the Kingdom was so full of Troubles, that the Election of a Bishop to this See was neglected. At last *Pandulphus* the Pope's Legate coming into *England* did by his prudent Interposition make a Peace, which pleased the contending Parties so much, that to requite him for his Pains they unanimously chose him Bishop of *Norwich*, Anno 1218. In the Middle of the Year 1171 he returned to *Rome*, and having there laid down the Office of Legate was consecrated *May 29. 1222* by Pope *Honorius III*. While he was at *Rome* being a cunning Man, and Lover of Gain, he pretended that his See of *Norwich* was much burdened with Debts, and obtained a Grant from the Pope, that he should have all the first Fruits of the Clergy of his Diocese for his own, which his Successors enjoyed to the great Injury of the Ecclesiasticks to the Year 1288. He died

Sept.

Sept. 16. 1226. He was a learned and cunning Man, and of the College of Cardinals forty Years, having the Title of the twelve Apostles. He was sent on divers Embassies by several Popes, viz. To *Genoa* by *Celestine III.* Anno 1196, to compose the Differences between that People and the *Pisans*; to *Tuscia* with another Cardinal, Anno 1198, to annul the League made by the Cities of *Tuscany* without the Pope's Consent; and lastly, into *England*, to appease the Civil Wars, which after King *John's* Death he effected. He bestowed several Gifts upon the Monks of his Church. He sat five Years, and

7. *Thomas de Blundevil*, a Clerk of the King's Exchequer, after the See had been vacant three Years, was made Bishop of it, at the Instance and by the Interest of *Hubert de Burgh* Chief Justice of *England*. He was consecrated by *Stephen* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Anno 1226, in *St. Katharine's* Chapel at *Westminster*. He died 10 Sept. 1236, and One

8. *Ralfe* was chosen Bishop in his Stead, and consecrated soon after, viz. Octob. 28. following. He died the next Year, and left his Place to

9. *William de Raleigh*, who after many Contests, in which near three Years Time was spent, at length obtained it; for the Monks at first chose *Simon de Elmbam* their Prior; but his Election, by the King's Interest, and the Help of a few frivolous Reasons was made void at *Rome*, Anno 1239. After this the *Norwich* Monks chose *William de Raleigh* a Clergyman much respected by the King, Prebendary of *St. Pauls*, and Treasurer of the Church of *Exeter*, their Bishop, not knowing that he was before chose at *Chester*, but his Option being given him, which he had rather have, chose this See. He was consecrated at *London* in *St. Paul's* Church by *Edmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Sept. 25. 1239. Not long after he was desired by the Monks of *Winchester* to be their Bishop; but it so displeased the King, that they were forced to choose another, viz. *Ralph Nevil* his Chancellor, a Man as they thought every Way acceptable to the King; but neither did this appease him, for he turned him out of his Chan-

cellorship, and made his Election void at *Rome* at his great Expence; whereupon the Monks met together, and having again chose the Bishop of *Norwich* got him confirmed by the Pope before the King knew it. However he met with some Opposition before he was settled, and lived not long after. Upon his Translation,

10. *Walter de Suthfeld*, a Person well-skilled both in the Divine and Human Laws was elected into this See by the Monks of *Norwich*, and confirmed by *Boniface* Archbishop of *Canterbury* Elect. He was consecrated at *Karbowe-Abbey*, which is in the Suburbs of *Norwich*. This *Walter* by the Command of Pope *Innocent*, who had granted the King the Tenth's of all Ecclesiastical Goods for three Years, Anno 1254, drew up a Description of the Value of all the Revenues belonging to the Clergy throughout *England*, for he sent his Orders thro' the whole Kingdom, and in every Chapter and Deanery of every Diocese he appointed a Dean and three Rectors or Vicars, who were of the greatest Authority, to search out the Truth, and certify upon Oath what is the true Value of all Ecclesiastical Revenues, as well of the lesser as greater Sort, and reduced it to Writing exactly, to send it to him, which being done, this Description was by the Care of the said *Walter* register'd upon publick Tables, and under the Name of the *Norwich* Taxation was used in all the following Ratings of the Clergy. This Bishop built and endowed an Hospital at *Norwich* for the Reception of Pilgrims and Travellers, which he dedicated to *St. Giles*. He also built the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary* in his Cathedral. But that which deserves the highest Commendation was, that when Corn was dear, he sold all his Plate, and gave the Money to the Poor, that they might have wherewithal to buy them Bread. And that his Devotion, according to the Religion of those Times, was equal to his Charity our Histories afford us this notable Instance to prove. On the 13th of *October*, 1247, there was a Portion of the Holy Blood of *Christ* (as it was then believed) shewed in a most reverend wise in a solemn Procession, the King

King himself carrying it in a Christal Glais under a Canopy thro' the Streets from St. Paul's Church to the Abbey-Church of *Westminster*, where being arrived with a mighty Throng of People, this Bishop preached a Sermon before the King in Commendation of that Relique, pronouncing six Years and one hundred and sixteen Days Pardon granted by the Bishops there present to all that came to reverence it. He was consecrated *Anno* 1244, and died at *Colchester*, May 18, 1257, and was buried in St. Mary's Chapel at *Norwich*, which he had built there. The Common People believed, that many Miracles were wrought at his Tomb. To him succeeded

11. *Simon de Wanton* or *Waltone* the King's Chaplain, and one of the Judges or Justices of the Kingdom, *Anno* 1258. He was confirmed and consecrated by *Boniface* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Mar. 12. of the same Year. He obtained of the Pope to hold all his Ecclesiastical Preferments in *Commendam*, after he was Bishop, for four Years. He sat eight Years, and dying was buried by his Predecessor *Walter* in the Chapel above-mentioned. After him this See was possessed by

12. *Roger de Skerewing* or *Skerning*, Prior of *Norwich*, whose Election was confirm'd by Cardinal *Ottoboni* the Pope's Legate, *Anno* 1265. He was consecrated by the Archbishop the Year following, and soon after restored to his Temporalities by King *Henry III.* *Reg.* 50. In his Time there happened a Quarrel between the Citizens and Monks of *Norwich*, which was very near producing Destruction both to the City and Church, which we shall briefly relate out of *Nevil's History of Norwich*. There was kept a Fair at the Gate of the Monastery belonging to the Cathedral, at which there happening to be a Quarrel, they proceeded from Words to Blows, and some Citizens were killed by the Servants of the Monastery. The Coroner (according to Custom) being sent for to examine whether the dead Persons were slain by Chance or thro' Malice, ordered, that the Men-slayers should be taken if they came out, which

the Monks knowing, not only excommunicated the Citizens, but shot them from their Walls, as they passed in the Streets, and sallying out at their Gates, slew many, and plundered others Houses. The Mayor understanding this called the Citizens to Arms, who accordingly came together in great Numbers, and being greatly provoked by the Monks set the Monastery-Gates on Fire, and having got into the House slew many of the Monks, and plundered the Monastery of all that was valuable and portable, not sparing the Books and Ornaments of the Church, the Fire in the mean Time burning down the Hospital, Out-Buildings, and some Chambers of the Monastery, and much damaging the Steeple of the Church. The Monks having so deeply suffered would not give over the Contest, but sending to *Yarmouth* for Soldiers fell upon the Citizens, and destroy'd all before them with Fire and Sword, which being carried to the King he hastened down with his Guards, and as soon as he appeared the Soldiers on both Sides gat away. The Ringleaders in the Sacrilege (as it was esteemed) were excommunicated by the Bishop of *Rocheſter*; and Judge *Trivet* condemned thirty young Men of the Citizens to be hanged and quartered, as Traitors, the Woman that set the Monastery Gates on Fire was burnt. As to the Monks they appealed to *Rome*, and not only escaped Hanging, but arrested the Citizens for Damages, (tho' they were the Beginners of the Mischief) and maintained the Suit a long Time, till the Matter was referred to King *Edward I.* after his Father's Death by the Pope, whom in his Return from the Holy Land he paid his Respects to, and by him it was ordered, that the Citizens should pay three thousand Marks in six Years, *i. e.* five hundred a Year towards the Repairs of the Church, and restoring the Damages done by the Fire and Plunder of the Citizens, and further, that they forthwith should cause a golden Pix to be made and given the Monks, to keep the Bread of the Eucharist in for ever. Soon after this Disturbance was ended the Bishop died, *viz.* Jan. 22. 1278, when

when he had sat 13 Years, at his Manor of *South Ebbham*, and was buried at *Norwich*, upon the *Octaves of St. Agnes*, Jan. 30.

13. *William Middleton*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, succeeded him. He was elected Feb. 24. 1278, had the Temporalities of his See granted him by King *Edward I.* Mar. 16. and was consecrated at *Lambeth* with the Bishop of *Recheſter* on the Sunday after *Ascension*, by *Robert Kilwardby* Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, and installed on the first Sunday in *Advent* following. He was a Person excellently well-skilled in the Civil and Canon Law, and an eloquent Orator, as the Chronicle of *Osney* tells us. He repaired the Cathedral, which had been much damaged by Fire in his Predecessor's Time, and restored it to its first Beauty, and after consecrated it with great Solemnity, the King, and many Bishops and Noblemen being present. The Statute called, *Circumspecte Agatis*, made 13 Ed. I. Anno Dom. 1285, seems to have been granted with Respect to this Bishop; for it begins, *The King to the Judges sendeth Greeting; Take good Heed, that you do not punish the Bishop of Norwich or his Clergy, if they plead in Court Christian of Things meerly Spiritual, for in such Cases the Ecclesiastical Judge hath Cognizance, notwithstanding the King's Prohibition, &c.* He died at his Manor of *Tarling* in *Essex*, Sept. 1. 1288, and being carried to *Norwich* was buried in *St. Mary's Chapel* at the Head of Bishop *Walter*. After him

14. *Ralph Walpoole* or *de Walpol*, Archdeacon of *Ely*, became Bishop of this See. He was elected Nov. 11. 1288, being the Feast of *St. Martin*, confirmed Feb. 1. 1289, and consecrated upon *Midlent-Sunday* at *Canterbury* by *Dr. John Pecham* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Mar. 20. following. The Archbishop at his Confirmation spake thus to him. "My Lord Eleſt, There is a great Abuse in the Diocese of *Norwich* in taking the First Fruits of all Benefices vacant in it, and it displeaseth both God and Man, because it proceeds from a Root of Covetousness. Wherefore I exhort you for the Safety of your Soul, that for the Benefit of the Churches of your Diocese you would not continue

"it, but cause it intirely to be laid aside." To which the said Bishop returned Answer. "My Lord and Reverend Father, I will readily do what you have advised, and as far as in me lies I promise it shall be done." He governed this See with great Piety and Prudence eleven Years, and then was translated to the Bishoprick of *Ely*, Anno 1299, but did not enjoy it three Years, dying in the 13th Year after his Consecration on the same Day he was consecrated, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Ely*. Upon his Removal,

15. *John Salmon* or *Saleman*, Prior of *Ely*, was chosen into his Place by the Interest of Pope *Boniface VIII.* who had promoted *Ralph* to *Ely* the same Year. He had been chosen Bishop of *Ely*, but the Pope making his Election to that See null, that he might place *Ralph* in it, raised him to the See of *Norwich* by Way of Provision, July 15. 1299, and he was consecrated by *Robert Winchelsea* Archbishop of *Canterbury* on the next Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, 26 Ed. VI. He procured a Confirmation of the First Fruits to his See from Pope *Clement*, and was in full Parliament appointed Chancellor of *England*, which high Station he held four Years, and being discharged from that Office he did many Things worthy of a Christian Bishop; for 1. He caused all the Instruments of his Predecessors the Bishops of *Norwich* and many other good Men, which related to any Estates or Donations granted to the Monks or Nuns, to be exhibited to him, and having had them transcribed Word for Word from the Original Deeds allowed, ratified, and confirmed them. 2. He also appropriated the Church of *Westhale* to a Chantry of four Priests in the Chapel of *St. John*, on the West Side of this Church, which he had curiously built at his own Charge. The Abbot of *Hulm* was to pay them their Salaries, the Manor of *Redham* being settled on him, Anno 1322, for that End. 3. He gave twelve Pieces of Land in *Cressingham* to the Chamberlain's Office, for the better Supply of the Monk's Cloathing; and 4. Furnished his own Church with many precious Vestments and

and Ornaments. 5. He built a Hall and Chapel to the Bishop's Palace. Towards the End of his Days he was sent on an Embassy to the King of France, and beginning there to be sick he returned home, and died at *Folkston* near *Dover* in *Kent*, July 6. 1325, having sat 26 Years. After his Decease the Monks of *Norwich* chose *Robert Baldock*, Archdeacon of *Mid-diesex*, and Chancellor of *England*, on July 21. and the King and Archbishop confirmed him; but *Robert* being assured, that the Pope had reserved the Disposal of this See to himself resigned the Temporalities to the King, and Spiritualities to the Archbishop, and renounced all his Right and Title to the Bishoprick in the Presence of them both in the Monastery of *Langdon* near *Dover*. Sept. 3. 1325, whereupon the Pope conferred this See upon

16. *William Ayermin* or *Ayremyn*, the King's Chaplain, Prebendary of *York* and *Wells*, Keeper of the Rolls, and Deputy of *John* Bishop of *Norwich*, Chancellor of *England*, when he was sick. He was made Bishop of *Norwich* by the Pope at the Request of *Queen Isabel*, Anno 1325, because he had a long Time assisted her in her wicked Contrivances against her Husband, (King *Edward* II.) Wherefore by her Power alone, without the King's Consent, he was promoted to this See, yet was admitted to the Temporals by the King, Nov. 9. 1326, and obtained an Order of the Archbishop for his Instalment, Dec. 19. following, but with some Opposition from the King a-while, for being sent Ambassador by the King to the Pope, when against the Design of his Embassy he had obtained the Bishoprick of *Norwich*, the King was so provoked, that he sent down some of his Guards to seize him at his Landing; but the Monks concealed him in their Church till his Friends had reconciled him to the King, and so he got into his See. Afterwards, in the next Year the Regal Government being put into the Hands of *Queen Isabel* and Prince *Edward* her Son, he was made Chancellor of *England*, and soon after Treasurer. Being near his Death he gave two hundred Pounds to the Monks of his

Church, that they should buy Lands with them, and pay Salaries to two of their Body, viz. The Cellarer and Under-Cellarer to say Masses for his Soul daily for ever. He sat eleven Years, and died Mar. 27. 1336, at *Sheering* near *London*, and was carried to his own Church to be interred. After his Death *Thomas de Hamenhale* was chosen by his Fellow Monks, but was rejected upon the Account that

17. *Anthony de Beck* or *Becke*, a Doctor of Divinity of *Oxford*, who had for some Years been a Clerk in the Court of *Rome*, was by the Pope's Mandate made Bishop of *Norwich*, Aug. 1337. In his Time

* Archbishop *Winchelsea* design'd to visit the Chapter and Diocese of *Norwich*, but because he did not observe the usual Order in visiting other Dioceses first, this Bishop and his Chapter unanimously opposed him, appealing to the Court of *Rome*, and resisting him all Manner of Ways. And when the Archbishop in Person had expounded his own Cause, standing on a Pulpit made on Purpose, and set up in a vacant Place before the Church Gates, he was hindered by the Burgeses of the

City, that he could not fulfil his Intention, and a Monk of *Norwich* came forth, and in the same Pulpit declared by evident Reasons, that the Cause of the Archbishop's Visitation was null and void. After this he summoned the Prior and Seniors of the Monastery to appear before him at *Hewingham*, where he enquired into and debated, who had the Power to elect and settle the Monks in the greater Offices, and it was found and agreed to by the Senior Monks, that the Election of the Officers in-

* The Name of the Archbishop, tho' both *Cotton* and *Godwin* agree in it, must certainly be mistaken, for *Robert Winchelsea* was made Archbishop in 1294, and died in 1313, four and twenty Years before *Beck* was Bishop of *Norwich*. The Archbishop in *Beck's* Time was *John Stratford*; but we find nothing of this Visitation in his Life, tho' 'tis probable he might make such an one, because his Predecessor *Walter Reynold* had obtained a License of Visiting his Province from the Pope not long before.

to the greater Offices belonged only to the Prior and Seniors, but the Settling and Confirming them to the Bishop only, which being granted and concluded, he dealt very severely with the Monks, which proved his Destruction, for he was poisoned by his own Servants (probably instigated by the Monks) and died when he had sat six Years, Dec. 19. 1343. Mr. *Wever* tells, that this Bishop had so great an Esteem for *Benedictus Icenus*, or *Bennet* of *Norfolk*, for his singular Grace in preaching and able Power in perswading, that he made him his Suffragan, or as it were Copartner with him in his Episcopal Function.

18. *William Bateman*, Doctor of Civil Law, born at *Norwich*, and Archdeacon thereof, and Dean of *Lincoln*, succeeded him. He was educated at *Cambridge*, and Auditor of the Court of *Rome*, and was chosen Bishop of this See by the unanimous Vote of the whole Chapter, Anno 1343, yet thro' the Means of Pope *Clement* the Sixth's Provision, and soon after consecrated. He was a Person of a great Spirit, and a zealous Assertor of the Rights of his Church. He obtained the First Fruits of all the vacant Benefices in his Diocese of Pope *Clement* VI. for himself and Successors, and got them confirmed to the Bishoprick by the Pope's Bull, which was at first much opposed by the Clergy of the Diocese, but at length yielded to. He also built two Colleges in the University of *Cambridge*, viz. *Trinity-Hall* and *Annunciation-Hall*, and endowed them with certain Farms and Revenues. At the first he established a Chest, out of which he ordered to be lent to the poor Scholars. He also perswaded Dr. *Gonville* to build another College in the same University, which he called *Gonville-Hall* from his own Name, which Dr. *Caius* so enlarged and improved, that it now bears the Name of *Caius's* and *Gonville-College*. He also bestowed on the great Altar of his Cathedral two Images of the *Holy Trinity*, the one a large one in a Shrine, made all of Massy Silver, and gilded, of great Value, the other a small one with Reliques of twenty Pounds Weight. He also appropriated the Church of *Frenge* in this

County to the Office of Prior in his Church to this End, that a Chantry for his Soul should be erected at the chief Altar of the Choir, and every one that says Mass there shall receive two Shillings a Week, which was done. Moreover, he appointed, that out of the said Church of *Frenge* every Monk should receive four Shillings, viz. On the Feast of *All-Saints* and *St. Thomas* near *Christmas*, as also that every Monk should receive two Shillings of the Prior of *St. Leonard* on the Feast of *St. John Baptist*, and of the Infirmary and *Præcentor* four Shillings at two Terms of the Year, viz. *The Assumption* and *Conception* of the *Virgin Mary*, as also that the Monks Bread and Ale should be kept by one Monk for the future. He was so strict in preserving the Liberties, Immunities, and Rights of his Church, that he would not suffer them to be infringed, either thro' Fear of the King or any of his great Men; for which Reason it was, that when *Robert Lord Morley* had committed some Wastes upon his Manors, and killed some of his Deer in his Parks, beating and abusing his Servants, who opposed him in so doing, he obliged him to go thro' the Streets of the City of *Norwich* to the Cathedral Church bare-headed and footed, holding a Wax Candle of six Pounds Weight in his Hand, and there in the Midst of a great Multitude of Citizens offer it at the high Altar, and beg Pardon for his Offence, altho' King *Edward* wrote threatening Letters to him, and seized upon his Temporals, and only left him a Power to institute Clerks into the Church-Livings. But when the Matter was over the King soon became reconciled to him, and having restored his Temporals sent him with *Henry Duke of Lancaster* to the Pope, to acquaint him, that the Kingdom of *France* being fallen to him by Hereditary Right, he intended to recover it by Arms, and desired to satisfy him in his Title to it, which Embassage he had no sooner finished, but he fell sick and died at *Avignon*, Anno 1354, and was buried in *St. Mary's Church* near the Pope's Palace. While he was Bishop there happened such a Plague in *England* as was never heard

of there, nor perhaps any where else; for it raged so in all Parts of the Kingdom, that it scarcely left a tenth Part of the Inhabitants living, if we may believe the Writers of those Times. In the City of *Norwich* alone (the Chronicle of *Norwich* says in the County of *Norfolk* only) died of both Sexes (besides Ecclesiastical Persons and Beggars) in six Months Space, viz. from the first of *January* to the first of *July* (the Chronicle says in the Year 1348 and the following) 57374 Persons, so terrible and mortal was it. This may receive a full Confirmation from this, that the Bishop instituted and collated 850 Persons to Benefices vacant at that Time. The Chronicle seems most probable, tho' the other Account is possible. To Bishop *Bateman* succeeded

19. *Thomas Percy*, Brother of the Earl of *Northumberland*, and Batchelor of Arts in the University of *Oxford*. He was made by the Authority of the Pope only at the Request of *Henry Duke of Lancaster* (for the Monks could not be persuaded to choose him, and so declared *Anno* 1356. He obtained his Temporals of the King, *Apr.* 14. 1355, returned into *England* *Anno* 1361, and made his Profession of Obedience to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* at *Lambeth* *Feb.* 6. following, and received it at *Canterbury* in the Eve of *Pentecost*, *Anno* 1363. He was but 22 Years old when he was made Bishop, but the Pope dispensed with his Age upon the Account of his noble Descent and personal Abilities. He being at first deceived by his Clergy endeavoured to appropriate all the Deaneries of the Cathedral Church to the Chapel of *St. Mary de Campis*, or in the *Fields*, but being hindered by the Monks, and better informed, he heartily repented of his Design to deprive the Cathedral Church of its Right, and became an hearty Friend to the Monastery. While he sat the Steeple of the Church was blown down by a fierce Wind upon the Feast of *St. Maure* the Abbot, and broke down the Body of it; for the Reparation of which he gave 400 Marks out of his own Treasury, and obtained an Aid of Ninepence in the Pound of the Clergy of his Diocese for that End. He

died at *Blofield*, *Aug.* 8. 1369, in the 14th Year of his Pontificate, and in his Will bequeathed to the *Præcentor* of his Church and his Successors, certain Farms in the Manors of *Forehoe*, *Kymarle*, *Carlton*, *Gromthorp*, and *Wichelwood*, upon this Condition, that he should say Mass or cause it to be said continually at the Altar of *St. Thomas* for his Soul. After his Death this See was vacant for some Time, and the Lord *Spencer*, a Person much esteemed by the Pope for his Courage, being at that Time in the Pope's Army (as divers other Englishmen were) which at that Instant was sent against *Barnabas Earl of Mentz*, became an earnest Suitor to Pope *Adrian V.* who was an Englishman, to give his Brother *Henry* the Bishoprick of *Norwich*, and with Money and Importunity prevailed; and so after two Years Vacancy

20. *Henry Spencer* or *le Spencer*, a Prebendary of *Salisbury*, was consecrated Bishop of *Norwich* by the Pope himself, *Mar.* 16. 1370, and being arrived at his Church in *England*, was installed by the Archdeacon of *Norwich*, 'tis probable by a special Order of the Pope's, because otherwise Bishops usually installed as well as consecrated Bishops. He received the Spiritual Power of the Archbishop *July* 12. and the Temporalties *Aug.* 14. In his Youth he was a valiant Soldier, and seemed to delight in nothing but warlike Achievements, which because *England*, which then was in Peace, gave him no Opportunity to pursue, he went with his Brother to *Rome*, and assisted the Pope's Adherents in subduing some that opposed the Papal Tyranny. In this Service he continued several Years, and then the See of *Norwich* being vacant the Pope bestowed it on him by Provision, recommending him by his Letters to the King. Being become a Bishop he governed his People many Years with so much Lenity, that he won the Affections of all that were subject to him, being liberal in giving, chearful in comforting, and being an affectionate Father to all the Poor of his Diocese, he changed their Prayers into Love. But tho' he had laid aside the Use of Arms when he became a Bishop, he had not banished his Courage

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ed forward to the Metropolis of his Diocese, *Norwich*, where, when he saw the Houses and other Buildings much damaged and ruinated by the Rabble, he was much troubled; for in his Absence the Captain of the Rebels, *Litfer*, had entred the City with a great Throng of Citizens and others, and committed many Mischiefs, especially in demolishing the Houses and other Edifices of the Noblemen and Lawyers, as the *Kentish* Rebels under *Wat. Tyler* had done in *London*.

But *Henry* our Bishop, like the good Shepherd, when he saw the Wolf come, did not fly, but exposed himself to Danger, inquiring where the Author of all this Devastation and this Adherents were to be found, and when the Citizens informed him, that they hovered about *Market-Walsbam* and *Gimtingham*, where they had a great Body of rustick and loose People, the Bishop commanded his Party to get ready for a March towards them, himself going in the Head of them. In this March his Numbers much increased; for the Knights and Gentlemen of the Country, hearing of the Bravery and Courage of their Bishop, and that he was coming with an Army towards them in Pursuit of the Rebels, joined themselves with him with their Servants and Dependants. But when he came to *Felmingham* near *Walsbam*, the Inhabitants told him, that *Litfer* was reired the Day before to *Thorp-Market*, where he had caused it to be proclaimed publicly, that all Persons, who desired the Good of the Kingdom and Community, should follow him to *Walsbam*, where he intended (as he said) to defend the People against the Tyranny of the Bishop, who was coming against them with a military Power; whereupon all the robust Fellows in the adjoining Villages followed him and encamped with him there.

When this was done by the Rebels, a certain Person hailed to the Bishop to inform him of it, to whom the Bishop said. "Blessed art thou, my Son, because thou didst not join thy self with those wicked Men and pestilent People, and then turning to those that followed him said. It is better that one evil and wicked Man

"should die, than the whole Nation perish, which under his Protection, and thro' his Encouragement rob and plunder innocent Persons." And having said this, he went on with all Speed to *Walsbam*, where he found that the Rebels had fortify'd their Camp very strongly with Ditches and such other Materials as came in their Way, as Doors, Window-Shutters, Tables, Boards, and behind them they had placed their Carriages as if they were resolved not to fly. But notwithstanding the Rebels had thus entrenched themselves, the Bishop full of Indignation at their Treason, without Fear or Thought, commanded the Trumpets to sound for Battle, and falling on himself charged them with such Violence, that he went over their Ditches, and laid so about him, that all his Company got over after him. Upon this followed a sharp Battle, both Sides striving to get the Victory; but at length the Commons were overcome and forced to fly, climbing and leaping over their Carriages to make their Escape; *Litfer* and some other of his Captains were taken alive, and *Litfer* being arraigned before the Bishop for his Treason was condemned to be drawn, hanged, and quartered. The Bishop before his Execution heard his Confession, and by Virtue of his Office absolved him, and in Compassion to his Misfortune went with him to the Gallows, where he was executed according to his Sentence; but Pity did not quench the Bishop's Zeal for Justice, for he pursued further many other of the chief Actors in this Rebellion, and having caused them to be put to Death restored his Diocese to its former Peace and Quiet. *Litfer's* Quarters were sent to and set up at *Norwich*, *Yarmouth*, *Linne*, and upon his House, to be a Terrour to Rebels.

The Success of this Enterprize, owing almost intirely to the Valour of the Bishop, 'tis probable gave Birth to an Exploit of a like warlike Nature. Pope *Urban VI.* sent over his Bull to this Bishop to sign all such with the Cross, as would take upon them to go over the Seas with him, and wage War against those that held with the Antipope *Clement VII.* and

to such as would take on them the Cross in this Quarrel, to grant such Pardons as were accustomably given to such as went to fight against Infidels, *Turks* and *Savages*, viz. Pardon of Sins, and many other Favours; as also to all others as, if they would not go themselves, would contribute to the Maintenance of such as went. These Bulls the Bishop exhibited in Parliament, and dispersed Copies in all Parts, to further his intended Expedition, which had such an Effect, that divers Lords, Knights, Esquires, and other military Men offered themselves to go under the Bishop's Standard, and many Sums were levied to furnish out his Army.

But the Parliament, which met in *Lent* 1383, did not approve generally of this warlike Enterprize against the *Clementines*, whom the *Urbanists* called *Schismatics*; for the greatest Part both of the Lords and Commons alledged against it, That it was not fit that such Sums of Money should be levied of the King's Subjects, and sent with an Army committed to the Conduct of a Bishop, who was unskilful in warlike Affairs; but others were zealous for his Going, that the Enemies of the Church (as they thought them) might be subdued, and these last prevailed; and so it was enacted, That the Bishop of *Norwich* should have the fifteenth granted the King in the last Parliament to pay his Army. After this Confirmation of the Bishop's Purpose, he sent his Letters under his Legantine Seal into all Parts of the Nation, giving all Parsons, Vicars, and Curates Authority to hear the Confessions of their Parishioners, and grant all such, as did further this Expedition, a Pardon of all their Sins, which gracious Benefit all were so desirous to partake of, that such as were able to bear Arms prepared themselves to go forth with the Bishop; and others being exhorted to it by their Confessors gave liberally of their Goods to support the Warriors. The Bishop being thus encouraged on all Hands took with him divers experienced Captains and Commanders, as *Sir Hugh Calverly*, *Sir William Farington*, *Henry Lord Beaumont*, *Sir Hugh Spencer* his Nephew, &c. and having ga-

thered great Sums for his Use all the Winter, he drew his Army, which consisted of 2000 Horse, and 15000 Foot towards the Sea-Shore, and passed with it over to *Calais*, *April* 23.

Being arrived in the Enemy's Country (for the *French* were all *Clementines*) the Bishop consulted with his Captains what Place they should first invade, and when it was concluded, that they should begin with *Flanders* they marched to *Graveling*, and took it by Assault *May* 21. whereupon *Brackburg* submitted, and *Dunkirk* was won with little or no Resistance. The Earl of *Flanders* gathered an Army of 12000 Men, and came to fight the *English* about *Dunkirk*, but being vanquished after a sharp Battle, the Country was so terrify'd, that many Towns presently yielded to them, and others were easily won, as *Mardyke*, *Berghen*, *St. Venant*, *Farnesse*, *Newport*, and divers others. The Earl being thus in a desponding Condition about the Loss of his Country applied himself to the Duke of *Burgundy*, (who had married his Daughter and Heir) to find some Remedy to save his Dominions, which the Duke did effectually, for he prevailed with his Nephew the King of *France* to raise the whole Force of his Kingdom and go down into *Flanders*, at which mighty Army the *English* were so terrify'd, that getting no Succours out of *England* (as they expected) they were forced to relinquish their Conquests and retire Home. The Bishop met the Duke of *Lancaster* coming towards *France*, but was only blamed by him for his Conduct, and so this Expedition ended, *Anno* 1384.

After his Return he continued in his Diocese above twenty Years, exemplary in pious and charitable Acts, but still wielding the Spiritual Sword with as great a Courage as he had done the Temporal, against three Sorts of Persons, 1. *Schismatics*, the Followers of Pope *Clement*. 2. Disturbers of the Peace, as factious and seditious Persons, and Corruptors of Justice, as such Persons as being warned on Juries and Assize acted contrary to their Oaths; for he diligently sought them out, and severely punished them.

3. Enemies of the Faith, for no Heretic was allowed to dwell in his Diocese, and because the *Lollards* or Followers of *Wickliffe* were so esteemed, he was a rigid Persecutor of them. He died Aug. 23. 1406, and being buried at *Norwich* had a large commendatory Epitaph set on his Tomb, wherein he is stiled a beloved Soldier, an holy Bishop, and Champion of the Church. After him his Sec fell to

21. *Alexander Totington* after this Manner. The next Day after Bishop *Spencer* died, this *Alexander* then being Prior of *Norwich* calling together the Chapter appointed by the Consent of all, that upon the Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross they should proceed to the Election of a Bishop; whereupon all that had a Vote in Electing came to the Chapter-house, and *Alexander*, who was President, having made a Speech to the Assembly, Mr. *William Stukle* read the Decretal, in which the Method of a Canonical Election was ordained: When this was done Mr. *Thomas Lynne* the Sub-Prior, by the Intigation of *Alan Quaplode* the Præcentor, none of the Assembly expecting it, went to *Alexander* the Prior, and said, "I *Thomas Lynne*, in mine own and the Chapter's Name, do choose thee Mr. *Alexander* Pastor and Bishop of the Church of *Norwich*." The whole Convent was amazed, but none of them opposing this Election, Mr. *William Stukle* began with a loud Voice to say, *We praise thee O God, &c.* Then they all rose, and lead him to the Church, and placing him at the High Altar, K. a Brother declared the Election to be thus canonically made. But when the Chapter, according to Custom, presented the Election by their Proctors to King *Henry IV.* he refused to accept it, and imprisoned the Bishop Elect in *Windsor Castle* almost a Year, saying, that he would not suffer the Bishop of *Norwich* Elect to enjoy his Episcopal Dignity quietly at all. But at length the King was so prevailed with by the earnest Intreaties of Dr. *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* and several other Noblemen, that he after two Years received him into his Favour, and gave his Consent to the Election. The Archbishop had before admitted him to his Spiritual

Power at *Gloucester*, Oct. 20. 1407; but the King did not allow him the Profits of his Sec, till this Reconciliation in 1408, when he was consecrated by the aforesaid Archbishop *Arundel*, 9 Hen. IV. Being gone to his Church he was at great Expences in repairing his Palace and Manor-Houses, which were almost fallen down thro' the Neglect of Bishop *Spencer*. He died in the 6th Year of his Pontificate, 1 Hen. V. 1413, when he had sat 5 Years, and was buried in his Cathedral in St. Mary's Chapel at the Feet of Bishop *Walter de Suffield* his Predecessor. Into his Seat soon after came

22. *Richard Courtney* or *Curtteney*, the Kinsman of *William Courtney*, a little before Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who had educated him in Learning, and in his Will mentions him in these Words, *Item, I bequeath to my Son and Kinsman brought up by me Richard Courtney an hundred Marks and many Books, in Case he will be a Clergyman, and my best Miter, if he happen to be a Bishop.* Which Wish and Omen *Richard* was not wanting to himself in obtaining; for he was made Dean of *St. Asaph* in 1402, Prebendary of *York* in 1403, Prebendary of *Wells* in 1408, Dean of *Wells* in 1409, and Chancellor of *Oxford* in 1411, and at length Bishop of *Norwich* in 1413. He was Doctor of both Laws, and being chosen by the Monks of *Norwich* at the Request of King *Henry V.* was consecrated by Archbishop *Arundel* at *Canterbury* in the Presence of the King and many of the Nobles. He was a Person of Noble Blood, excellent Learning, pious Conversation, and a very graceful Stature of Body, which Accomplishments gained him the good Opinion of Men of all Degrees, but especially of the King, who employed him in the most intimate Affairs of State. In the second Year after his Consecration he attending the King into *Normandy* was present at the Siege of *Harfleur*, where falling into a Bloody Flux he died suddenly, Sept. 14. 1415, and his Body being transported into *England* was buried sumptuously among the King's Tombs at *Westminster*, in the North Part near St. *Edward's* Shrine by the High Altar.

23. *John Wakering*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Prebendary of *Wells* and Keeper of the Great Seal, succeeded him. He was a Person truly pious, modest, chaste, liberal, bountiful, and kind, and being chosen Bishop of *Norwich* by the Monks *Anno* 1416 was consecrated by the Archbishop soon after. About the Time of his Promotion there was a Kind of General Schism in the Church, three Popes reigning at the same Time, and least the English Bishops should adhere to any of the Schismatics, *Henry Chicheley*, who was then Archbishop, confirmed him 4 *Hen. V.* The Council of *Constance* was called in his Time, and he with some other Bishops and Ambassadors was sent to it by the King, where he discharged his Office so well, that he deserved the Reputation of a very grave and prudent Man. By the wise Conduct of this Council the forementioned Schism of Popes was composed, and *Martin V.* chosen Pope by the said Council, who after this Bishop's Instalment ratify'd his Confirmation and Consecration without Expence. He built the Cloister in the West Part of his Palace with Stone-Work at his own Expence, and that it might shew the better, he laid it with divers-colour'd Pavements chequerwise, and gave many Ornaments to the Monastery. When he had governed his Diocese with much Prudence and Moderation nine Years, he died at his Manor of *Thorpe*, *April* 9. 1425. 2 *Hen. VI.* and was buried before the Altar of *St. George* in his Church, where he appointed a perpetual Chantry for himself and Relations, to be said by one Monk.

24. *William Alnwick* or *Anewik*, Doctor of Laws, Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, and Keeper of the Privy-Seal, was upon his Death provided by the Pope's Bull to succeed him, 27 *Feb.* 1426. He was consecrated by Archbishop *Chicheley* in his Church at *Canterbury*, *Aug.* 18. following, and installed *Dec.* 22. 1427. He sat ten Years in this See, and was then translated to *Lincoln*. He new-framed and enlarged the Western Door of his Cathedral, and caused a large Window to be made on the same Side. He also contributed a large Sum of Money towards the Build-

ing the Philosophy-School at *Cambridge*. This See being become vacant by his Removal.

25. *Thomas Brown* alias *Broun*, Doctor of both Laws, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, was put into his Place by Pope *Eugenius*, *Sept.* 19. 1436. He was at the Council of *Basil*, when Bishop *Alnwick* was translated to *Lincoln*, and beyond his Expectation was chosen Bishop of *Norwich*. While he governed, the Citizens of *Norwich* having not forgotten the Havock made by the Monks upon their Fellow-Citizens, unanimously contrived to deprive the Church of all its Liberties and Privileges; but this Bishop by himself and Friends, tho' with great Expence, opposed them so manfully, that he stood up like a Tower for the House of God and its Immunities, but this troublesome Contest was not altogether finished in his Days, nor was Peace fully restored, yet their Attempts and Endeavours were wholly disappointed by his Prudence and Vigilance. He was sent on an Embassy to the King of *France*, *May* 25. 1459, to make a Peace between the *English* and *French*. He died at *Oxney* in the 9th Year of his Pontificate, 26 *Hen. VI.* *Anno* 1445. At his Death he left a good Round Sum of Money, to be given to such poor Scholars of his Diocese as were following of their Studies in either University. After him was placed in this See

26. *Walter Hart* or *Lybert*, Doctor of Divinity, Master of *Oriel College* in *Oxford*, Custos of *St. Anthony's Hospital London*, and Chaplain to *William Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*. King *Henry* had before nominated *John Stanbury*, Provost of *Eaton-College*, Bishop of *Norwich*; but the Earl beguiled him of it, by procuring the Pope to bestow it on his Chaplain, who was thereupon consecrated at *Lambeth*, *Feb.* 27. 1446. He was sent 1449 by the King and Bishops of *England* with the Prior of *St. John's* and others from *London* upon an Embassy to *Savoy*, and by his Perswasion the Antipope *Felix* renounced the Papacy, and restored Peace to the Church. He after his Return by his prudent Demeanour so mollified the angry Minds of the People of

Nor-

Norwich, that they all became quiet and satisfy'd. He paved the Floor of his Church with Free-Stone, and as long as he lived maintained twelve Students at *Cambridge* with all Things necessary in the Hostle called *Physwick-Hostle*, because it was founded by *William Physwick* Esq; Beadle; he bequeathed it to *Gonvil-Hall*, now Part of *Caius's-College*, but it is since taken into *Trinity-College*. He died May 26. 1472, and is buried under the Pedestal of the Crucifix, which he set up in his Cathedral. To him succeeded

27. *James Coldwell*, Doctor of Laws, Dean of *Sarum*, and Secretary to King *Edward IV.* who had been President of *St. George's-Hall* in *Oxford*. He was admitted to the Temporals by the King, Feb. 25. 1472. He received of his Predecessor *Walter's* Executors 2200 Marks for Dilapidations, as also a Miter and Crozier. He repaired the Church of *Great Chart* in the Bishoprick of *Canterbury*, where he was born, almost fallen down with Age, and in a Manner rebuilt it. He also was a great Benefactor to the College of *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, where he had his Education. He died in Febr. 1498-9, and left his See, upon the Refusal of *Christopher Urswyke*, Dean of *Windsor*, to

28. *Thomas Fan* or *Fane*, Doctor of Laws, and Prebendary of *Wells* and *Windsor*, Archdeacon of *Essex*, and Dean of the King's Chapel. He was confirmed by the Archbishop, July 24. 1499, and obtained a Licence to be consecrated in some other Church than that of *Canterbury*, Oct. 17. following. He bestowed some Farms upon *New-College* in *Oxford*, where he had been a Student, and was a Benefactor to the Building of *St. Mary's* Church there. He died in Sept. 1500, and after his Decease the Spirituals came into the Power of the Chapter of *Canterbury*. He was buried in his Cathedral of *Norwich*, as he had ordered in his Will.

29. *Richard Nikke* or *Nix*, Doctor of Laws, Rector of *Warmouth* in the Diocese of *Durham*, Prebendary of *Windsor*, Archdeacon of *Exeter*, and Dean of the King's Chapel, was elected Bishop of *Norwich* after him, Anno 1501, Bishop *Godwin* it seems could find no Character of this

Bishop but what he took from *Nevil*, who wrote the History of *Norwich*, which he had better have omitted, if true, as we hope to shew it is not, viz. "That he took his Name from *Nix*, i. e. Snow; but nothing was ever more unlike; for he had nothing white in his Heart, which boiling over with luxurious Thoughts, he deserves to be marked with a black Coal for his Lusts." But how can it be probable, that such an infamous Person could obtain so many Preferments, as we find he had, more perhaps than the Men of most Merit in his Time enjoyed; for at his first Setting out into the World from *Oxford* in 1473 he was collated to the Church of *Asbury* in the Diocese of *Sarum* by the Bishop thereof. In 1489 he being then Doctor of Laws was made Rector of *Chedsey* in *Somersetshire*, and Prebendary of *Yotton* in the Church of *Wells*. In 1492 he was constituted Vicar-General to *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and in July 1494 he became Archdeacon of *Wells*, with the Prebend of *Huish* annexed, upon the Resignation of *William Nix* Doctor of Laws, his Brother. In 1496 he was made Canon of *Windsor*, and soon after Register of the most noble Order of the Garter. After all this he obtained one or more Livings in the Diocese of *Wells* and *Durham*, and was Archdeacon of *Exeter*, when he was chosen Bishop of *Norwich*. Let the Reader judge how just *Nevil's* Charge is.

While he was Bishop he finely gilt the Roof of his Cathedral, and built the North Cross Isle; but unfortunately falling under a *Pramunire*, for which he was by Law to suffer perpetual Imprisonment and Loss of all his Goods, he was forced to purchase his Peace of King *Henry VIII.* by exchanging the large Estates (viz. thirty good Manors and more) belonging to his Bishoprick for the Abby and Revenues of *St. Bennet of the Hulme*; and that this Agreement might remain firm for ever, the King procured, that it should be settled by Act of Parliament, That the Bishop of *Norwich* should be always Abbot of *St. Bennet of Hulme*, and on the contrary the Abbot of *Hulme* Bishop of *Norwich*, Reg. 27. Indeed he seems

seems to have been a greater Bigot to Popery than could well consist with his Learning and Station; for being then very old, he obstinately opposed the Reformation of the Popish Errors then begun, and tho' he with a solemn Oath renounced the Pope's Supremacy, yet he held a secret Correspondence with the Court of Rome, of which being accused to the King and convicted, he was imprisoned in the *Marshalsea*, and kept a long Time there. His Sufferings may in some Measure clear him of his Vices, and argue his Sincerity in his Religion, tho' erroneous. After long Imprisonment he was pardon'd and released, having been blind several Years before, but died soon after, *Jan.* 14. 1536, when he had been thirty-five Years Bishop. He was buried between two Pillars on the South Side of the Body of his Cathedral, and over his Grave was a low Tomb erected, whereon were the Arms of the See of *Norwich*, *Impaling a Cheveron between three Leopards Heads*, the same being set on the Roof of the Isle he built.

A few Days before his Death he appointed himself two Suffragan Bishops; for in the last Parliament there was a Law made, That there should be *Chorepiscopi* or Suffragan Bishops in the larger Dioceses, to be chosen after this Manner. The Bishops should present two Persons to the King, who should appoint which of them he thought fit to be the Suffragan. According to this Method by this Bishop, were *John Salisbury* before Prior of the Monastery of *Horsham*, and *Thomas Manning* Prior of *Butley*, chosen and consecrated together at *Lambeth* by *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Mar.* 19. 1536, *Ipswich* being appointed the Seat for the one, and *Thetford* for the other. In his Time the See of *Norwich* suffered a great Loss of its Revenues, the First-Fruits of all the Livings in the Diocese properly belonging to the Bishop of *Norwich* being settled *Anno* 1534 by Act of Parliament upon the King. His Successor was

30. *William Rugg*, or *Repps*, or *Reppis*, Son of *William Rugg* of *North-Repps* in this County. He was bred up in *Gorvil-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where he commenced Doctor

of Divinity, and after was made Abbot of *St. Bennet in the Hulme*. He was one of those *Cambridge* Divines that took Abundance of Pains that King *Henry VIII.* should have such a Judgment from the University about his Divorce from Queen *Katharine*, as he desired, which at last he effected, and as a Reward for his Labour the King made him Bishop of *Norwich* after the Death of *Dr. Nix*. He was chose by the Monks *May* 31. 1536, and confirmed by the Archbishop *June* 28. following; but he did not enjoy the Benefits of his See, as his Predecessors had done, long; for soon after he was made Bishop, he was obliged to change all his Lands and Manors of his See for the Revenues of his Abbey of *St. Bennet in the Hulm* for ever, under a Pretence indeed of increasing the Possessions of the Bishoprick, tho' they really came far short of them. He was a stiff *Roman-Catholic*, and having had some Discourse with *Bilney* and *Latimer*, about their Protestant Principles, did not spare to misrepresent them, which moved *Mr. Spencer*, the Friend of the two former, to write a Treatise, which he intitled, *A Dialogue between Tho. Bilney, Hugh Latimer, and William Repps*, to shew the just Complaints they had against him. But the greatest Instance of his Zeal for the Popish Doctrines and Church, which we meet with, was this. When one *John Peke* of *Earlestoneham* in *Suffolk* was burnt at *Ipswich*, *Dr. Reading* declared, that to as many as should cast in a Stick into the Fire for the Burning of this Heretick, this Bishop of *Norwich* had granted by him forty Days of Pardon; whereupon *Sir John Audley* Kt. *Barne Curson*, and many others of Estimation being there present, did rise from their Seats, and with their Swords cut down Boughs, and threw them into the Fire, which Example the Multitude followed, and did the like. He resigned his Bishoprick *Jan.* 1549, and dying *Sept.* 1550 was buried in the Middle of the Choir of his Cathedral. After his Death

31. *Thomas Thirlby* was preferred to this See. He was a Doctor of Law of *Cambridge*, a learned, discreet, and moderate

rate Man, but guilty of no small Failure in his Conduct; for 1. being made the first Bishop of *Westminster* in King *Edward's* Days, he so embezzled the Goods and Estate of that Monastery, then converted into a Bishoprick, that he proved also the last; for upon his Translation to this See the Monastery was turned again into a Collegiate Church, as it was before. Queen *Mary*, as soon almost as she was settled on her Throne, sent her Letter to this Bishop, commanding and enjoining him not to suffer any Preacher or other to preach or expound the Scripture openly, without her special Licence, Aug. 16. 1553. He continued in this See but four Years, and was then removed to *Ely* in Queen *Mary's* Reign. While he was in this See Archbishop *Cranmer* was degraded in Order to his being burnt as an Heretick, and he was present, but was so much concerned (which shewed his good Temper) that he shed Tears plentifully at the Doing it, but he grew harder afterwards; for 2. To give an Earnest of his Zeal in the Popish Cause he singled out one *John Haulier* (as the Representative of all the Protestants in his Diocese) and caused him to be burnt at *Cambridge*; but he gave no further Proofs in this Kind, for tho' in his Time and Diocese *William Woolsey* and *Robert Pigot* were executed for Heresy, he was not concerned in that Fact, but the Guilt of it must lie upon Dr. *Fuller* the Chancellor and the other Commissioners. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* Bishop *Thirlby* was one of those, who for refusing the Oath of Supremacy was deprived, but being with *Tunstal* Bishop of *Durham*, committed to the Keeping of Archbishop *Parker*; he lived like an Archbishop, being fed at his Table, and enjoying all Things necessary as much as ever they did or could. Upon his Removal to *Ely*.

32. *John Hopton* was raised to this See by Queen *Mary*, then reigning. He was a *Yorkshire* Man, born at *Myrfield*, educated at *Oxford*, and became a Black Friar of the Order of *St. Dominick*, when he was a young Man. He travelled to *Rome*, and took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity at *Bononia*, which he completed at *Ox-*

ford in the Act celebrated in 1532, July 8. After this he was made Chaplain to the Princess *Mary* the next Heir to the Crown, who being Queen of *England* after King *Edward the Sixth's* Death nominated him by the Title of her Chaplain to the See of *Norwich*, upon the Translation of Dr. *Thirlby* one of her Counsellors to *Ely*; whereupon he was elected, and had the Temporalties restored to him, Oct. 4. 1554. which he enjoyed to his Death, which happened a few Months after the Queen's, and was thought to proceed from the Grief he conceived for it. He was buried in his Cathedral, and by his Will gave Part of his Books to the Black-Fryars of *Norwich*, if they were ever restored to their Convent again, and another Part to the Cathedral to be a Library there; as also five Pounds to the Church of *Myrfield* aforesaid, to buy Ornaments and several Things to the Church of *Leeds* in the same County. After his Death the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich* elected Dr. *Richard Cox* to this See; but *Thirlby* being deprived, the Queen's Thoughts turned upon him for *Ely*, and so she nominated

33. *John Parkhurst*, Doctor of Divinity, to this See. He was born at *Guilford* in *Surrey*; his Father was *George Parkhurst*: He was educated at *Oxford* both in Grammar and Philosophick Learning, the one at *Magdalen* School, the other at *Merton* College, where he was Fellow in 1529. In his Youth he was reckoned better for Oratory or Poetry than Divinity; yet being enter'd into Holy Orders he became Rector of the rich Church of *Bishops-Cleve* in *Gloucestershire*, where he did a great Deal of Good by his Hospitality and Charity. After the Death of King *Edward VI.* he left all for his religious Profession, and went to *Zurich*, where he remained till the Death of Queen *Mary*, under great Afflictions and many Dangers, but returning into *England* upon the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Throne, he was by her nominated Bishop of *Norwich*, and being elected April 13. was consecrated the September following, and installed by *John Salisbury* Dean of that Church, Sept. 27. 1560. He sat about fourteen Years, and dying in 1574

was buried in the Body of the Cathedral. Over his Grave soon after was a fair Monument erected, with his Image engraven on Brass, and an Inscription, which was taken away in the Civil Wars. He hath published three Books of Epigrams, which he styles *Seria & Ludicra*. He was Tutor to Bishop *Feuvel*, and cultivated an intimate Friendship with *Ralph Gualter* of *Zurich*, both Father and Son. *Bale* mentions more of his Works. After him

34. *Edmund Freak*, or *Freke*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Rochester*, was translated to this See. He was born in *Essex*, and educated at *Cambridge*, and being a rising Man was made a Prebendary of *Westminster* in 1564, and Archdeacon of *Canterbury* about the same Time, Prebendary of *Windsor* in 1565, Dean of *Rochester* 1570, and a Year after Dean of *Salisbury*, where he was hardly settled when he was promoted to the See of *Rochester*, where when he had sat four Years he was translated to *Norwich*. His Character was, *Vir pius, doctus, & gravis*. He continued Bishop here about nine Years, and then was removed to *Worcester*, where he was a zealous Assertor of the Church Discipline, and sat there till he died *Mar.* 20. 1590. He was buried in that Cathedral on the South Side of the Nave, and

35. *Edmund Scambler*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Peterborough*, was elected into this See, and consecrated by *Matthew* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Anno 1584. He was a Native of *Gressingham* in *Lancashire*, and had been Chaplain to Archbishop *Parker*. He was reputed a very learned Man, and did shew himself a zealous Enemy to the Papists, but is blamed for impairing the Honour, Privileges, and Revenues of the Bishoprick of *Peterborough*. He died *May* 7. 1594, aged 85 Years, and was buried *June* 3. following in the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, next above the Tomb of Bishop *Parkhurst*. Soon after there was a sumptuous Monument with his Effigies in *Alabaster* lying upon it erected over his Grave, and inclosed with an high Iron Grate; but in the late Rebellion all was stol'n away and demolished; but since the Re-

storation *James Scambler* of *Walterton* in this County Esq; Great-Grandson to this Bishop hath erected an handsome Monument to his Memory. After his Death

36. *William Redman*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and Rector of *Bishops-Bourn* in *Kent*, was promoted to this See. He was elected *Dec.* 17. consecrated *Jan.* 12. and installed *Feb.* 24. 1594. He, having been Fellow of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge* some Time, bestowed on it a hundred Marks to line and adorn the Walls of the Library with Boards handsomely joined together. He died *Sept.* 25. 1602, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, leaving behind him a Relict, named *Isabel*, and several Sons and Daughters. To him

37. *John Jegon*, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded. He was born at *Coxall* in *Essex*, being the Son of *Richard Jegon*, educated in Grammar there and elsewhere, and being some Years a Student in *St. John's College, Cambridge*, became Fellow there, and afterward Master of *Bennet's College* in the said University, which Place he held 12 Years, and in that Time was four Years Vice-Chancellor. While he was Master of this College he chanced to punish all the Under-Graduates for some great Offence, and with the Mallet whited the College-Hall, whereupon a Scholar set these Verses on the Screen.

*Dr. Jegon, Bennet-College-Master,
Broke the Scholars Heads, and gave the Hall
(a Plaster.*

The Doctor seeing it subscribed *Extempore.*

*Knew I but the Wag, that writ these Verses in
(a Bravery,
I wou'd commend him for his Wit, but whip
(him for his Knavery.*

At length being installed Dean of *Norwich* he was within a Year after raised to that See *Nov.* 18. 1602, and consecrated *Feb.* 20. following, with *Dr. Rob. Bennet* to the See of *Hereford*. Queen *Elizabeth*, who nominated him to this See, died soon

after, and he was confirmed by King *James I.* a worthy Prelate, and one that required a strict Conformity to the established Worship. He departed this Life *Mar. 13. 1617*, and was soon after buried in the Church of *Aylesham* in this County. His Widow, named *Lilia*, married after his Death to *Sir Charles Cornwallis*.

38. *John Overall*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, was upon his Death nominated his Successor by King *James I.* and being elected by the Dean and Chapter *May 21. 1618*, was confirmed the 30th of *September* following. He was a Person of general Learning, and being Professor of Divinity in *Cambridge* was preferred first to the Deanery of *St. Paul's*, then vacant by the Death of *Dr. Alexander Nowel*, by the Commendations of *Sir Fulk Grevil*, his Patron to the Queen, *Anno 1602*. He held this Deanery 12 Years, and was then raised to the See of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, *Anno 1614*, where he sat about four Years, and was then translated to this See. He according to his Place was strict in requiring Conformity to the Church, of which he was a Bishop; and tho' he incurred the Odium and Displeasure of such as dissented from the Establishment, and might not please such of the Church as had a Tenderness for Dissenters, yet he satisfy'd himself, that he did no more than his Office required, and without which his Conscience could not be easy. He died *May 12. 1619*, not a Year quite from his Election, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Norwich* near the High Altar, not far from which on the Pillar next adjoining, *Dr. Cosins* Bishop of *Durham*, who had formerly been his Chaplain, about the Time of King *Charles* the Second's Restoration, did, in Honour to his Memory, as having been one of the most profound Divines of this Nation, erect a fair Monument with a suitable Inscription upon it. Upon his Death

39. *Samuel Harsnet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Chichester*, was chosen Bishop of this See. He was born in *St. Botolph's* Parish in *Colchester* in *Essex*, and educated in *Cambridge*, being Scholar, Fellow, and Master of *Pembroke-Hall* in that Univer-

sity. While he was in this Place he appeared with a becoming Zeal against the Popish Emissaries, viz. *John Darrel* Minister and some other Popish Priests, who wrote a Book, entitled, *A Narration of the strange and grievous Vexation by the Devil of seven Persons in Lancashire*, and *William Summers* of *Nottingham*; but especially Father *Edmunds* alias *Weston*, who was a busy Propagator of, and Writer for, the Romish corrupt Doctrines, particularly this of Exorcism or Casting out Devils, against which this our Doctor published a Book, entitled, *A Declaration of Egregious Popish Impostures to withdraw the Hearts of his Majesty's Subjects from their Allegiance to him, and Obedience to Christ, under the Pretence of Casting out Devils, practised by Edmunds alias Weston a Jesuit*. Lond. 1603. It is probable this his Zeal and Learning begat him a Name, which made him qualify'd for divers Preferments as Archdeacon of *Colchester*, Chaplain to Archbishop *Bancroft*, and Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, which gradually fitted him for a Bishop; to which Station he was elected in the See of *Chichester*, *Anno 1609*, where he remained about ten Years, and was then translated to this See of *Norwich*, *Aug. 28. 1619*, in which he presided about the same Number of Years, and was then promoted to the Archbishoprick of *York*, and made a Privy-Counsellor, *Anno 1628*. He was a zealous Assertor of the Ceremonies of the Church, using much to complain of *Conformable Puritans*, (as he called them) who practised Conformity out of Policy, but dissented from it in their Judgment. He was a Prelate of great Learning, strong Parts, ready Elocution, and courageous Spirit, as he shewed in his Accusation of *Dr. Davenant* Bishop of *Salisbury* before the King and Council, of which we shall say more, when we come to the See of *York*. He died *Mar. 13. at Moreton in March* in *Gloucestershire*, as he was returning from the *Bath* to his Manor of *Southwell* in *Northamptonshire*, and his Body being carried to *Chigwell* in *Essex*, where he had been Vicar, was buried in the Chancel of the Parish Church there, and over his Grave was set soon after a Monument of black Marble,

Marble, with his Effigies engraven on Brass fasten'd to it. His See of *Norwich* fell to

40. *Francis White* Doctor of Divinity of *Cambridge*, who being first made Chaplain to King *James I.* was upon the Death of Sir *Christopher Perkins* preferred to the Deanery of *Carlisle* Anno 1622. and upon the Death of *Richard Senhouse* elected Bishop of that See. While he was Dean of *Carlisle* he was obliged by the Duke of *Buckingham* to confer with an honourable Person, who began to make a Revolt from the true Faith and Religion professed in the Church of *England*, which occasioned three or four Disputations with *Fisher* the Jesuit, at the second of which the King himself was present. These are printed in *Folio*, *Lond.* 1624. He also wrote a Treatise in Defence of his younger Brother *John White*, who having been Minister of *Eccles* in *Lancashire* 17 Years was engaged against the Popish Priests at his Death, of whom one, viz. *John Fisher* wrote a Book against him, which he entitled, *White died Black*: To this the Dean made a Reply in his Book, which he called, *The Orthodox Faith and Way to the Church explained and justified*. Because the Jesuit in his Treatise had brought a triple Accusation of Impostures, Untruths, and absurd Illations against his Brother in his Writings, called, *The Way to the true Church, and the Defence of it*. This Treatise is printed with his Brothers Works, *Lond.* 1624. fol. He was made Bishop of *Carlisle*, *Jan.* 22. 1628, and translated to *Ely* in 1632. He after his Translation to *Ely* engaged in the *Sabbatarian* Controversy began by Mr. *Nich. Byfield*, in Answer to a MS. Treatise of Mr. *Brerewood*, who had been dead some Years before, and

vindicated the Doctrine of this latter. Upon his Translation

41. *Richard Corbet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Oxford*, was put into this See. He was born of a gentile Family at *Ewel* in *Surrey*, Son of *Vincent Corbet*, better known by *Poynter's* Name than by his own. He was bred at *Westminster* School, and sent to *Broadgates-Hall* in *Oxford* at fifteen Years old; but in the Year after was made Student of *Christ-Church* there. In 1605 he commenced Master of Arts, and was esteemed one of the most celebrated Wits of that University; entering into Holy Orders he became a most quaint Preacher, and was much followed by the Ingenious, and on that Account was highly valued by King *James I.* who by making him his Chaplain opened him a Way to many Preferments, viz. the Deanery of *Christ-Church*, Vicar of *Cassington* near *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*, Prebendary of *Bemminster-secunda* in the Church of *Sarum*, and upon the Translation of Dr. *Howson* Bishop of *Oxford* to the See of *Durham*, he was by the King's Letters elected Bishop of *Oxford* *July* 30. 1629, consecrated at *Lambeth* *Octob.* 19. and installed *Nov.* 3. following, where he had not remained three Years but he was translated to *Norwich*, viz. *Apr.* 3. 1632, and had the Restitution of the Temporalties belonging thereto made him *May* 12. 1632. He died in the latter End of *July* 1635, and was buried at the upper End of the Choir belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, and soon after was a large Free Stone of a sandy Colour laid over his Grave, with this Inscription on a Brass Plate fastened to it.

Richardus Corbet Theologiæ Doctor, Ecclesiæ Cathedralis
Christi, Oxoniensis primum Alumnus, Inde Decanus
Exinde Episcopus, illinc huc translatus, & hinc
in Cælum. XXVIII Julii Anº MDCXXXV.

On the same Stone are the Arms of the *Corbets* of *Shropshire*, viz. Or, a Raven passant Sab. He was a Person ever hospitably disposed, and ready to express himself generally in all publick Designs. Upon the Repair of *St. Paul's* in 1634, he

used his utmost Endeavour both by Exhortations and Example to advance that pious Work, not only contributing largely himself, but also giving Money to some Ministers, who were not able to give, to encourage those that were able to

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give

give more largely. After his Decease near ten Years there was a Collection of Poems, entitled, *Poetica Stromata*, published in his Name, and tho' doubtless they were his, being made in his Youth, yet they never were intended to be publish'd by their Author. Soon after his Decease

42. *Matthew Wren*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Hereford*, was translated to *Norwich*. He was the Son of *Francis Wren* of the Parish of *St. Peter's-Cheap* in *London*, who was a Branch of the *Wrens* of *Binchester* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and being an eminent Scholar in his Youth became first a Student in *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, then Greek Scholar and Fellow of that House, and soon after Chaplain to *Lancelot Andrews* Bishop of *Winchester*, from which Time Preferments crowded upon him apace; for he was made Master of *Peter-House*, Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, Chaplain to King *Charles I.* when Prince, whom he attended into *Spain*, and when King, Prebendary of *Winchester*, Dean of *Windsor*, to which Dignity he was installed July 24. 1628, Register of the Garter, Clerk of the Closter, Prebendary of *Westminster*, and soon after Bishop of *Hereford*, in which See he was scarce warm, when he was removed to this See, and four Years after to *Ely*, upon the Demise of Dr. *Francis White* Lord Almoner. In all these Offices he behaved himself with that Gravity, exemplary Piety, and prudent Conduct, that upon the Beginning of the Rebellion the Presbyterians, who mortally hated him for being so rigorous toward them, miserably persecuted him, and grievously oppressed him, not only by plundering his Goods, and seizing his Estate, but keeping him in close and streight Imprisonment in the Tower of *London* eighteen Years, which he endured with great Patience and Magnanimity. He lived to the Restoration of King *Charles II.* and having recovered his Bishoprick performed several Acts of Piety, among which his Building a new Chapel in *Pembroke-Hall*, and beautifying it with splendid Furniture, is a remarkable Instance. He died at *Ely-House* in *Holbourn*, Apr. 24. 1667, aged 81 Years and upward, and was buried in *Pembroke-*

Hall-Chapel in a Vault under the Altar, which he at the Building of it had made for a Dormitory for himself. This worthy and learned Prelate left behind him several Works in Print, as 1. *Increpatio Bar Jesu*, intended to free such Places of Scripture from a false Interpretation, as the *Socinians* in their *Cracovian* Catechism have perverted. This Book is printed in Vol. 9. of the Criticks. 2. *The Abandoning of the Scotch Covenant*, Lond. 1661. 3. *Divers Latin Epistles to Ger. Joan Vossius* and others. 4. Two Sermons on *Prov. xxiv. 21.* and *Psal. xlv. 18.* Bishop *Andrews* imposed the Task upon him to collect the Councils of this Nation, and form an History of the Church, but hearing that Sir *Henry Spelman* was about it, the Design was laid aside. He left behind him several Sons, of whom Sir *Christopher* was the King's Architect, and contrived the Model of *St. Paul's* built since the Fire of *London*.

43. *Richard Montague*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Chichester*, succeeded him, being elected to this See by the Dean and Chapter in 1638. This learned Man was the Son of *Lawrence Montague*, Minister of *Dorney* in *Buckinghamshire*, and Grandson of *Robert Montague* of *Bowdney* in the Parish of *Burnham* in the same County. He was born at *Dorney*, educated in Grammar Learning at *Eaton School*, was elected Fellow of *King's-College, Cambridge* in 1594, took his Master of Arts Degree, and being entered into Holy Orders became Parson of *Wotton-Courtney* in *Somersetshire*, Prebendary of *Wells*, Rector of *Stanford-Rivers* in *Essex*, Chaplain to King *James I.* Archdeacon and Dean of *Hereford*, which last Place he exchanged with *Oliver Lloyd*, Doctor of Laws, for a Canonry of *Windsor* in 1617; and being at that Time Fellow of *Eaton-College* (which he kept with his Prebendary of *Windsor* by Dispensation) he read for eight Years together Theological Lectures in the Chapel at *Windsor*. In this Interval it was that he wrote divers Books, as *An Answer to Mr. Selden's History of Tithes*, which when King *James I.* read, he was exceedingly pleased with it, and said, He knew the Man well, and thought, that he had beaten the

the then matchless *Selden* at his own Weapon, and shewed himself the greatest Philosopher of the two. In writing this Book he proved himself one much skilled in the Fathers, and Ecclesiastical Antiquity, insomuch that his Majesty looked upon him as the fittest Person, and accordingly commanded him to view and purge the Church History, which was then taken and judged by many of the most learned in the Nation to be corrupted and depraved with various Figments by the Writers of the *Romish* Church, and especially *Baronius*, which he accordingly undertook, and proceeded in with great Diligence and Judgment, leaving at his Death great Heaps of Papers fair written with his own Hand concerning the Ecclesiastical History, but nothing being perfected, or lighting into unskillful Hands, it hath not yet appear'd in the World, nor so far as we can find ever will; yet we have some Signs of his Skill that Way in his *Origines Ecclesiasticae*, and his Acts and Monuments. He also set forth *Nazianzen's* Invektive Orations against *Julian* the Apostate in *Greek* and *Latin*, and *Sir Henry Savile's* excellent Edition of *St. Chrysostom* in *Greek* only may be almost reputed his, because tho' *Sir Henry* was at the Charge to provide MSS. he was the Person that was employed to fit it for the Press.

But that Work of his, that has made the greatest Noise in the World, as well as brought much Trouble upon himself, was his *Appello Casarem*, or his Appeal to *Cesar*, of which it will be necessary to shew the Occasion of writing it, and the ill Consequents of his Publishing it. The Occasion of his Writing it was, A certain *Romish* Priest or Jesuit had written and dispersed a Book, entitled, *A Gag for the New Gospel*, in Answer to which *Mr. Montague* after his Satyrical Manner (for his Ink was usually mingled with much Gall) put out a Treatise, entitled, *The Gagger gagged, or a New Gag for an Old Goose*. With this Answer some Divines found great Fault, and particularly two Divines of the Diocese of *Norwich*, one *Mr. Yates* and *Mr. Ward*, who informed against him for propagating dangerous Errors of Ar-

minianism and Popery, deserting our Cause instead of defending it. This Charge upon him obliged him to write another Book in Vindication of himself, which having composed, and being promised the Approbation of several Bishops (tho' in the Upsshot they cunningly deceived him, so that none subscribed but *Dr. Francis White* then Dean of *Carlisle*) he began to print it, when *King James I.* died, to whom he had dedicated it, but seeing his Son *King Charles I.* seated on his Throne, he had still a *Cesar*, and accordingly he went on with his Book, and published it under the Title of an *Ap Appeal to Cesar*. Many Passages in it gave great Offence to several private Men, as may be gathered from the seven Answers that came out all together almost against it, and most of them from Men of Note, as *Dr. Carleton* Bishop of *Chichester*, *Dr. Sutcliffe* Dean of *Exeter*, *Mr. Anthony Wootton* Divinity-Professor in *Gresham-College*, *Francis Rowse* a Layman by Profession, but ingenious and learned, *Mr. Yates* a Minister of *Norfolk*, formerly Fellow of *Immanuel College, Cambridge*, *Dr. Featly*, and *Henry Burton*, a *London* Preacher, notoriously known by his Companions *Pryn* and *Bastwick*.

This Opposition made by so many learned Men and Divines 'tis probable was the Cause that the Parliament took themselves obliged to call *Mr. Montague* in Question for his Book, entitled, *An Appeal to Cesar*, which was represented to them as contrived and published to create Jealousies between the King and his well-affected Subjects, and containing many Doctrines in it, contrary to the Articles of Religion, established by Parliament, and giving an Encouragement to Popery, whereupon he was brought to the Bar of the House of Commons for his forenamed Book, and there was appointed a Committee to examine into the Errors of it, obliging him to enter into a Bond of 2000 *l.* for his Appearance. These severe Dealings with so learned a Man and his Chaplain being related to the King, his Majesty interposed in his Behalf, and intimated to the House, that their Proceedings against *Mr. Montague* did

did not please him, being carried on without his Privy; for he was his Servant, and Chaplain in Ordinary, and he thought his Servants might have as much Protection in Parliament-time, as the Attendants of every Burgeſs, and that he would take the Buſineſs relating to him into his own Hands. The Commons were much diſpleaſed with this Reſolution of the King's, but ſtill having Mr. *Montague's* Bond in their Hands they ſummoned him to appear again before them, and order'd the Committee to go on in the Examination of his Book. Several Biſhops interceded with the Duke of *Buckingham* on Mr. *Montague's* Behalf, that he might be kept under his Maſteſty's Protection; but the Duke himſelf falling under their Cognizance, this Parliament was diſſolved, and another called, which proved nothing better for Mr. *Montague*; for the King being forced thro' Neceſſities of State to humour the Commons, left him to his Tryal in Parliament. Another Committee was thereupon appointed, and theſe Articles gathered out of his Books exhibited againſt him, viz.

1. That whereas in the 35th Article and ſecond Book of Homilies, which contain the Doctrines of the Church of *England* it is determined, that the Church of *Rome* is ſo far wide of the Nature of a true Church, that nothing can be more, He, *Richard Montague*, doth in ſeveral Places, of his ſaid Book adviſedly maintain and affirm, that the Church of *Rome* is, and ever was, a true Church.

2. Whereas in the ſame Homily it is declared, that the Church of *Rome* is not built on the Apoſtles and Prophets, and in the 28th Article, that Tranſubſtantiation overthrowſ the Nature of a Sacrament, and in the 25th Article, that the other five reputed Sacraments are not ſuch; He, the ſaid *Richard Montague*, doth maintain, that the Church of *Rome* hath ever remained firm upon the Foundation of Sacraments and Doctrine inſtituted by God.

3. Whereas in the ſecond Homily againſt the Peril of Idolatry, which is approved by the 37th Article it is declared, that Images teach no good Leſſon of

God or Godlineſs, but all Error and Wickedneſs, He, the ſaid *R. Montague*, affirms and maintains, that Images may be uſed for the Inſtruction of the ignorant and ſtirring up of Devotion.

4. Whereas in the ſame Homily it is plainly expreſſed, that the Attributing the Protection of certain Countreys to Saints, as the *Gentiles* did to their *Dii Tutelares*, is a ſpoiling God of his Honour, He, the ſaid Mr. *Montague*, in his Treatiſe concerning the Invocation of Saints affirms and maintains, that the Saints not only have a Memory but a peculiar Charge of their Friends, and that it may be admitted, that ſome Saints (as alſo Angels) have a peculiar Patronage and Power over certain Perſons and Countries by ſpecial Deputation from God.

5. Whereas in Art. 17. it is reſolved, that God hath certainly decreed by his Council ſecret to us to deliver from Curſe and Damnation thoſe, whom he hath choſen in Chriſt, and to bring them by Chriſt to Salvation, by being effectually called and juſtified. He the ſaid Mr. *Montague* in his Appeal doth affirm and maintain, that Men juſtified may fall away and depart from the State they had, and may riſe again, and become new Men poſſibly, but not certainly and neceſſarily, alledging ſome Words of Article 16. to prove it.

6. That the ſaid *Richard Montague* hath contrary to his Duty and Allegiance endeavoured to raiſe Faſtions and Diviſions in the Nation, by caſting the odious Name of *Puritans* upon ſuch of his Maſteſty's Subjects, as conform themſelves to the Doctrines and Rites of the Church of *England*, as alſo intends to give Encouragement to Popery, and withdraw the People of this Nation from the true Religion eſtabliſhed among us to the *Romiſh* Superſtition, and particularly in his Appeal hath inſerted divers Paſſages diſhonourable to the late King *James I.* of bleſſed Memory, and diſgraceful to many other Perſons and worthy Divines both of this Kingdom and other reformed Churches, &c. All which Offences being to the Diſhonour of God and miſchievous to the Church and Kingdom, and other his Maſteſty's

Majesty's Dominions, the Commons assembled in Parliament do humbly pray, that the said *Richard Montague* may be punished according to his Demerits in such an exemplary Manner as may deter others from the like Crime, and particularly that his Book called *The Appeal* may be burnt. What Answer was given to these Articles by Mr. *Montague* we find not. It is most probable none was; but the Parliament being dissolved again, the King suppressed the Controversy, by ordering his Book to be called in, and all the Answers to be no more sold. Shortly after he obtained a Royal Pardon of all Errors at any Time before committed by him, and not long after, upon the Death of Dr. *Charlton*, the King nominated him Bishop of *Chichester*, and he was consecrated at *Croydon* by Bishop *Laud* and other Bishops, Aug. 24. 1628. At this Solemnity it is usual to issue out a Process for all Persons to appear, to shew Cause why the Person elected may not be confirmed; and when the Question was asked, one Mr. *Humphreys*, afterwards a Parliament-Colonel, and one *William Jones*, a Stationer of London, excepted against Mr. *Montague* as unfit for the Episcopal Office; because he (as *Jones* alledged) was so lately censured for his Books, and rendered incapable of all Preferments in the Church by the Parliament; but his Exceptions were over-ruled, because he brought his Exceptions *viva voce*, and not by a Proctor, and Dr. *Rives* the Vicar-General pronouncing him contumacious declined taking Notice of what he had said, and so the Bishop was confirmed.

This great Man having obtained the See of *Chichester* thro' many Difficulties continued Bishop of it ten Years, in which we find him employed in little else but his Studies (and that's Labour enough) to perfect his Church-History, saying, that as he had laid out much Money in repairing the Parsonage-House of *Petworth* in his Diocese before he was Bishop, being Rector there; so he did also upon the Bishop's House in *Aldingbourne* afterward; and then was translated to this See of *Norwich* in 1638. He arrived at *Norwich* with the evil Effects of a Quartan Ague,

which he had had about a Year before, and which accompany'd or rather brought him to his Grave, yet he still studied and wrote very much, had an excellent Library of Books, and had made a considerable Progress in his Ecclesiastical History, but having none to usher it into the World, all his excellent Labour is lost as to the Publick, whatever it be to his Posterity, or other private Persons. He died in April 1641, and was buried in the Choir of the Cathedral Church here, under a plain Stone, with this Inscription only.

Depositu[m] Montacutii Episcopi.

He left his Estate to his Son *Richard Montague*, and his See to

44. *Joseph Hall*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Exeter*. He was born at *Ashby de la Zouch* in *Leicestershire*, July 1. 1574, of reputable Parents, his Father being the chief Officer of that Town under *Henry Earl of Huntington* then Lord of it. Being educated in Grammar Learning in the Place of his Nativity he was sent to *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*, where he became Fellow, and afterwards was Rhetorick-Lecturer in that University, in which Place he continued some Time with great Applause; but at length thinking it a Diversion from the Calling he chiefly intended, he entered into Holy Orders, and with great Approbation preached both before the University and in the adjoining Villages. Being now entered on the Stage of the World Preferments rather courted him than he them. Judge *Popham* offered him the well-endowed *Tiverton School*, lately founded by one Mr. *Blundel*, and intrusted to him to provide a fit Master; but as he was going to take it of the Judge a Messenger in the Street delivered him a Letter from the Lady *Drury*, offering him the Rectory of *Halsed* in *Suffolk*; which he thankfully accepted, saying, He was going to the East, but God had pulled him back by the Sleeve, and he must turn Westward. After two Years Residence at this his Living, he was prevailed with by Sir *Edmund Bacon* to accompany him to the *Spain* in

in *Ardenna*, which he complied with, not so much out of Curiosity, as a Desire to make an ocular Inspection into the State of the *Romish* Church. In his Travels thro' *Flanders* he had a Discourse with the famous *Costerus*, a Jesuit of *Brussels*, about Divine and Diabolical Miracles, which he found the Papists much in Admiration of, but received no Satisfaction from him, for he railed at our Church only for Want of them.

Having spent a Year and half in these Travels he returned to *London*, where Prince *Henry* chanced to hear him preach, and was so pleased with him, that he took him for his Chaplain, and whereas his other Chaplains had their Turns of waiting, the Prince enjoined him constant Attendance. A little after he was thus entertained in the Prince's Service, the Lord *Denny* presented him to the Rectory of *Walham-Abbey* in *Essex*, which being convenient for his Court-Attendance, he kept twenty-two Years; and in that Time was made Prebendary of *Wolverhampton*, where he was the chief Instrument of recovering some considerable Rights and Emoluments of that Church out of the Hands of a wilful Recusant, Sir *Walter Lefevson*, who had swallowed them up under the Pretence of a Fee-Farm Rent for ever, which having done he resigned the Prebend to one *Mr. Lee*, on Condition, that he should reside there, and instruct that great, but long neglected, People. Not long after this he was required to give his Attendance upon my Lord Viscount *Danvers's* (afterwards Earl of *Carlisle*) Embassy into *France*; whence returning with much ado, after an hard Journey by Land, in Company with his Dear Friend *Du Moulin*, and an harder by Sea, he was collated to the Deanery of *Worcester*, to the great Disappointment of Dr. *Field* Dean of *Glocester*, who seemed sure of it in this Doctor's Absence. He had scarcely recruited his Strength from his former Travels, when he was again engaged to go with the Earl of *Carlisle* into *Scotland*, where he demeaned himself with such a winning Carriage, that he pleased both Priests and People, which was interpreted as a faulty Compliance, and so represent-

ed to the King; but his Majesty knew it could not hinder his Designs, and so easily admitted his sincere and just Answer.

About this Time began the Troubles of the Low Countries about Matters of Religion, controverted by the *Arminians* or *Remonstrants*, and *Calvinists* or *Anti-Remonstrants* about these five Points, viz. 1. Of Predestination. 2. Of Election and Reprobation. 3. The Extent of Christ's Death, whether it was designed for all, or the Elect only. 4. Of the Power of Free Will, both before and after his Conversion. 5. Of the Elect's Perseverance in Grace. To decide these Difficulties the States of the United Provinces resolved to call a National Synod at *Dort*; and to give the greater Authority to their Determinations they desired some Foreign Princes to send their Divines, and especially the King of Great Britain, who accordingly appointed Dr. *Carlton* Bishop of *Landaff*, this Dr. *Hall* Dean of *Worcester*, Dr. *Davenant* *Margaret*-Professor and Master of *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*, Dr. *Ward* Master of *Sidney-College* and Archdeacon of *Taunton*, and *Walter Balcunquall* Batchelor of Divinity, and Fellow of *Pembroke-Hall*, After he had given them Instructions how to carry themselves in it, to go and attend that Synod. Dr. *Hall* accordingly went, but in three Months Time found such Indispositions in himself from the foggy and moist Air of the Country, that by an humble Request to his Majesty he obtained Leave to return Home; whereupon he took his Farewell of the Synod in a *Latin* Speech, and so departed, Dr. *Goad* the Archbishop's Chaplain being first arrived in his Stead. The States presented him at his Going away with a Golden Medal, as a Mark of their high Esteem of him for his Learning, which he had shewed in his *Latin* Sermon and other Performances in the Synod. With the Change of Air he soon recovered his Health, and lived long after, alwas yet retaining such a Veneration for that Synod, that when Mr. *John Goodwin* the *Arminian* charged the Synodists with suffering themselves to be bound, by an Oath, at or before the Admission thereto, to vote down the Remonstrants and their Doctrines how-

howsoever, he vindicated them from so foul an Aspersion, declaring, as he hoped to be saved, that no other Oath was put upon them but this, that they should impartially proceed in their Judgment upon those Controversies which should be laid before them, only out of and according to the written Word of God, and no otherwise determining of them than they should find in their Conscience was most agreeable to the Holy Scripture, in his Letter to Dr. Fuller, Aug. 30. 1651.

Being again settled in England at his Living at *Waltham*, after some Years, viz. about 1624, he was offered the Bishoprick of *Gloucester*, but he refused to accept it; but about three Years after, viz. in 1627, was prevailed with to take the See of *Exeter*, where he presided 13 or 14 Years, and then was translated to this Bishoprick of *Norwich*, viz. in 1641. Upon his Entrance into this last See, Episcopacy suffered a great Eclipse both in its Reputation and Authority; the Commons brought up a Bill to the Lords against all Bishops and Clergymen, desiring their Concurrence in enacting, 1. That the Bishops should have no Votes in Parliament. 2. That no Clergymen, Bishops, or Priests should be in the Commission of the Peace nor Judges in Temporal Courts. 3. Nor sit in the Star-Chamber, nor be Privy-Councillors; but when it was brought to the Vote it was cast out. However, the Clergy's Enemies did not give over their Attempts to set them aside in all the former Respects. 1. By Writing against the Order it self, and the Persons in it, whom they rendered contemptible, by saying, that they were *De face Populi*, the Scum of the People. 2. Stirring up the People in all Parts of the Nation to petition against the Bishops as the grand Grievances of the Nation, causing the Decay of Trade, obstruſting the Proceedings of Parliament, &c. 3. Encouraging the Prentices of *London* and *Westminster*, to get together in great Numbers to hinder the Bishops from going to Parliament, by pelting them with Dirt and Stones, so that without Hazard

of their Lives they durst not appear in their Places.

This Torrent of Mischief did not discourage our Bishop from rescuing his Order as far as he was able from the Wrongs and Injuries done it; for he wrote a Treatise in Defence of Episcopacy, entitled, *Episcopacy by Divine Right*, and was one of those Bishops that being kept from Parliament by the Insolence of the Apprentices and others did meet the next Day in *Jerusalem Chamber*, and drew up a Protestation, importing, that whereas they, in coming to do their Service in the House of Peers, were so menaced and assaulted, that they dare not sit in the House of Peers, unless they be secured from Danger of their Lives, they do protest against all Laws, Orders, Votes, Resolutions, and Determinations made, or to be made in their Absence, as null and of none Effect, from Decemb. 27. 1641. This Instrument Archbishop *Williams* presented to his Majesty, but he would not meddle with it, but remitted the Matter wholly to the Parliament, to which, when it was brought by a Privy-Councillor and read, the Anti-Episcopal Party triumphed, and a Conference being had in the Painted Chamber between the Members of both Houses it was concluded, that those Bishops should be impeached of High Treason, for endeavouring to subvert the fundamental Laws of the Land, and the very Being of Parliaments; whereupon the next Day they were all (being in Number twelve) voted to be committed to the Tower; but this Bishop, and *Moreton* Bishop of *Durham* found this Favour, partly in Respect to their Age, and partly in Regard to the Good they had done by their Writings and Preaching, to be sent to the Custody of the Black Rod.

In this Durance this Bishop continued some Months; but at the Motion of the Earl of *Essex* was released, but had not his Liberty long; for upon a Motion made by the Commons, he was again taken up and put into the Tower, where his ten Brethren had been hitherto kept Prisoners. Here he remained some Months, but was with them at length admitted to

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Bail, and so dismissed, upon Payment of their Fees, to their respective Habitations. This Bishop went directly to *Norwich*, where he learnt that his Imprisonment was both his Ease and Security; for as soon as he came there he was harassed, sequester'd, and abused in the vilest Manner, all his Estate real and personal seized, his Goods inventory'd even to a Dozen of Trenchers, and with his Library exposed to Sale, his Temporal Estate in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Essex* confiscated, and the 400 *l. per Annum*, ordered by the Parliament, as each Bishop's Competency, kept back. He as yet remained in his Palace, received Synodals, ordained, and exercised some Sort of Episcopal Jurisdiction; but this was a Grievance to the Party; whereupon his Synodals were taken from him, and Ordination restrained, the Mayor of *Norwich* and his Brethren having insolently summoned him, for ordaining in his Chapel contrary to the Covenant. These and many other Hardships, almost impossible to be reckon'd up, he endured with wonderful Patience, but had his Fits of Melancholy, wherein he thus expresses himself; *They were not ashamed after they had taken away and sold all my Goods and Personal Estate to come to me for Assessments and monthly Payments for what they had taken away, and upon my Denial to pay made Distresses, and required me to find Arms, as my Predecessors had done, when they had left me nothing.* Being at last forced to leave his Palace he retired to a small Estate near *Norwich*, which he rented, and there spent his Time in Devotion and charitable Actions, chiefly praying for his Majesty's Preservation and Safety, till God was pleased to leave him in the Hands of wicked Men, who took away his Life at his Palace-Gate. He lived about eight Years after this, and spent his Time chiefly in Meditations, lamenting the Sufferings of the Church and Regal Dignity, and the sacrilegious Acts of the Enemies of both, and died in a good old Age in the Year 1656, aged 82 Years, and was buried in the Churchyard of *Higham* by his special Order, because he said the Church was not a Repository for dead Carcasses.

This pious and excellent Bishop, famous for his Moderation, for which he with some other Bishops, as *Usher*, *Prideaux*, *Winniff*, *Brownrigg*, &c. are blamed by our Historians, as giving the disaffected in those Times some Advantage against the Church, yet will appear undeserving it, when we consider, that he always made Use of it to win the Enemies of the Church to it, and even while he managed the Controversy with them with great Strength and Constancy, as the *Brownists* and *Smetymnus*, he did it with such a Spirit, that they could not but believe he did it in Love to them and the Truth, which if they made a wrong Use of, it was their not his Fault, has left us many Monuments of his Learning and Goodness. His Works are many and voluminous, having printed fifty Treatises, of which this Character is given by the Learned, that he was our *English Seneca*, dextrous at Controversy, not unhappy at Comments, very good at Characters, better in Sermons, best of all in Meditations and Contemplations, all which have long since been put out in three Volumes. He left some Children, and in his last Will bequeathed 30 *l.* apiece to several Widows in the Towns where he was born, and City where he died *Sept. 8.* buried 29. *Anno 1656.* This See with all the rest in England had no Bishops but nominal, without Jurisdiction or Respect, from 1641, till it pleased God to set King *Charles II.* upon his Father's Throne, when

45. *Edward Reynolds*, Doctor of Divinity, and Master of *Merton College*, was elected Bishop of this See, and consecrated thereunto in *St. Peter's Church, Westminster, Jan. 6. 1660.* He was the Son of *Augustin Reynolds*, one of the Customers of *Southampton*, born within the Parish of *Holywood* in that Burrough, *Novemb. 1599,* and being bred up in Grammar Learning there in the Free-School founded by King *Edward VI. Reg. 7.* was admitted in *Merton College, Oxford,* and became one of the Portionists, vulgarly called Post-Masters in 1615. He was elected Probationer Fellow in 1620, which he got by his Skill in the *Greek Tongue*, and having taken his Degree of Master of Arts, enter'd into

into Holy Orders, was a noted Preacher (tho' he had a hoarse Voice) and in a little Time was chosen the Preacher at *Lincolns-Inn*, and Rector of *Braunston* or *Braynton* in *Northamptonshire*. When the Grand Rebellion broke out in 1642 he sided with the *Presbyterian* Party, was one of the Assembly of Divines, a Covenanter and a frequent Preacher in the City of *London*, and sometimes before the Long Parliament. In 1646 he was one of the Visitors of the University of *Oxford*, and made Dean of *Christ-Church*, in the Place of *Dr. Samuel Fell*, who was ejected, and Vice-Chancellor of the same University, at which Time he was made Doctor of Divinity by actual Creation. In 1650 he was forced out of his Deanery, because he refused to take the independant Engagement, and retired to his Living in *Northamptonshire* for a Time, but being made Vicar of *St. Lawrence Jewry* in *London* he resided there chiefly, and was a leading Man among the *London* Ministers. When *Monk's* Proceedings in *Scotland* gave some Proof of a Design of restoring *King Charles II.* he struck in with him, and seemed forward to promote it by his Interest among the *Londoners*, among whom his Influence and Authority was great. When the secluded Members of Parliament were restored to their Places, he recovered his Deanery of *Christ-Church* *Mar.* 11. 1659, and thus far acted in Compliance with the *Presbyterians*; but when his Majesty *King Charles II.* came to *Canterbury* in Order to his Restoration he presented himself to him to congratulate his Arrival, and was admitted to be his Chaplain; after which he preached several Times before that King and both Houses. Yet in the latter End of *June* following he was desired to leave his Deanery to *Dr. Morley*, and by the King's Letters made Master of *Merton*; but it was no longer than a better Provision could be made for him, for soon after the King bestowed on him the Bishoprick of *Norwich*. As soon almost as he was settled in this See, and had a Taste of the Profits of it he set himself to the Building of a Chapel to his Palace, which had been so ruined by the Insults of the Rabble,

that it could be no otherwise restored. He was a Person of singular Affability, Meekness, and Humility, of great Learning, a frequent Preacher and constant Resident, of a very good Wit, Fancy, and Judgment, a great Divine, and much esteemed by all Parties for his Preaching and florid Style. His many and excellent Works are a full Proof of his Endowments. They were all printed together in *Folio* in 1658, and were then much bought up, read, and commended, and 8679. He was the Author of those Annotations upon *Ecclesiastes*, which were composed by the Order of the Assembly of Divines, met in 1643, called, *The Assembly's Annotations*, and were so admirably well done, that many learned Men wished that the rest had been written with as much Judgment and Learning. This Bishop died *July* 28. 1676, and was buried at the upper End of the Chapel, which himself had built, and over his Grave was soon after set up, being fastened to the Wall, a Piece of Marble, engraven with a large commendatory Epitaph, with the Day of his Death and Age 76. To him succeeded

46. *Anthony Sparrow*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Exeter*, who was confirmed in this See *Sept.* 18. of the same Year, and continued in it to the Day of his Death. He was the Son of a wealthy Father, named *Samuel Sparrow*, and was born at *Depden* in *Suffolk*, and being educated at the University of *Cambridge* in *Queen's-College* became successively Scholar and Fellow, but was ejected the very first of all the Loyalists of this College by the Earl of *Manchester*, who headed the Parliament Soldiers in this Town, *April* 8. 1644, because he was reputed a Royalist, and would not take the Covenant. Soon after he was prevailed with to take the Benefice of *Hankdon* in his native Country, and near the Place of his Birth; but he had not held it much longer than five Weeks, before he was again displaced (because according to the Constitution of the *English* Church he read the Common Prayers) by the Committee for Religion, sitting at *Westminster*. Being thus pursued by the prevailing

Power, he was forced to abscond for a Time, and live very privately ever after, till the King's Restoration. In this his Retirement he was married, and had five or six Children, and according to the Order of Parliament should have had a fifth Part of his Living from one Mr. Firman, who was put in by the said Committee, but could never obtain any Thing. We do not find that he suffered so great Hardships for his Loyalty as many others did, because 'tis probable he had some temporal Estate from his Father; but doubtless he was forced to live in much meaner Circumstances than became his Calling and Worth, by Reason of a numerous Family and Deprivation of his Benefice. In this Condition he remained eleven Years till the Restoration of King Charles II. in 1660, when he not only recovered his Living of *Hankdon*, but obtained divers other Preferments, viz. He was chosen one of the Preachers of *St. Edmunds-bury*, and made Archdeacon of *Sudbury*. Not long after he became Master of *Queen's-College Cambridge*, where he had been educated, tho' with a considerable Opposition from Dr. Patrick, whom the Majority of the Fellows had elected their President, but his *Mandamus* prevailing he was at length settled in the Mastership, and thereupon left his Charge at *St. Edmunds-bury*, and in a short Time after resigned his Living of *Hankdon* to his Curate, having before laid out upon the Reparations of the Houses above 200 *l*. In the Year 1664 he was Vice Chancellor of *Cambridge*, and in the Year 1667 his Majesty thought fit to confer on him a more remarkable Reward of his Loyalty, and promoted him to the See of *Exeter*, vacant upon the Translation of Dr. Ward to *Salisbury*, to which he was consecrated Nov. 3. 1667, where he sat with great Commendations nine Years till the Death of Dr. Reynolds, Bishop of *Norwich*, to whom he was appointed Successor in 1676, and in this See continued till his Death, which happened May 1685, while he was Bishop of *Norwich* he was a liberal Benefactor to the Rebuilding of *St. Paul's Church*, which had been not long before miserably defaced by the great Conflagration of *London*, giving 400 *l*. towards

it, and being a zealous Person for our Ecclesiastical Constitution he wrote two Books, the one to render our Liturgy more intelligible, viz. *His Rationale upon the Book of Common-Prayer*, printed at *London* in 1657, and the other to promote and uphold the Discipline and Ceremonies of our Church, viz. *A Collection of the Articles, Injunctions, Canons, Orders, Ordinances, &c. which had been appointed by our Kings, Queens, and Bishops ever since the Reformation for the better Regulation of it*; printed *London* 1661, besides a Sermon concerning the Confession of Sins and the Power of Absolution, preached before his Ejection out of the College, in the University Church, and printed by Order of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads. He was succeeded by

47. *William Lloyd*, Doctor of Divinity and Bishop of *Peterborough*. He was a *Welshman* by Parentage, and being educated in *St. John's College Cambridge*, became Fellow of it, and having continued in that Society some Time was among other his Preferments made a Prebendary of *Salisbury* in 1667 in the Room of Dr. Gorges deceased. Nine Years he remained without any other Promotion, and then was by King Charles II. upon the Death of Dr. Francis Davies, his Countryman, a great Sufferer for his Loyalty under the Rump and their Instruments, nominated, and soon after chosen by the Chapter, Bishop of *Landaffe*, to which See he was consecrated April 18. 1675. In this See he sat four Years, at the End of which Dr. Joseph Henshaw, Bishop of *Peterborough*, dying, he was translated to that Bishoprick, to which he was confirmed May 17. 1679, and six Years after, upon the Death of Dr. Edward Reynolds, translated to the See of *Norwich* in 1685, where he presided till King William III. then Prince of *Orange*, being prevailed with to come over from *Holland* to give some Check to the violent Proceedings of King James II. was settled upon the Throne of *England* for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and Security of our Constitution; and then the Oath of Allegiance to him, as lawful King of these Realms being imposed on all Persons, he refused, and was thereupon deprived of his Episcopal Charge. He upon his Deposition retired

retired to *Hammersmith* near *London*, and lived privately there about twenty Years, dying in the Year 1709. After his Cession and Refusal to come in within the Time given, this See and divers others were declared vacant, and thereupon

48. *John Moor*, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, and Chaplain to their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, was nominated and chosen Bishop of this See. He was educated in *Katharine-Hall, Cambridge*, and being made Chaplain to *Hineage Earl of Nottingham*, Lord Chancellor of England, obtained by his Interest and Favour to be Minister of *St. Anne's Church*, built in, and taken from the Parish of *St. Giles's in the Fields, London*, and after Rector of *St. Andrew's Holborn*, upon the Promotion of the learned Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet* to the

See of *Worcester*; but he held not this Living long, for upon the Deprivation of Dr. *Lloyd*, as is abovementioned, he was made Bishop of *Norwich*, and consecrated July 1691, with other Bishops, who were nominated into the vacant Sees upon the same Cause. He sat sixteen Years in this See, and was in 1707 removed to *Ely* after the Death of Dr. *Patrick*; whereupon this Bishoprick was given to

49. *Charles Trimnel*, Doctor of Divinity, Archdeacon of *Norfolk*, and Prebendary of *Norwich*, who was consecrated Feb. 8. 1707-8.

50. Dr. *Thomas Green*.

The *Peter-Pence* annually paid to the Pope out of this Diocese, from the *Saxon* Times till *Henry VIII.* assumed the Ecclesiastical Supremacy, were 21 l. 10 s.

The Deans of NORWICH, being some of them Men of Note, we have thought fit to subjoin them, viz.

William Castleton, the last Prior of the Black Monks of *Norwich* was made the first Dean of the Cathedral Church by the Charter of King *Henry VIII.* bearing Date May 2. 1539, when he founded the See anew. He resigned his Deanery the Year following, and was succeeded by

John Salisbury, Suffragan Bishop of *Thetford*. He seems to have descended from an ancient Family of that Name in *Denbighshire*, and being entered into Holy Orders was beneficed and dignified in the Church, before he was either Suffragan or Dean, which last Preferment he obtained about the Year 1540. In this Dignity he continued about 14 Years, and then was put out at the Beginning of Queen *Mary's* Reign, but for what Cause we cannot find. It would have been pro-

bable that he left it, as many others did their Places, because he would not turn Papist, but that about nine Months after we find him installed Chancellor of the Church of *Lincoln*, in the Place of Dr. *John Pope*, who had then lately obtained the Archdeaconry of *Bedford*. In this Post he remained six Years, and at length in 1560, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was restored to his Deanery of *Norwich*, upon the Deprivation of Dr. *John Harpsfield*, and eleven Years after was created Bishop of the Isle of *Man*, and confirmed in it Apr. 7. at which Time also he had Liberty to hold his Deanery of *Norwich* in Commendam with it. He died at the latter End of September, 1573. In the Time of his Exclusion from this Deanery it was possessed by

John

John Christopherſon, Doctor of Divinity, Maſter of *Trinity-College Cambridge*, who was inſtalled in this Dignity *Apr. 18. 1554*, and held it to the Year 1557, when he was preferred to the See of *Chicheſter*. He was a very learned Man, and among many other Works, which he publiſhed both in the *Latin* and *Engliſh* Tongues, tranſlated ſeveral of the Works of *Eusebius* and *Philo* out of the *Greek* into *Latin*, for the Uſe of the *Chriſtian Church*; but of him we ſhall ſay more among the Biſhops of *Chicheſter*, and now proceed to his Succeſſor in this Deanery.

John Boxall or *Boxhall*, Doctor of Divinity, an *Hampſhire* Man, educated at *Wickam's School* at *Wincheſter*, and made Perpetual Fellow of *New-College* in *Oxford* in 1542, when he took his Degree in Arts; he was accounted the ſubtleſt Diſputants in that Univerſity. Being enter'd into Holy Orders he never preached all the Reign of King *Edward VI.* but in Queen *Mary's* Reign being made Archdeacon of *Ely*, her Secretary of State, &c. he was appointed one of the Preachers at *St. Paul's Croſs*, who was to revive the *Catholick Religion*, which had ſuffered ſo great an Eclipse in the late Reign of King *Edward*. In his Sermons there he demeaned himſelf with ſo much Zeal, Learning, and Eloquence, that the Queen heaped Preferments upon him, being made much about the ſame Time Dean of *Peterborough*, *Windſor*, and *Norwich*, beſides other profitable Places. As to this Deanery he reſigned it ſome Months before Queen *Mary's* Death, who thereupon conferred it upon Dr. *Harpſfield*, of whom we ſhall give an Account next. Dr. *Boxall*, after Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne, continuing a ſtiff *Papiſt* was not only deprived of his other Preferments, but for his *Popiſh Zeal* committed to free Cuſtody in the Archbiſhop's Houſe at *Lambeth* with *Thirlby* Biſhop of *Ely*, and *Tunſtall* Biſhop of *Durham*, and ſome others. He had not been there long, but he fell into a dangerous Fever, which procured him Liberty to paſs the Water to *London*, where ſettling in the Houſe of a near Relation he recovered and en-

joyed himſelf ſome Years in great Retirement to his Death, which happened *March 28. 1571*. He was reputed a Man of great Learning and Modeſty, which laſt the Archbiſhop himſelf much reſpected and commended, yet he has left no Works, that we can find, but a *Latin Sermon* preached at *London*.

John Harpſfield, Doctor of Divinity, a grand Zealot for the *Romiſh Doctrines*, was, upon the Reſignation of Dr. *Boxall*, made Dean of *Norwich* by Queen *Mary* in 1558. He was a *Londoner* by Birth, educated at *Wickham's School*, made Perpetual Fellow of *New-College*, and having taken upon him Holy Orders was made Chaplain to Biſhop *Bonner*, of whom having gotten a Living in *London*, he reſigned his Fellowship in 1551. In the Year 1554 he was made by his Patron Archdeacon of *London*, and in that Station followed the Biſhop's Steps, who, as he was the moſt ſevere of all the Biſhops againſt the Hereticks, as they were then called, ſo was the Archdeacon; for which Reaſon he fared the worſe upon the Reſtoration of the *Proteſtant Religion* by Queen *Elizabeth*; for he was committed Priſoner to the Fleet, where he remained a Year or more, and then was releaſed upon ſufficient Security given, that he ſhould not aſt, ſpeak, or write againſt the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, which Engagement he ſtrictly kept, and ſpent the reſt of his Days in much Retirement and Devotion, dying in 1578. He has divers Works in Print, as *A Sermon ad Clerum*; *Some Homilies to be read in the Churches in the Dioceſe of London*, printed with *Bonner's Catechiſm*, Anno 1554. *Several Diſputations*, printed in *Fox's Acts and Monuments*, Vol. 3. p. 71, 86, 258.

John Salisbury abovementioned, upon *Harpſfield's* Deprivation, was reſtored to this Deanery, and held it to the Year 1573, when he died, and

George Gardiner, Doctor of Divinity, was inſtalled Dean of Dec. 24. 1573. He died in the Winter Time, Anno 1589, and was buried on the South Side of the South Iſle of the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, and over his Grave was put in the Arch of the Wall

Wall this Inscription, which is the fullest Character we can find of him, and therefore we shall set it down in English for the Readers Sake.

George Gardiner, born at Berwick, educated at Cambridge, made 1. a Minor Canon, 2. a Prebendary, 3. Archdeacon, and at length Chaplain to the Queen, and Dean of Norwich, where he presided sixteen Years.

Thomas Dove, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded him in this Deanery, to which he was installed June 16. 1581. He had been one of the first Scholars of *Jesus-College* in *Oxford*, but not meeting with the Preferment he sought for there, he removed to *Cambridge*, and resided some Time in *Pembroke-hall* there. *Queen Elizabeth* being taken with his excellent Way of Preaching, and reverend Aspect and Deportment, made him first her Chaplain, and afterward Dean of *Norwich*, in which Station he remained almost ten Years, and then upon the Translation of *Dr. Richard Howland* Bishop of *Peterborough* in 1600 to the See of *Norwich*, nominated him to the See of *Peterborough*, and he was confirmed in 1601. He sat almost 30 Years in that See, and died August 30. 1630, aged 75. He was buried in the North Isle of the Cathedral there, and over his Grave was erected a comely Monument with a large Inscription thereon, but it was levelled with the Ground by the Parliament Soldiers in 1643. After his Removal,

John Fegon, Doctor of Divinity, was preferred to this Deanery, but held it not quite a Year, before he was removed to the Episcopal Chair of *Norwich*, where we have given a full Account of him, and shall not here repeat it.

George Montgomery, a Scotchman, soon after his Translation, was by the Favour of *King James I.* then lately arrived at the Crown of *Great Britain*, preferred to this Deanery, Anno 1603. He held it about ten Years, and was then made Bishop of *Meath* in *Ireland* by the same Price; and thereupon

Edmund Suckling, Doctor of Divinity, and Prebendary of this Church, was installed Dean Sept. 30. 1614. He was also Rector of *Blofield* and *Hellefden* in this

County. He held this Deanery fourteen Years, and died in 1628, and

John Hassal, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded him in this Deanery. He had been Fellow of *New-College* in *Oxford*, and being Rector of *Binham* and *Brancafter* in this County became at length Chaplain to the Queen of *Bohemia*, *King James* the First's only Daughter, by whose Recommendation he was made Prebendary of this Church in 1615, after which Favour in 1625 he had Leave given him by the Convocation of *Oxford*, to be actually created Doctor of Divinity, whenever he pleased to accept that Degree, for, that he might more easily attain it, he brought with him a Letter from *William Earl of Pembroke*, then Chancellor of *Oxford*, recommending him as one that had been a faithful Teacher of the Word of God in the Low Countries, and had got a singular good Reputation with the English in those Parts; and another from *Sir Horatio Vere*, assuring the University, that he had gained there not only a singular good Esteem for his Abilities, but also for his pious and sweet Conversation among us, meaning the Commanders and Captains, with the Gentlemen Volunteers of the Regiment, of which *Sir Horatio* was Colonel. There is no doubt but he did commence Doctor upon this Concession of the University; but when doth not appear. He afterward was presented to the Living of *North Creak*, and by the Queen of *Bohemia's* Interest became Dean of this Church in 1628, and so continued till Bishops, Deans, and all the Hierarchy were ousted their Dignities and Livings by the usurping Powers in 1643. After his Deprivation he lived at *Creak* in great Want and Poverty, and dying was buried there, leaving his Family in so mean a Condition, that one of his Daughters

ters was maintained after the Restoration by the Charity and Relief of the Parish.

John Crofts, Doctor of Divinity, was his Successor in this Deanery, tho' at 17 Years Distance, being made Dean by King *Charles II.* at the Restoration. He was the Son of Sir *Henry Crofts* of *Teddington* in *Bedfordshire*, and Brother to *William Lord Crofts*. He was first a Commoner of *Lincoln College*, and afterwards Fellow of *All-Souls*, where he commenced Master of Arts, and entering into Holy Orders was beneficed; but we find not the Place. When the Church fell under the Power of her Enemies in 1643, he was a Sufferer for his Majesty's Cause, and, because he could find no present Safety any where else, fled to the King at *Oxford*, where entering himself at *Wadham College* he was created Doctor of Divinity. After the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he was by the Endeavours of *William Lord Crofts* his Brother (who had no small Interest with his Majesty, upon the Account of his faithful Services to him in his Exile) promoted to the Deanery of *Norwich*, in which he was installed *Aug. 7. 1660.* and continued in it to his Death, which happening in 1670, *July 27.* he was buried in the Cathedral Church at *Norwich*. His Brother the Lord *Crofts* lived seven Years after him.

Herbert Astley or *Ashley*, Doctor of Laws of *Cambridge*, succeeded him in this Deanery, and was installed in it *Sept. 2. 1670.* He was the Son of *Herbert Astley* or *Ashley* of *Plimouth* in *Devonshire*, and upon his accidental Coming into *Norfolk* was taken into the Patronage of Sir *Jacob* and Sir *Isaac Astley*, who looking upon him as their Kinsman preferred him to several Livings in this County, and marrying with an *Hobart*, he was, by the Endeavours of that Family, promoted first to a Prebend, and then to the Deanery of this Church. He died in the Month of *May 1681.* and was interred in the Cathedral Church of *Norwich* near to the Monument of Sir *Henry Hobart*.

John Sharp, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, and Archdeacon of *Berks* succeeded him in this Deanery, and was installed *June 8. 1681.* He had

his Education in *Christ's-College Cambridge*, and being a Person of great Merit passed thro' all the valuable Preferments of the Church, till he came to be the Head of it in one Province; for besides the Preferments already mentioned, he was Chaplain to *Hineage Lord Finch*, Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, Prebendary of *Norwich* before he was made Dean, in which Dignity he continued till 1689, when Dr. *Tillotson* leaving the Deanery of *Canterbury* for that of *St. Paul's* in *London*, he was put into it, and from thence passed to the Archbishoprick of *York* in 1691, being consecrated to that Metropolitcal See *July 5.* but upon his obtaining the Deanery of *Canterbury* he resigned that of *Norwich*, and

Henry Fairfax, Doctor of Divinity, had this Deanery conferred upon him by King *William III.* upon the Account of his Sufferings in the Reign of King *James II.* when in the Business of electing a Master of *Magdalen College*, whereof he was then a Senior Fellow, in the Room of their President Dr. *Clerk* deceased, he behaved himself with great Resolution against the King's Mandate to receive one Mr. *Farmer* of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge* for their President; for when the Society was summoned to *Whitehall*, to give their Reasons to the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes, why they would not accept Mr. *Farmer* for their President, and Dr. *Aldworth* the Vice-President, and the other Fellows with him pleaded, that they were governed by local Statutes, confirmed by several Kings of *England*, by which they were sworn to admit none President of their College but one of their own Fellows, or of those of *New-College*, &c. Dr. *Fairfax* pleaded singly, that the Matter then before the Commissioners did not lie in that Court; to which the Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys* answered, He was a Doctor of Divinity, and not of Law; whereupon the Doctor desired to see the Commission he sat by; which anger'd the Chancellor so much, that he asked him what Commission he had to be so impudent in the Court, and told him, That he ought to be kept in a dark Room,

not

not be suffered without a Guardian, and be begged.

Mr. *Farmer* being at length set aside, and Dr. *Parker* Bishop of *Oxford* pitched upon by King *James II.* to be established President of *Magdalen-College*, a second Mandate was sent down to the Fellows to receive him, and accept him as their Legal President; but they in the mean Time had chosen Dr. *Hough*, according to the Statutes of the College, and resolutely refused to accept of the Bishop, whereupon Dr. *Cartwright* Bishop of *Chester*, Sir *Robert Wright* Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, Sir *Thomas Jenner* one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, being appointed for that Purpose Commissioners, were sent down to *Oxford*, who calling Dr. *Hough* and the Fellows before them warned the Doctor not to act as President of the College, and having admonished the Fellows, and all the rest of the Society, not to submit to his Authority, struck his Name out of the *Buttery-Book*, they installed the Bishop of *Oxford* President, and then put this Question to the Fellows, whether

they would submit to the Bishop of *Oxford* as their President by them installed, and set over them by the King's Mandate. Dr. *Fairfax* answered in the first Place, that he neither could nor would obey the Bishop of *Oxford*, and being again asked whether he submitted to the Authority of the Court, he denied it, as he had done before at *Whitehall*. Hereupon the Commissioners declared his Fellowship void, and commanded him to depart quietly from the College within fourteen Days. Then the Rest of the Fellows were asked the same Question, and they answered to the same Effect, and were all of them being 26 in Number condemned to be deprived and expelled. Dr. *Fairfax* being in both Places the most remarkable Sufferer was rewarded with this Deanery for his Constancy and Resolution, soon after the Revolution, being installed on St. *Andrew's* Day, Nov. 30. 1689, and enjoy'd it above twenty Years, dying in 1702. He was buried in the Cathedral, and on his Monument this Epitaph was engraven, by the Order of his Nephew *Thomas Fairfax* Esq;

Hic Situs est
Henricus Fairfax S. T. P.
Apud Eboracenses natus
Familiâ antiquâ perinde ac nobili
Fairfax illius Nasebiani Nepos
Si spectes res gestas, Magni, Si concilium Pii.

The two last Lines gave great Offence to Dr. *John Moor*, the Bishop, and Chapter, whereupon meeting about it, they ordered the Words *Nasebiani* and *Pii* to be erased, as they remain to this Day. He was succeeded in the Deanery by

Humphrey Prideaux, Doctor of Divinity, who is the present Dean. He was educated in the University of *Oxford* in *Christ-*

Church, where being a Student he put out a Book, called, *Marmora Oxoniensia*, containing in it an Account of the *Marmora Arundeliana*, or Marbles given to the University of *Oxford* by the Earl of *Arundel*, with the Inscriptions upon them in Old *Latin*, and since hath published many other learned Books. He is yet living, but as we are informed very infirm.

The Monasteries of this County are,

NORWICH, a Monastery of Monks of the Order of *St. Benedict*, founded in the Reign of King *William Rufus*, about the Year 1096, by *Herbert Losinga*, the first Bishop of *Norwich*. He had been Prior of *Fischampe* in *Huntingtonshire*, from whence being raised to the Dignity of Bishop of the *East-Angles*, whose Seat was then at *Thetford*, he removed the See to *Norwich*, where, when he had built a Cathedral, which he dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, he erected on the South Side of it this Monastery, and translated the Monks of *Thetford* thither. This Bishop obtained great Privileges and Franchises from both Regal and Papal Authority, within certain Limits appointed about this Church and Monastery, notwithstanding which great Contests arose between the Citizens and Monks about their Liberties, which continued for many Years, and were not perfectly composed till the sixth Year of King *John*, Anno Domini 1205. This said Bishop *Herbert* endowed this Monastery thus founded by him with large Revenues, as appears by his Deed, dated 1101. King *Henry I.* confirmed his Gifts, and further bestowed on the Monks other Lands in the same Year; to which King *Henry II.* added a large Confirmation of all their Lands and Liberties. *Radulphus Fitz-Godric* gave to the Monks of this Church the Manor of *Newton* in this County, and King *Henry I.* confirmed it to them.

John Peckham, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at the Request of the Prior and Convent of the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, exemplify'd the Charter of *Herbert* Bishop of *Norwich*, by which he gave to the Monks,

which he had established in the said Cathedral Church, divers Lands, Tithes, and other Revenues, as also that of *Anselm* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of the *Greater Britain* and *Ireland*, and Vicar of Pope *Paschal*; by which he confirmed the Establishment of the Monks, which the said *Herbert* had made in the said Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Norwich*, which Church King *William II.* and King *Henry I.* his Brother and Successor had constituted to be the Head, and Mother of all the Churches of *Norfolk* and *Sussex*. This Deed of Exemplification bears Date at *Lambeth*, Anno Domini 1281, in the 9th Year of King *Edward I.*

Speed from *Leland* gives us the Value of this Monastery at the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.* to be 1061 l. 14 s. 3 d. 1.

St. Mary in *Norwich*, a small Priory, founded by *Philip Cowgate*, a great Merchant, and Mayor of *Norwich*, Anno 1268. 53 Hen. III. for *Carmelite* Fryars. He endowed it with fair Possessions, and, taking upon him the Habit and Order of a *Carmelite*, entered his own House, and ended his Days in it, and was buried in the Church. Multitudes were buried in this Monastery, of which these were those most noted, viz. *Humphrey Netton*, D. D. and Professor at *Cambridge*. *Robert Walsingham*, a Man of great Repute in *Oxford* for his *Quodlibets*. *John Folsam*, Prior of this Monastery, and Provincial of his Order all over *England*, an excellent Logician. *Robert Rose*, who was honoured by the University of *Oxford* with the Title of *Supream Master*. *John Thorp*, called The Ingenious Doctor, eminent for his Book, entitled, *The Labyrinth of Logic*.

St. Francis in *Norwich*, another small Priory for the Monks of the Order of *St. Francis*, founded by *John de Hastingsford*: As also

St. Dominick in *Norwich* for *Dominican* Fryars. Many private Persons were buried in this Monastery, but none of Note.

St. Augustine's in *Norwich*, a Priory, founded by one of the Bishops of *Norwich*, for Fryars of the Order of *St. Augustine*. *William Lord Morley*, by his Testament, bearing Date *Aug. 26. 1379, 2 Rich. II.* bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church belonging to this Monastery, appointing his best black Horse to be given as a Mortuary to the Fryars, upon the Day of his Funeral, and Fryar *Richard* his Confessor, and of this House, to celebrate Divine Service for his Soul, for the Space of a whole Year next after his Decease, ordering him *6 l. 6 s. 8 d.* for his Reward. His Lady *Cecily* also bequeathed her Body to be buried in the same Church by her Husband, and died on the Feast of *St. Andrew* the Apostle, *Anno Domini 1386, 10 Rich. II.* The Soil and Ground of this Monastery, with other Estates, was exchanged with *Winchester*, now called *New College* in *Oxford*, for other Lands belonging to that College, by King *Edward VI. Reg. 2.* Several of the Families of the Lord *Morley*, *Bacon*, and *Wychingham* were buried in this Monastery. The famous *Benedictus Icenus* was also buried in this Abbey, of which he was a Monk.

St. Giles's, Norwich, an Hospital for a Master, three Priests, and twelve poor Women, founded by *Walter Suffield*, alias *Calthorpe*, Bishop of *Norwich* in the Reign of King *Henry II.* and endowed with several Farms for their Maintenance, and the Entertainment of Strangers in their Travels.

It was valued at the Suppression at *90 l. 12 s. Dugd. Speed.* This Hospital of *St. Giles's* after the Dissolution of it, was settled again by King *Henry VIII. Reg. 37.* with all the Lands, and other the Appurtenances whatsoever, out of his most bountiful Goodness, upon the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonalty of the City of

Norwich, and their Successors for ever, upon these Terms and Conditions.

1. That the Church of the said Hospital shall be henceforth, as it was heretofore, a Parish Church, and shall be called by the Name of the Church of *St. Hellens* in *Holmstreet* in the City of *Norwich*, and that the said Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. shall have the Parsonage of the said Church to their proper Use for ever, they finding one Priest to serve the Cure and administer Sacraments for ever, and another to the Visitor of the *Guildhall*, to say Mass and Divine Service before the Prisoners there, as formerly, and to be their Confessor, and attend them to their Execution, and to that End both shall be always Residents, and be paid each of them *6 l. a Year.*

2. And forasmuch as the Revenues of the said Hospital amount to the clearly yearly Value of *142 l. 19 s. 2 d. 1/2.* besides *9 l. per Ann.* reserved to the King's Majesty, the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. shall be obliged to make and provide in the said Hospital sufficient Lodging, Meat, Drink, Washing, Wood, and other Things for 40 poor Persons, and four Women to attend upon them to make their Beds, wash their Linnen and Cloaths, &c. who shall have for their Labour and Service, besides Meat, Drink, Lodging, Firing, &c. *33 s. 4 d.* for their Salary yearly: As also one Steward, or Caterer, who shall have, besides Meat, &c. *40 s.* for his Salary. One Porter and Butler, who shall have *26 s. 8 d.* One Brewer, Baker, and Cook, who shall have the same Sum. And one Rent-Gatherer, whose yearly Salary shall be three Pounds.

Further, the said Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. shall erect in the said City one Free-School for the Instruction and Teaching of Youth without any Charge to their Friends, and to that End shall provide a Master and Usher meet for Learning in the *Latin* Tongue, Discretion, and other Qualifications to instruct the Children: To whom the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. shall give for their Salaries *10 l. a Year* to the Master, and *6 l. 13 s. 4 d.* to the Usher. And for the better Maintenance of the said Hospital and School, and long Con-

tinuance of them, the said King Henry granted the said Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. free Liberty and License to purchase and receive any Gifts or Bequests, not exceeding the yearly Value of 200*l.* and doth hereby confirm all such Purchases and Gifts not exceeding 200*l.* by the Year; which said Rents and Estates shall be discharged from all Payments and Incumbrances to the King, and his Heirs for ever. And on these Terms and Conditions, the King did grant to the said Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. and their Successors for ever, to be Governours and Masters of the said Hospital of *St. Giles's.* and to have the Nomination of the Curate, Visitor, School-master, Usher, and all other Officers to the Hospital belonging, with a Power to remove and put out them, or any of them, for any notable Crime by them committed, or disobeying the Orders prescribed by the Governours.

St. Paul's at *Norwich*, another Hospital, founded by *Edward*, or *Eborard*, the 2d Bishop of *Norwich*. *John Salmon*, Bishop of this See, exemplified the Deeds belonging to this Hospital of *St. Paul* in *Norwich*, viz. the Charter of the Convent of the Holy Trinity in *Norwich* (he founded and endowed the said Hospital for the Soul of Bishop *Herbert*, the Support of poor People, &c.) of *Adam de Bellosago*, *Morellus de Morley*, some Bishops his Predecessors, and King *Henry I.* who were all Benefactors to it; which Deed of Exemplification bears Date, Anno 1301. in the 29th of the Reign of King *Edw. I.*

Aldby, a little Priory built by *Agnes de Beaufoe*, and being by her endowed, she made it a Cell to the Monastery belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*.

Attleborough, a Chantry, or College, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and founded after this Manner. King *Henry IV.* in the 7th Year of his Reign, for an 100 Marks paid into his Treasury, granted his License to Sir *Robert Mortimer*, Kt. *Henry Packenham*, Sen. and *Simon Parson*, of the Church of *Sculton*, to found a Chantry, or College, in the Parish Church of *Attleborough*, in Honour of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, to consist of five

Chaplains, one of which to be the *Custos*, or Master, and to endow the same among other Things with the Church of *Great Ellingham*, to be appropriated to the said College, provided that a Vicar be sufficiently endowed for the Service of the said Church, and a competent Sum of Money be appointed by the Ordinary of the Place to be distributed to the Poor of the Parish according to the Statute made in the 15th Year of *Rich. II.* c. 6.

Valued at the Suppression at 21*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Dugd. 21*l.* 16*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Speed.

Beeston, a Priory of Nuns, founded by the Lady *Cressy*. Valued at the Dissolution at 76*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. *Weaver* 50*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$. which shews it to have been no small House, tho' we have but a very slender Account of it by Mr. *Speed*, out of *Leland*.

Baketune, a Priory of *Cluniac* Monks, and a Cell to the Monastery of *Castle-acre*. *William de Glanvill*, a devout Man in those Times, who had bestowed all the Churches of his Barony upon this Order, was buried in this Cell.

Binham, a Cell of *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*, founded after this Manner. *Peter de Valoines*, to whom the Conqueror had given 20 Manors in this County, and *Albreda* his Wife, Sister to *Eudo Dapifer*, i. e. Steward to King *Henry I.* for the Health of the Souls of King *William* the Conqueror, and *Maud* his Queen, and for the good Estate of King *Henry I.* built and amply endowed it with Lands and Revenues, whereof the Manor of this Place, which he had of the Conqueror's Gift, was a Part; for Monks of the Order of *St. Benedict*, making it a Cell to *St. Albans*, as is abovesaid, yet upon this Condition, that it should be subject to the said Abby of *St. Albans*, in such Manner as *St. Pancrace* at *Lewis* in *Suffex* is subject to *St. Peter* of *Clugni* in *Normandy*, viz. by paying yearly to the Church of *St. Albans* a Mark of Silver, and no more. *Roger de Valoines*, Son of the said *Peter*, confirmed to God, *St. Mary*, and the Monks of *St. Albans*, serving God at *Binham*, all the Lands which his Father had settled on them, and gave to them, besides several other

other Lands and Tythes. The like was done by others of the same Family, and *John Bishop of Norwich*.

Valued at the Dissolution at 160 *l.* 1 *s.* Speed.

King *Henry VIII.* having this Monastery in his Hands, granted it to *Sir Thomas Paston*, whose great Grandson endeavouring to build a Mansion on the Ground of the Priory, a Wall fell down and killed one of the Workmen, which made him lay aside his Design altogether.

Blackburgh, a Nunnery, by whom founded we know not; but have this Account of it. That *Roger* (it should be *Robert*) *de Scales*, or *Scalers*, with the Consent of *Muriel* his Wife, and *Robert* his Son, did give to God, *St. Mary*, and *St. Katharine*, and to the Nuns, and Canons serving them in this Place, at such time as *William* their Son assumed the Habit of a Canon there, his Part of *Lewestocke*, and Land of *Lamesey*, with his Part of the Marsh near *Seachie*, with divers Lands and Possessions, which he after confirmed by another Deed, and added some other Lands. His Great Grandson *Robert* gave these Nuns the Advowson of the Church of *Illington* in this County. Divers others of this Family of *Scales* in after-times were great Benefactors to the Nuns and Sisters serving God in this House. *Emma de Bellosago*, Widow, also gave to these Nuns of *Shiplade*, alias *Blackburgh*, 400 Eels out of her Fishery at *Wilton*, to be taken every Year at the Beginning of *Lent*, in pure and perpetual Alms.

Valued at the Suppression at 42 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* 1 *s.* Dugd. 76 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.* 1 *s.* Speed.

The Lands of this Nunnery, and *Wrongey*, were by King *Henry VIII.* settled upon the See of *Norwich*, which, when *Edmund Scambler* was made Bishop of, he leased them and divers others belonging to his See to Queen *Elizabeth* for 29 Years, who assigned them to *Sir Thomas Wriothesley*, Earl of *Southampton*. He left them to his Lady, by whose Steward they were leased to one *Fisher*, a Skinner, in *London*, who let them to one *Harpley* an Under-Tenant, from whom they passed to *Sir Henry Spelman*. Law-Suits commenced upon these Alienations, and divers Hearings were

procured in *Chancery* before three Chancellors, *Egerton*, *Bacon*, and the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and at length were ended by Composition by the Lord Keeper *Coventry*, with the Impoverishment of all the Pretenders. *Fisher* spent 8000 *l.* *Sir Henry Spelman* was a great Loser, and the other Families concerned very unfortunate. *Spel.*

Blakeney, or *Snitterby*, a Priory dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*; of which we find no more than what is mentioned before in treating of that Place in the Hundred of *Holt*, and therefore shall refer the Reader thither.

Buckenham, or *Bukenham*, a Priory, founded by *William de Albini*, commonly called *William with the strong Hand*, because by Strength of Arm he had pulled out a Lyon's Tongue that came to devour him; for which Exploit he was made Earl of *Arundel* and *Sussex*, or *Chichester*, by which Name he was often called, because his Residence was often in that City. This Earl in the Time of King *Stephen* out of great Devotion to God, and in Honour of the Blessed *Virgin*, and *St. James* the Apostle, founded this Abbey of *Buckenham* for Black Canons, for the Good of his own Soul, and the Queen *Adeliza* his Wife, who had been the Widow to King *Henry I.* and their Childrens Souls, near to his Castle, which he had there built, giving thereunto the Site of the Castle, and 80 Acres of Land adjoining and endowing it with divers Churches, Lands, and Tythes, all which were confirmed to it by King *Edward II.* Reg. 11. *Robert de Tatshall* gave to these Canons of *Bukenham* half an Acre of Land lying in *Gunneby* called *Munkewell*, to find them a yearly Pittance, together with the Advowson of the Church. This Priory was

Valued at the Dissolution at 108 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* Dugd. 131 *l.* 11 *s.* Speed.

Bromehill, or *Bromhill*, a Monastery of *Benedictine*, or *Black Monks*, suppressed by the Bull of Pope *Clement VII.* with some others to further the Design of Cardinal *Wolfsey*, in Building and Endowing his Colleges of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford* (as it was after called) and *Ipswich*, the Place of his Nativity; but the House and Lands were never

never applied to the Use appointed and intended, because the Cardinal soon after fell into Disgrace, and so this House came into the King's Hands, who sold the Site and Lands to Sir *Thomas Woodhouse* of *Wapbam*, who never throve after, he dying without Issue, and his Nephew and Heir Sir *Henry* consuming all his Estate. This Abbey was sold to *John Smith*, Esq; who was vexed long with Suits about it, and at last died without Issue Male.

Brunham, a Priory of *Carmelite* Friars, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and founded by Sir *Ralph Hampnall*, and Sir *William Calthrope*, Kts. Anno Dom. 1241. 26 Hen. III. This was but poorly endowed, and so was

Valued at the Dissolution but at 2 l. 5 s. 4 d.

Bedham had a Monastery of *Black Canons* dedicated to *St. Mary*; but we find not either the Founder, or the Value, in any of our Writers.

Carew, or *Carhow*, a Nunnery, founded and endowed by King *Stephen* near the City of *Norwich* for *Benedictine* Nuns. King *John*, in the first Year of his Reign, granted to these Nuns a Fair in this Place, to be held yearly on the Nativity of our Lady, with the same Liberties which the Monks enjoy in their Fair of *Norwich*. Some Nobles, whose Power the Nuns durst not resist, prevailed with them to take in more Sisters than their Revenues could maintain; whereupon they petition'd Pope *Gregory X.* and he granted them a Prohibition to admit no more for the future into their House. King *Henry III.* in the 13th Year of his Reign, confirmed their Estate to them, which was

Valued at the Suppression at 64 l. 16 s. 6 d. 4. Dugd. 84 l. 12 s. 1 d. 4. Speed.

Carbroke, an House of Knights Hospitallers of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, dedicated to *St. John* the Apostle; but the Founder is unknown. It was enriched with many Farms; and Vassals and all that enjoyed the Privileges of this Order, were allowed to set a Cross upon their Doors in all Places where they dwelt, that they might be known by all others; which when many others presumed to do as a Protection, a Statute was made 13 Edw. I. at *West-*

minster, that all, that set those Crosses falsely upon their Houses, should forfeit them to the Lord of the Fee.

Valued at the Dissolution at 65 l. 2 s. 9 d. 1. Speed.

Castle-Acre, a Monastery of *Cluniack* Monks, dedicated to *St. Mary*. and founded upon this Occasion. *William de Warren* Earl of *Moreton* and *Surry*, with *Gundred* his Wife going on a Pilgrimage to *Rome*, in their Way visited divers Monasteries to make their Orisons, and were received with so much Respect by the Prior and Convent of *Cluni* in *Burgundy*, who admitted them into their Fraternity, that they won his Love above all other Monks; so that whereas they before determined (by the Advice of *Lanfrank*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*) to found some Religious House for the Welfare of their Souls, they forthwith resolved that it should be for those of the *Cluniac* Order, and thereupon having obtained of the Abbot and Convent, four of their Monks (of whom one *Lanzo* was the Chief) they promised to give the Church of *St. Pancrace*, standing under his Castle of *Lewis* in *Sussex*, and endow it with Lands and Possessions for the Maintenance of 12 Monks, which he did immediately by his Charter grant and confirm. Not long after so great was his Devotion, that he annexed to it the Church of this Place, with two Carucates of Land, resolving to found another Monastery here, and make it subordinate to that of *Lewis*, which *William* his Father had founded. This he accordingly accomplished, and gave the Churches of *Methwold*, *Roinges*, otherwise called *Leden* Church, *Wikemer*, *Trunchet*, and two Parts of his Tythes in *Grimstune* to it. He dedicated it to God, *St. Mary*, and the Holy Apostles *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, giving the Monks the Name of the *Cluniac* Monks of *St. Pancrace* at *Lewis* in *Surry*, serving God at *Acre*.

Herbert Bishop of *Norwich* constituted the Church and Monastery here, and placed therein *Cluniac* Monks under the Rule of *St. Benedict*. *William II.* Earl of *Moreton* and *Surry*, gave divers Lands and Revenues to this House, which Bishop *Everard* appropriated and confirmed

to them; and several others of this Family of *Surry* gave several Churches, and other Revenues. *Robert de Vallibus*, who had such large Possessions by the Gift of *Ranulph de Meschines* in *Cumberland*, after he had founded the Priory of *Pentney* (of which we shall speak anon) gave to the Monks of this Place for the Health of his own Soul, and the Souls of his Wife, Children and Brethren, his Mill at *Pentney*, called *Middle-Miln*, and a Meadow thereunto adjoining, with certain Lands in *Gatelay* and *Massingham*, which *William* his Son and Heir confirmed. *William de Huntingfield*, with the Consent of his Son *Roger*, gave the whole Isle of *Mendham* in *Suffolk*, and divers other Lands to the Monks of this House, who were placed here by the Earl of *Warren*. *Robert de Hæye* also was a Benefactor to the Monks here, as were also several others, who gave them Manors, Lands, Tythes, and Churches, which are many of them particularly set down in the *Monasticon*, from 626, to 629. Vol. I.

It was certified to King *Edward I.* in the 34th Year of his Reign, that the Prior and Convent of this Place were *Englishmen*, and not Aliens of the Subjects of the King of *France*, or his Adherents, and that no Rent or Pension was paid by them to any of his Dominions, or Adherents, nor did they owe Obedience to any such, except only when the Abbot of *Cluni* comes sometimes into *England*, he uses to visit the said Priory; whereupon this House was allowed to be *Indigena*, Native, not *Alienigena*, Alien, and so was allowed to be privileged accordingly, by the 18th of King *Edward II.*

It was valued at the Suppression at 306 l. 11 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dugd. 324 l. 17 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Speed.

After the Dissolution, Sir *Thomas Cecil*, Earl of *Exeter*, was the Owner of this Monastery, and the impropriate Parsonage of the Town thereunto belonging. His Son Sir *William Cecil*, Earl of *Exeter*'s Wife died in Childbed of his only Son and Heir *William Lord Rosse*, who having married *Ann* the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Lake*, lived in extream Discord with her, and after a long Suit in the *Star-Chamber*, died in great Affliction without Issue. Be-

fore the Death of *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, he made over the Lease of this Monastery and Impropriation to one *Paine*, who, 38 *Eliz.* left it to his Widow, who married to Mr. *Humphrey Guibon* Sheriff of *Norfolk*, whose Grandson and Heir spent all his Estate, and died a Prisoner in the Fleet. Sir *Edward Coke*, Lord Chief Justice, bought this Monastery and Impropriation of Earl *William*, whose Sister he married for his 2d Wife, and with whom he was unhappy all his Days, as well as in many other Things.

Cokesford near *Rudham*, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, dedicated to God, and the Virgin *Mary*; but by whom it was founded it doth not appear. *John de Querceto*, or *Cheney*, was a great Benefactor to this House, for he gave to the Monks of it divers Lands, Churches and Mills, and (as the Charter runs) *Duos homines*, viz. *G* — & *V* — & *terram illorum*, i. e. two of his Tenants with the Land, which they held of him. Sir *William Cheney*, and *Ann Cheney*, were considerable Benefactors to it, as also *Ann Verdun*, and *Michael Belet*. *Jeffrey Cheney* confirmed all the Grants of his Ancestors, and for their Souls, and his Wife's *Alice*, did add of his own Gift the Church of *Sr. Margaret* at *Thorp*. *Harvey Belet* gave the Manor of *Rudham* to the Canons of this House for the Health of his own and Father's Soul, as also for the Souls of *Emme de Keynes*, his Mother, Brothers, Sisters, and all his Ancestors, and likewise for the Maintenance of an Hospital by him founded at *Boycodeswade*. The Lands and Revenues of this House were

Valued at the Dissolution at 121 l. 18 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dugd. 153 l. 7 s. 1 d. *Wever*.

Dereham East, a Nunnery of the *Benedictine* Order, was built on this Occasion. *Witbburge*, the Natural Daughter of *Anna*, King of the *East-Angels*, devoted herself much to a solitary Life, which her Father perceiving caused this Monastery to be built for her, and she retiring into it with other Virgins, became their Prioress. They were at first so very poor, that upon her earnest Prayer, the Nuns are said to be supported by a Kind of Miracle, two Does, or Hinds, being used to come dai-

ly to be milked at a certain Place for a long Time. But the Bailiff, or Chief Man of the Town, envying them this Supply, hunted them away with his Hounds, but suffered God's Judgment soon for his Malice; for he a little after broke his Neck in Hunting. *St. Withburga* at length died, and was buried in the Churchyard at *Dereham*. After her Decease the Pagan Danes made their Incurfions into *England*, and having dispersed the Nuns the Church was made Parochial. Fifty-five Years after her Decease, viz. in the Year 798, the Body of *Withburga* was found uncorrupted, and translated from thence into the Church, where it remained near 200 Years, and was then removed to *Ely*, Anno 974. It was afterward restored, but by whom we find not, and made an Abbey. *Roger Farmey* the last Abbot resigned it to King *Henry VIII.* and had a Pension for Life allowed him at 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. *Thomas Dereham* bought this Abbey of King *Henry VIII.* He was imprisoned, his Children some died childless, one broke, and another was Lunatick. Also at

West-Dereham there was a Monastery of White Canons, founded by *Hubert Walter* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, it being his native Place, in the Reign of King *John*, for the Souls of himself, his Father and Mother, *Ranulph de Glanville* and *Bertha* his Wife, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. He bought the Land on which the Monastery was built of *Jeffrey Fitz-Jeffrey* of this Place. The Charter of the Foundation of this Monastery is in *Mr. Weaver's Mon.* p. 855. and so well endowed by him, and others, that it was

Valued at the Suppression at 252 l. 12 s. 11 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Speed.

Crabehouse, a Nunnery of the Order of *St. Augustine*, mentioned by *Mr. Speed* from *Leland*, without the Name of a Founder, or Dedication; and tho' we have Account of it elsewhere, yet we could not but take Notice of it, because he says, it was

Valued at the Dissolution at 31 l. 16 s. 7 d. per Ann.

This Nunnery was resigned to King *Henry VIII.* at the Dissolution by *Margery Stutfield*, who was then, and ten Years be-

fore, Priorefs of it. After the Suppression it came into the Possession of *John Wright* of *Wigenhall* in *Marshland* in this County. He left it to his eldest Son, who spent his Estate, and sold the Abbey, and died without Issue. It was in *Sir Henry Spelman's* Time in the Hand of *Mr. William Guybon* of *Watlington*, and his Heirs.

Flitcham, also called *S. Mary de Fontibus*, because it stood near some Fountains that sometimes flowed plentifully, and sometimes did not appear, a Nunnery and Cell to *Walsingham*, found in the same Author, hath no other Reason for our Regard of it, but for its Revenue, being

Valued at the Suppression at 62 l. 10 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Speed.

After the Suppression of this Monastery, the Lands and Site became the Estate of *Sir Thomas Hollis*, who was taken up by the Sheriff in an Execution for Debt, and his Goods sold. The Duke of *Norfolk* after long Suits at Law bought them, and being attainted and beheaded, they came to the Crown. King *James* gave them to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, who was fined in the *Star-Chamber*, put out of his Treasurership, and suffered much Affliction by the Attainder of his Daughter the Countess of *Somerset*. The Lord Chief Justice *Coke* bought them of this Earl, he was displaced, fell under the Displeasure of the King and Nobles, and lived in a Separation from his Wife to his great Sorrow, his Son died Childless, and his Daughter the Viscountess of *Purbeck* lived an open and a scandalous Adulteress. *Sir Henry Spelman* gives this among many other Instances of the Misfortunes of those Families that have dealt in Church-Lands.

Haveringland, *Haverland*, *Hanerland*, and *Montjoy*, a Monastery of Regular Canons of *St. Augustine*. We find nothing of it but two Charters, the one confirming the Possessions thereof by Pope *Sixtus IV.* and the other a Protection of Pope *Clement* against the Secular Power and Clergy, who required Tythes of their Lands and Granges.

Hempton, alias *Falkindinham*, a Priory of Black Canons of *St. Augustine*, founded by *Roger St. Martin*, and others, and dedicated

cated to *St. Mary and St. Stephen*. *Richard Ward*, a Canon of this House, was a considerable Benefactor to it. It was

Valued at the Dissolution at 39 l. 9 d. per Ann. Speed.

Heringby, a College, valued at the Suppression at 23 l. 6 s. 5 d. per Ann. Speed.

Hilderlands, an Hospital, valued at the Dissolution at 14 s. per Ann. Speed.

Hickling, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, endowed (if not founded) by *Theobald de Valoines* with his Lordship of *Arlum*, and the Churches of *Hickling*, *Perham*, and *Haketon*; which Gifts were confirmed by King *John*, Reg. 5. valued at the Suppression at 100 l. 18 s. 7 d. 1/2. per Ann. Dugd. 137 l. 1 d. 1/2. Speed.

Horsham, a Priory of *Benedictines*, built by *Robert Fitz-Walter*; others say, *Walter Fitz-Roger*, Kt. and *Sibil* his Wife, after their return from their Pilgrimage to *Rome*, and dedicated by them to *St. Faith* upon the Account of this Accident. As these noble Persons were passing through *France* homewards from *Rome*, they were set upon by Thieves, robbed and kept in Prison, till by their Prayers, to Almighty God and the Holy Virgin *St. Faith*, they were miraculously delivered out of their Confinement. After this they visited in Devotion the Shrine of *St. Faith* in the Abbey of *Couches* in *France*, where they remained twelve Days, being kindly entertained by the Abbot and Convent there, wherewith they were so pleased that they vowed at their Return into *England* to build a Monastery upon their own Manor at *Horsham*, in Honour of God and *St. Faith*. This they did accordingly, and endowed the same with Lands, placing therein two Monks, which they had brought from the Abbey of *Couches*, to which they annexed this House, as a Cell. Their Deed of Foundation and Endowment was made in the Reign of King *Henry I.* while *Herbert de Losinga* was Bishop of *Norwich*, who died in the 19th Year of that King's Reign. Pope *Alexander III.* by his Bull dated Anno 1163, confirmed to the Monks of this Priory all their Lands and Liberties; and in the 14th Year of King *Richard II.* it was discharged of its foreign Subjection to the

Abbey of *Couches*, and made an *English* Priory of it self. It was

Valued at the Suppression at 162 l. 16 s. 11 d. 1/2. Dug. 193 l. 2 s. 3 d. 1/2. Speed.

The Site of this Monastery and all the Structures were granted by King *Henry VIII.* to Sir *Richard Southwell* Kt. of *Woodrising*, and were lately in the Hands of Sir *John Hobart* of *Blickling* Kt. and Bar.

Hulme, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, built by *Canutus* the Danish King, who dedicated it to *St. Benedict*, because he had a singular Reverence for that Saint. *Edward the Confessor* was a great Benefactor to this House, whose Revenues were so much increased by Donations afterwards, that it maintained a great Number of Monks, the Rents being

Valued at the Dissolution at 677 l. 9 s. 8 d. 1/2. per Ann. Speed.

The Abbot of of this House had a Vote and Seat in the Parliament of this Kingdom. Of this House was

Thomas Langley, a Monk; excellently well knowing in all polite Literature, and equal to the best of the Poets of his Time. On whose Epigrams *John Blackney* wrote Commentaries. His Works were Epigrams of several Sorts, and of varying Verses. He lived in 143. As was also

Robert Veis, a Person excellently well versed in the *Latin* Tongue, of which he compiled a Dictionary, which he called *The Little Catholicon*, which was long preserved in *Queen's-College* Library in *Cambridge*.

Langley, a Nunnery, as Mr. Speed from *Leland* tells us; but Mr. *Dugdale* says, it was a Priory of *Premonstratenses*, or *White Canons*, founded by *Robert Fitz-Roger*, and endowed with Lands and Churches for the Support of the Canons. The Wife of Sir *Francis Pigot's* Ancestors and her Sisters were so considerable Benefactors to them, that they may lay a Claim to a large Share in the Foundation. King *John* Reg. 1. confirmed the Lands and Revenues given to these Canons by the Founder and Benefactors, and granted them further large Liberties and Immunities from all Tolls and Taxes.

Persons of Note buried in the Abbey-Church here are Sir *Roger Kell*, a great Bene-

Benefactor to the Nuns, and several of his Posterity, Sir *John Clavering*, who died in 1332, Sir *Fulke Kerdeston*, and several of his Posterity, Sir *John Ufford*, and his Family, and many others. It was

Valued at the Suppression at 104 l. 16 s. 5 d. ¹/₂. *Dug.* 128 l. 19 s. 9 d. ¹/₂. *per Ann. Speed.*

St. Mary in the Fields near *Norwich*, a College dedicated to *St. Mary*, and built by *John Brown*, a Priest, for a Dean and some Prebendaries.

Marmond, a Nunnery of the Order of *St. Gilbert*, commonly called *White Nuns*.

Valued at the Suppression at 13 l. 6 s. 1 d. ¹/₂. *per Ann. Speed.*

Markham Barbara, a Monastery of *Cistercian* Nuns, dedicated to *St. Barbara*, and built by *Hugh* Earl of *Arundel*, and *Isabel* Countess of *Warren* and *Surrey*, his Wife, Anno 1252, who having this Manor of *Marham* near *Linne*, or, as it is called, *Markham*, by the Gift of her Father *William* Earl of *Warren*, in Frank-Marriage, settled it upon this House; she was a very courageous as well as pious Lady, as appears from her Managing a Claim she had to a Wardship before King *Henry III.* *Reg.* 36. She moved the King for the said Wardship, and was denied, at which she was so provoked, because she knew it her Right, that she boldly told the King, He neither governed himself nor Subjects as he ought to do, but wronged the Church and vexed the Nobles. The King astonished at this, and some other of her Words, asked her, Whether she desired not his Grace and Favour? To which she replied; "What Hope can I have of your Favour, when you deny me my Right? I appeal to God against you and your Council." *William* Bishop of *Norwich* gave to this Nunnery the Appropriation and Parish-Church of *St. Peter* in *Rockland* in the Diocese of *Norwich*, Anno 1349. This Nunnery was incorporated, Anno 1252, and

Valued at the Dissolution at 42 l. 4 s. 7 d. ¹/₂. *per Ann. Speed.*

Sir *Nicholas Hare* Kt. and *John Hare* Citizen and Mercer of *London*, purchased of King *Henry VIII.* *Reg.* 38. all the Site and Precincts of the late Monastery of

Marham, as also the Church and Manor of *Marham*, with all the Lands. Sir *Nicholas* had three Sons that all died childless. *John Hare's* Family was more prosperous; for his Son *John* had Children, tho' *Nicholas* and *Hugh*, the elder, had none, and *Edmund* was Lunatick; yet Sir *Ralph Hare*, a Descendant from him, considering the Misfortunes of his Family, was not easy till he had settled the Patronage of the impropriate Rectory of *Marham* upon *St. John's* College *Cambridge*; after which Sir *Henry Spelman* tells us, his Son Sir *John Hare* had a numerous Offspring.

Linne had anciently divers Monasteries of distinct Orders in it; but our Accounts of them are very defective. Mr. *Speed* from *Leland* mentions 1. A Monastery of *Carmelite* Fryars, dedicated to *St. Mary*, and founded by the Lords *Bardolf* and *Scales*, and Sir *John de Wigenhale* Kt. Anno Domini 1269, in the 54th Year of the Reign of King *Henry*, which was but meanly endowed, being

Valued at the Dissolution at 1 l. 15 s. 8 d. *per Ann.*

2. Another House for Black Fryars, dedicated to *St. Dominick*, and founded by *Thomas Godney*. 3. A Monastery of *Franciscan* or Grey Fryars, dedicated to *St. Francis*, built and endowed by *Thomas de Fellesham*. These three *John Eyer* Esq; one of the King's Auditors, purchased of King *Henry VIII.* who conveyed them to a Priest, who sold the two first to the Corporation of *Linne*, who also purchased the Church of *St. James*, and turned it into a Town-House, for to advance the Trade of their Corporation; but the Success was, their Projects came to nought. *Spelm.* 4. A Cell to the Abbey of *Norwich*, erected by *Herbert de Losinga*, first Bishop of *Norwich*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* 5. An Hospital (mentioned also by *Dugdale*, Vol. 2. p. 413.) dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, founded by *Ulfketel*, Son of a Nun of *Sceringes*, and by him endowed with a Parcel of Land in this Town, to hold in pure and perpetual Alms. The Mayor and Burgeses of *Linne* did use to present and establish the Master and Warden of this Hospital till the Time of *John of Ely* (*Oxford*, we suppose

pose it should be, unless *John Salmon*, who of Prior of *Ely* was made Bishop of *Norwich*, be called so in the *Monasticon*) Bishop of *Norwich*. The Revenues of this Hospital were small, being

Valued at the Suppression at 7 l. 6 s. 11 d. *Dugd. Speed.*

Mendham, a Monastery for *Cluniack* Monks, founded by *William de Huntingfield*, with the Consent of his Son and Heir *Roger de Huntingfield*, on this Occasion. *William de Huntingfield* gave the whole Isle of *Mendham*, and divers other Lands, to the Monks of *Castle-Acre*; whereupon he erected a small Convent at *Mendham*, and, having settled some of the Monks of *Castle-Acre* in it, made it a Cell to it, ordering, that the Monks of *Mendham* should be in the same Manner subject to *Castle-Acre*, as that House is to the Monastery of *St. Pancrace* at *Lewis* in *Suffex*, and that to the Church of *Clugny* in *France*. After the Death of this *William*, the Founder of this House, the Prior of *Castle-Acre* and the Convent there did grant to and covenant with *Roger de Huntingfield*, who was a great Benefactor to it, to maintain at least eight Monks in this his Priory of *Mendham*, and not to depose the Prior here, unless for one of these three Causes, Disobedience, Incontinence, or Dilapidations of the House.

Mestingham, a small *Cluniac* Priory, subject to *West-acre*.

Bromholm, (being settled with divers other Lands upon the Priory of *Castle-Acre* by *William de Glanville*) a Monastery of *Cluniack* Monks, was founded by *Bartholomew de Glanville*, Son of the said *William de Glanville*, and by him made a Cell to *Castle-Acre*. It was dedicated to the *Holy Sepulchre* and *St. Andrew*. This House for some Time was very poor; but at length grew famous and wealthy upon this Occasion. An *English* Priest being admitted to celebrate Divine Service at *Constantinople* in the Emperor's Chapel, had the Keeping of many precious Reliques. Among them was a Cross made of the Wood of our Saviour's; a Hand's Length, which used to be carried before the Emperor, when he went to Battle; but being upon a Time forgotten,

the Emperor was slain, and all Things were in Confusion. The Chaplain seeing that takes many of the Reliques and the Cross, and fled into *England*. The Reliques he sold, but would not part with the Cross, unless it were to such a Monastery as would take him and his two Sons, who were Children, into it, as Monks: Many Monasteries refused to do it; but this House complied, and having set up the Cross in a proper Place in their Chapel, there was such a Concourse of People from all Parts to reverence it, because of Miracles done by it, that the Monastery became very rich by the Gifts and Offerings of the Devout to them. *Capgrave* says, 39 were raised from the Dead, and 19 blind restored to Sight by this Cross. In After-Times the Prior and Convent of *Bromholm*, being further endowed, happened to hold Lands in Fee-Farm of the Prior and Convent of *Castle-Acre* at the Annual Rent of fourteen Marks, five Shillings, and Four-pence to be paid at three Times, viz. on the Feasts of *St. Michael*, *Purification of the Virgin Mary*, and *Pentecost*, at 64 s. each Term.

A Controversy arising between the Priors of *Lewis* and *Castle-Acre* and the Prior of *Bromholm*, about putting in a Prior into this House, the two latter being Cells to *Lewis* in a Manner, the whole Matter was referred by Pope *Gregory IX.* to be heard and determined by the Prior of *Osulveston*, or, as it is commonly called, *Ouston* in *Leicestershire*, and the Dean of *Rutland*, who having considered on their several Pretensions and Claims, decreed, among other Things, that upon the Death of the Prior of *Bromholm*, the Prior of *Castle-Acre* should nominate six Monks, three of *Castle-Acre* and three of *Bromholm*, out of which Number the Convent of *Bromholm* should choose one for their Prior, &c. This Decree was made in the Church of *St. Mary*, near the Bridge in *Stamford*, on the *Wednesday* before *Palm-Sunday*, Anno 1229.

But we suppose, that this Agreement was hardly, if ever, performed; for Pope *Celestine V.* by his Bull dated in the 4th Year of his Pontificate, granted, that

this Priory should be free from any Subjection to that of *Castle-Acre*; after which this Priory had other Privileges bestowed on it; for King *Henry III.* in the 13th Year of his Reign, granted to the Prior and Monks of *St. Andrew of Bromholm* to have a Fair in that Place yearly, upon the Feast of *The Exaltation of the Cross*, Sept. 14. and a Market weekly on *Monday*. King *Edward II.* also granted to the Prior and Monks of this House the Manor of *Blaketon*, to hold in Fee-Farm of the Crown at the yearly Rent of twenty Pounds, which Manor did formerly belong to *Edmund Earl of Kent*. The Revenues thus increased were

Valued at the Suppression at 100 l. 5 s. 3 d. 4. Dugd. 144 l. 19 s. per Ann. Speed.

Pentney, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded to the Honour of God, the glorious Virgin *Mary* and the blessed *Mary Magdalen*, by *Robert de Vailibus* or *Vaulx*, and by him was endowed with divers Lands and Churches, that the Monks therein might pray for the Health of his Soul, and the Souls of *Agnes* his Wife and their Children. This *Robert* came into England with Brethren *Hubert* and *Ranulph*, and being enriched with large Possessions by the Gift of *Ranulph de Meschines* in the Reign of King *Stephen*, he was as rich in good Works (as it was then esteemed) in building and endowing this Priory and *Castle-Acre*, on which he settled a Mill in this Place, and a Meadow with other Lands.

He had three Sons, *Robert*, *Adam*, and *William*, of whom he, being Patron of this Priory, made the last Prior of it. His Posterity for some Generations enjoyed his Estate, and were Patrons of this Priory; but Heirs Male failing in *John de Vaulx*, who died 16 *Edward I.* leaving only two Daughters, *Petronil* and *Maud*, who married the eldest to *William de Nereford*, and the youngest to *William de Ros*, or *Roos*. Upon the Partition of the Estate the Patronage of this Priory came to the Lords *Roos*; but the Burial-Place in the Priory remained common to both Families; for *Petronil* and her Son *John*, who died within a few Years one of an-

other, were buried in the Priory of *Pentney*, about the Year 1330; and *Maud de Vaulx* was interred also there much about the same Time. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that this Priory was the common Burial-Place of the Nobles and Gentry of this Tract. The Revenues of the Priory, were very considerable, being

Valued at the Dissolution at 170 l. 4 s. 9 d. Dug. 215 l. 18 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed.

This Abbey, after the Dissolution 28 *Hen. VIII.* was granted to *John Spilman* and *Thomas Mildmay*, Reg. 30. of whom *Francis Windham* purchased it before the 18th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*. Afterward Sir *Thomas Richardson* Kt. Lord Chief Justice of both Benches successively in King *Charles II.*'s Reign, bought it of Sir *Edward Bullock* of *Falborn-Hall* in *Essex*, whose Successor, *Thomas Lord Richardson* of *Cramont* in *Scotland* lately enjoy'd it, after his Mother, Part of whose Jointure it was. This Abbey now belongs, or lately did, to the Family named *Violet*.

The Manor of *Aylesthorpe*, otherwise called *Ayleswithorp*, with the Appurtenances, which was the Estate of this Priory, being seized by King *Henry VIII.* was given by King *Edward VI.* Reg. 1. to Sir *John Gates* Kt. one of the Legatees in King *Henry the Eighth's* Will, and in special Favour with the King and his Council.

Peterston, a small Benedictine Abbey, which after the Dissolution in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, belonged to *Richard Manser* Gentleman, who had many Suits and Quarrels with one *Firmine Gray*, about the Lease of it, and dying without Issue disposed of it by Will to his Brother *Roger Manser*, but he was deprived of it by one *Armiger* of *Creeke*, who married *Richard Manser's* Sister, and left it to *William Armiger* his Son and Heir, who being weary of it sold it to the Lord Chief Justice *Cooke*, to secure the Title, as Sir *Hen. Spelman* in his History of *Sacril.* tells us.

Free, or *De Prato*, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, situate between *North-Creek* and *Burnham*, was founded by *Robert de Nereford*, and *Alice* the Daughter

of *John Pouchard*, his Wife; *Robert* was principal Governour or Warden of *Dover-Castle* under *Hubert de Burgo*, then Chief Justice of *England*. He also built a Chapel to the Honour of *St. Bartholomew* there, and an Hospital near it for 13 poor People, four Chaplains and a Master; which two last, after the Death of the Founder, took the Habit of Canons Regular, and from that Time were called and reputed a Prior and Canons. The Chapel and new erected Priory were consecrated 1221. *Alice*, the Widow of the said *Robert*, made several Orders for the Government of the Hospital, and among others these, viz. 1. That the Brethren, who shall be admitted into the said Hospital, shall at their Entrance promise Chastity and Obedience to the Master. 2. That none shall have any Property to himself. 3. That a Light shall burn Night and Day in the Church, and after this she the said *Alice* confirmed with Warranty all the Lands and Possessions given to the House, and the Canons of the same. She also at last conveyed the Advowson and Patronage of this Priory to King *Henry III.* who made it an Abbey, and confirmed all the Possessions then given to it, in the 15 Year of his Reign 1231.

Raveningham, a Chantry, dedicated to *St. Mary*, and built by Sir *John de Norwich*, Kt. who obtained a Licence of King *Edward III.* Reg. 24. to found a Chantry in the Parish Church of *Raveningham*, consisting of one Master and eight Priests, to the Honour of the Blessed Virgin, *St. Andrew* the Apostle, and *All-Saints*, to celebrate Divine Service for the Health of his own Soul, and the Soul of *Margaret* his Wife, &c.

Rushworth, a Collegiate Church, dedicated to *St. John* the Evangelist, and founded, saith *Dugdale*, by the Lord *Edmund Gorville*; but Mr. *Speed* from *Leland* terms him only Parson of *Rushworth*, in the Time of King *Edward III.* 'Tis probable he only erected the Building; for we find that King *Richard II.* Reg. 13. granted his License to several Persons to confer the Manor of *Rushworth*, and other Revenues, upon the Master, or *Custos* of the College of *St. John* the Evangelist,

at *Rushworth*, and the Brethren of the same, Anno 1360. It is probable that Sir *Robert Wingfield*, and *Ann* his Wife, the Heir-General of *Edmund Gorville*, were principal Promoters, and chief Benefactors in this Work, which being brought to some Perfection, *Thomas Percy*, then Bishop of *Norwich*, composed proper Statutes and Ordinances for the Government of it, of which these are some, viz. 1. That there be in the said College five Chaplains, of which one shall be Master or *Custos*. 2. That as the Revenues increase the Number shall be increased, and every new Fellow to have at least ten Marks. 3. That they all sleep in one Room, and eat together. 4. That the Master have the Cure of the Parishioners of the Town of *Rushworth*, with Direction for the Saying of their Masses and Offices. And, 5. That they all be continually Resident, &c. The Revenues of it

Valued at the Dissolution at 85 l. 15 s. 2. per Ann. *Dugd. Speed.*

Shouldham, a Monastery of the Order of *Gilbertines*, founded by *Jeffrey Fitz-Piers*, Chief Justice of *England*, who was a great Admirer of that Order. He, by the Marriage of *Beatrix de Say*, Heir-General of *William de Mandeville*, Earl of *Essex*, bore that Title. He dedicated this House to *St. Mary* and *St. Crosse*, and appointed it for an Habitation both for Canons and Nuns of that Order, both Clerks and Laicks, endowing them with the Manor of *Shouldham*, and many other Lands and Churches. His Wife *Beatrix* died before he had erected this Monastery, and he buried her in the Priory of *Chikesand* in *Bedfordshire*; but as soon as he had established this Foundation, he removed her Body hither, (she died in Childbed,) and bequeathed his own Body to be buried by her, if he died in *England*. He died in the 14th Year of King *John*, and was accordingly buried in that Monastery with this Character, viz. That he was a Person of great Power and Authority, a general Loss to the whole Kingdom, being a firm Pillar, generous, skilful in the Laws, rich in Money, and every Thing else, allied to all the great Men of *England* in Blood, or Friendship; so that the King feared

feared him above all Mortals: For 'twas he that held the Reigns of Government; so that after his Death the Realm was like a Ship in a Tempest without a Pilot. In this Monastery two of the Daughters of *William de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, were Nuns, and to this House it was *Margaret*, the Wife of *Roger Mortimer*, who was in Danger of being apprehended for rebelling against King *Richard II.* sent her Daughter *Margaret* to be kept safe from the Hands of such Officers as were in search for her Lord, and afterwards took her, and caused her to be sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Skipton* in *Craven* in *Yorkshire*. *Robert de Montbault* was a great Benefactor to this Monastery, and lies buried in it. *Shouldham* grew wealthy by these Means, insomuch that it was

Valued at the Dissolution at 138 l. 18 s. 1 d. *Dugd.* 171 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per Annum*. Speed.

Thetford, in its flourishing Estate, had eight Monasteries, which (as *Sir Henry Spelman* says) no City, no not *London* itself had in so small a Compass, from whence it may be deservedly called, if not *Hierapolis*, yet at least *Monachopolis*: But several of them even in the Times when the Monastick Life was most admired, were demolished and fell into Decay through Disuse for Want of Revenues to support them. We find the Names of them all in *Speed's Catalogue* out of *Leiland*, but little or nothing of their Endowments, &c. and therefore can't give so full an Account of them as may be desired; but hope the Reader will accept the following, being all we have observed, viz. (1.) The Church of the Holy Trinity, which *Herfastus* Bishop of *Elmham*, when he brought the Episcopal See hither, made his Cathedral, was by *Henry Duke of Lancaster* converted into an House of Fryars, Preachers in the Time of King *Edw. III.* Bishop *Herfastus*, who died in 1092, was buried in this Monastery. This Monastery was surrendered to the King, *Henry VIII.* by the Prior, and about five Brethren. (2.) The Monastery of *Augustine* Fryars, founded by *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, in the Reign of King *Richard II.* This Monastery, at the Dissolution, was

valued at 312 l. 14 s. 4 d. The Ladies *Todenham* and *Hengrave*, with many others, were buried in it. (3.) *St. Sepulchers*, a Monastery built and endowed with good Lands and Revenues by the old Earls of *Warren*, and much augmented by *Sir Edmund Gonville*, Lord of *Lirlingford*, and Parson of *Terington*. *Sir John Brett*, Kt. and the Ladies *Honell*, *Talbot* and *Walsingham*, lie buried in this Abbey; for Canons of the Holy Sepulchre, an Order established *Anno* 1109. upon the taking of the Holy Land from the *Turks* and *Sarazens* by the Christians, who instituted this Order of Canons in the Church of the Sepulchre at *Jerusalem*. They wore the same Habit with the other Canons Regular, without any other Distinction than a double Cross of Red upon the Breast of their upper Garment; but this Order was of short Duration, because *Jerusalem* was soon after lost, when there was only this House, and another in the Suburbs of *Warwick* erected for them, and another Order, called *Trinitarians*, for the Redemption of Captives instituted, and their Profits and Privileges transferred to them. This Monastery, by the Favour of the Patrons, enjoyed several large Immunities and Privileges. *Hameline*, Earl of *Warren*, base Brother of King *Henry II.* granted to these Canons among other Things three Fairs in this Town of *Thetford*, viz. One upon the Invention of the Holy Cross, May 3. Another on the Feast of the Sepulchre and the third upon the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14. &c. All which Grants of his Ancestors were confirmed by *John* Earl of *Warren*, *Anno Dom.* 1315. 8 *Edw. II.* The Revenues of it were

Valued at the Suppression at 39 l. 6 s. 8 d. *Dugd.*

4. The Priory of *S. Mary* and *S. Fibi*n, founded by *John* Earl of *Warren* for Black Canons. *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, was a Benefactor to this House, whose Revenues were

Valued at the Dissolution at 49 l. 18 s. 1 d. *Speed.*

5. *St. Gregory's*, a Nunnery of the *Benedictine* Order, dedicated to that Saint, and built by an Abbot of [*St. Mary's Abbey* at

at York. Stev.] *St. Edmunds-bury*. The Rents of it yearly were

Valued at the Suppression at 50 l. 9 s. 8 d. Speed.

Elizabeth Hothe was the last Priorefs of this Nunnery, and had a Pension of 5 l. per Ann. assigned her for Life, which she enjoyed Anno 1553, being then about 100 Year old or more. After the Dissolution this Nunnery was the Duke of *Norfolk's* Estate, who, after many other Misfortunes, was beheaded. The Duke sold it to Sir *Richard Fulmerston* Kt. who passed it with his Daughter in Marriage to Sir *Edward Clarke* Kt. whose eldest Son Sir *Edward* also spent almost all his Life in one Prison or other, and exchanged this Monastery with one Mr. *Godsalve* for *Buckingham-Ferry*; Mr. *Godsalve* made it over to one Mr. *Smith* and Mr. *Shepherd*, who were vexed long with Law-Suits by Mr. *Godsalve's* Heirs, and then sold it to one Sir *William Campion*, who had it when Sir *Henry Spelman*, Hist. of Sacril. wrote it.

6. The Monastery of *St. Andrew*, so called from its Dedication to that Apostle, was founded by the Advice of King *Henry I.* Maud his Queen, *Herbert Losinga* then Bp. of *Norwich*, and *Adeliza* his own Wife, by *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, and by him well endowed with Lands and other Gifts, Anno 1103. All which *William Bigod* his Son, who was Steward to that King's Household, ratify'd and confirmed; as did also the King himself, and his Grandson King *Henry II.* This Priory was made Denison 50 *Edw. III.* In this Abbey was the Burial-Place of the Family of *Bigods*, and after them of the *Mowbrays*, who were made Dukes of *Norfolk*; for *John de Mowbray* was buried here 1 *Edw. IV.* and his Son and Successor 15 *Edw. IV.* as also the *Howards*, who succeeded the *Mowbrays* in that Title. *Hubert de Munchensy* gave to the Monks of this House two Parts of the Tithes of *Becham* in this County, by which, and other Donations the Revenues were so great as to be

Valued at the Dissolution at 312 l. 14 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dugd. 418 l. 6 s. 3 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. Speed.

7. *St. Mary's*, a College for a Master and Fellows, Valued at the Suppression 109 l. 7 d. Speed.

8. *St. Mary Magdalen* and *St. John Baptist's*, founded by *John Warren* Earl of *Surrey*.

Tost, a Priory of Benedictine Monks, founded by *Robert* Earl of *Mellent*, who gave it with divers other Lands to the Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Preaux* in *Normandy*. All which King *Henry II.* and King *Edi. I.* confirmed, and besides granted to it other great Liberties.

Tompson or *Tonneston*, a College, founded by *Thomas de Shardelow*, and *John* his Brother, Anno 1348, in the 23d Year of *Edward III.* for one Master, two Fellows, and six Chaplains, to pray for their and their Parents Souls, and so well endowed, that it was

Valued at the Dissolution at 52 l. 15 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. Speed.

Waburn or *Walburn*, a Priory of Benedictine Monks, founded by Sir *Ralph Meyngaryn* or *Margawarin* Kt. from whom by the Mother's Side *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford* was descended. This little Monastery was

Valued at the Suppression at 24 l. 19 s. 6 s. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dugd. 28 l. 7 s. 2 d. per Ann. Speed.

Walsingham, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. It was at first a Chapel, founded by the Mother of *Jeffrey de Fawarches*, or as *Speed* calls him, Sir *Ralph Fanerchesse* Kt. in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, but being improved and endowed with divers Revenues by her Son, he made it a Priory, and introduced the Canons about the Time of *William* the Conqueror. Divers Noblemen and others were Benefactors to this House, as *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Gloucester*, whose Gifts *Roger* his Son and Successor confirmed; *Edmund* Earl of *March*, *Elizabeth de Burgh* Countess of *Ulster*, *Robert* Lord *Morley* Marshal of *England*, *John* Earl-Marshal, who gave these Canons the Advowson of the Church of *Tymethorp*, and *Robert Brucut*. In this Monastery was also established a perpetual Chantry for the Souls of *Thomas de Felton*, and

and others in the Chapel of St. Anne, consisting of four Chaplains. This could not be the Convent mentioned above in the Description of Town, that *Erasmus* says was maintained by the smaller Offerings of the Pilgrims at the Virgin *Mary's* Shrine, because the Revenues of this were

Valued at the Dissolution at 391 l. 11 s. 7 d. Dugd. 446 l. 14 s. 4 d. per Annum. Speed.

King *Edward III.* obtained Leave of Pope *Clement VI.* to build a Monastery for the Grey-Fryars in this Town; but we find no more of it.

Wells, a Priory of Benedictine Monks, founded by *William de Eslois*, and by him at first given to the Abbey of St. *Steven* at *Caen* in *Normandy*, to be a Cell to that Convent. King *Edward III.* in the 47th Year of his Reign, when he was in War with *France*, committed the Custody of this Priory to *Hugh Falsteffe*, to hold at the yearly Rent of 40 l. per Ann. to be paid to himself, and 10 l. per Ann. to each Monk there for his Support. It continued thus in the Crown to the 9th Year of King *Edward IV.* when that King being desirous to restore the Estate of this Monastery to its ancient Use, viz. Of the Church and Spirituality, and out of the Devotion which he bore to St. *Stephen*, he settled the whole Estate, which had formerly belonged to this Priory, on the Dean and Canons of the Free Chapel of St. *Stephen* at *Westminster*, as it still remains.

Wendling, a Monastery of White Canons, called *Pramonstratenses*, founded and endowed 52 Hen. III. with Lands and other Revenues by *William de Wendling* Priest, in free and perpetual Alms. All which King *Edward III.* and *Robert de Stutevil* (probably Heir to *William de Wendling*) confirmed in the 6th Year of the said King, Anno Domini 1273. The Revenues of it were

Valued at the Dissolution at 55 l. 18 s. 4 d. per Ann. Dugd. Speed.

Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 16. soon after the Dissolution, bestowed this Abby upon *Edward Dyer* Esq.

West-Acre, a Priory of *Cluniack* Monks, founded by *Ralph de Toni*, and made by him a Cell to the Priory of *Lewis* in *Sussex*, and as an Endowment for it he gave all those Lands, which *Oliver* the Priest of *Acre* held of him, and made the said *Oliver* and his Son *Walter* Canons Regular of it. In After-Ages this House met with many Benefactors, as *Roger de Toni*, and *Ralph* his two Sons, of whom the Monk of *St. Albans* in *M. Paris* makes this Relation, viz. That *Ralph* hearing, that his Brother *Roger* lay on his Death-bed at *Reading*, hastened to him with all Speed, but found him speechless, and void of Sense (as was thought;) however, *Ralph* cried out to him, Dear Brother, I conjure thee to speak to me: *Roger* thereupon reviving a little, rebuked him sharply for disquieting his Spirit, telling him, that he had beheld the Joys of the Blessed and the Torments of the Evil, to which he (miserable Wretch!) was destined. *Ralph* then said, Shalt thou not then be saved? Yes, saith *Roger*, for I have given a small Gift to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary*, for which, thro' God's Mercy, I trust for Redemption. Then said *Ralph*, May not these Punishments, to which thou art designed, be mitigated by Masses, good Works, and Alms-Deeds? *Roger* replied, Yes. Then said *Ralph*, I do faithfully promise to found a Religious House for good Men to inhabit, who shall always pray to God for the Health of our Souls, and the Souls of our Ancestors. Which *Roger* hearing said, Promise no more than you will perform, and then died. *Ralph* accordingly did so, and built and endowed a Monastery in the Western Part of *England*. *Osmond de Stuteville*, who went to the Holy War, and died at *Joppa*; *William* Son of *Stangrinc*, *Thomas de Inglesharpe*, *Robert de Scales*, *Turkill* the Merchant, *Foldwine* the Son of *Eudo de Nerford*, *Godfrey de Quatermershe*, *John Gray* of *Norburgh* Kt. *Jeffrey Fitzwalter* of *Marcham*, and *William Fitz-Simon* of *Rudham*, were those by whose Donations the Revenues of this Monastery were so great, that they were

Valued at the Suppression at 260 l. 13 s. 7 d. 4. Dugd. 308 l. 19 s. 11 d. 4. per Ann. Speed.

William

William Wingfield Prior, *William Startway*, and fifteen others of this House, subscribed to the King's Supremacy, 26 Hen. VIII. Aug. 31. 1534. He was the last Prior, and with eight of his Monks surrendered this Convent three Years after; for which he was allowed a Pension of 40 l. per Annum for Life. After the Suppression Sir *Thomas Cecil* Earl of *Exeter* obtained this House and the Impropriation of the Town, but sold them soon to Sir *Horatio Palavicini*, an Italian, who having had two Sons by two Wives, viz. *Edward* and *Toby*, he gave this Monastery and Impropriation for his last Wife's Sake to *Toby*: *Edward*, after his Father's Death, grew into a Contention with his Brother *Toby*, who, partly by this Means, and partly by other Causes, was not only obliged to sell this Monastery and the Impropriation belonging to it to Alderman *Barchan*, but was long kept in the Fleet for Debt, till he there died.

West-Dereham, a Monastery for White Canons, called *Pramonstratenses*, founded by *Hubert Walter*, Dean of *York*, for the Good of his own Soul, and the Souls of his Father and Mother, and of *Rannlph de Glanville*, and *Bertra* his Wife, who brought him up. He afterward was raised to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, and endowed this Abbey with many Lands; all which were confirmed to it by King *John*, Reg. 1. who also granted to the Canons of this House very great Liberties and Privileges, as to be free from all Toll throughout the Kingdom, both for themselves and Servants, &c. The Rents of it were

Valued at the Dissolution at 228 l. 7 s. Dugd. 252 l. 12 s. 11 d. 1/2 per Annum. Speed.

Wymondham, a Monastery of Black Monks of *St. Benedict*, built by *William de Albini Pincerna*, i. e. the King's Butler, who having dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, and annexed it as a Cell to *St. Albans*, endowed it with divers Lands and Revenues, of which his Gift of the Manor of *Hapeshurg* in pure Alms is worth our Notice for the Solemnity of it; for he made Livery of it to the Canons by a Cross of Silver, in which were put certain venera-

ble Reliques, viz. Part of the Wood of the Cross on which our Lord was crucify'd, Part of the Manger wherein he was laid at his Birth, and Part of the Sepulchre of the Blessed Virgin, as also a Gold Ring and a Silver Chalice for retaining the Holy Eucharist, admirably wrought in the Form of a Sphere, in the Presence of his Sons *William*, *Nigel*, and *Oliver*.

Tho' this House was made Subject to the Abbey of *St. Albans*, as it was a Cell to it, yet the Founder made these Reserves, that they might choose their Prior among themselves, and present him to their Founder or After-Patron, who should not refuse him without a good Cause; and that the Monks here should only pay a Mark of Silver yearly to the Abbot of *St. Albans*, as an Acknowledgement of Subjection. King *Henry I.* confirmed the Estate given to this House, and further granted them many great Liberties and Privileges; as did also *William* Earl of *Suffex*, Grandson of the aforesaid *William* the Founder, who was buried before the High Altar in this Abbey, and by him several of his Posterity, as *William de Albini*, his Son, who was made Earl of *Arundel* by Queen *Maud*, *Hugh* his Brother and Successor, &c.

Afterwards, in the 27th Year of King *Henry VI.* by the Authority of Pope *Nicholas V.* and at the Petition of Sir *Andrew Ogard* Kt. then Patron of this Monastery, it was discharged of any Dependency on the Abbey of *St. Albans*, and from paying a Mark yearly, and so made an Abbey of it self, and *Stephen London*, then Prior, became the first Abbot; all which was allowed and confirmed by the said King *Henry IV.* who at the same Time pardoned all Penalties incurred by the Parties concerning the Procurement of the Pope's Bull, by Reason of the Statute of Provisors, or any other Statute. The Revenues of this Monastery were

Valued at the Dissolution at 211 l. 16 s. 11 d. 1/2. Dugd. 72 l. 5 s. 4 d. per Annum. Speed.

The Site and Manor of this Monastery, after the Dissolution, was given by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 37. to *Tho. Howard* Earl of *Surrey*. Divers of the Family of the

Albini's, Earls of *Arundel*, were buried in this Monastery, as also Sir *Andrew Ogard* and his Wife.

William de Albini, Earl of *Arundel* above-mentioned, built in this Town a Chapel to St. *Thomas the Martyr*, i. e. *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was slain in his Cathedral for opposing the King's Authority, and canonized by the Pope for it, as being slain in his Cause.

Ingham, a Priory of the Order of *Trinitarians*, founded by *William Staferton* Kt. and dedicated to St. *Mary* and the *Holy Trinity*. In later Times *Francis Calzborp* became the Patron of it. It was

Valued at the Suppression at 61 l. 9 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dugd. 74 l. 2 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Ann. Speed.

Mr. *Speed* subjoins to this two Fryaries, the one of Friar-Preachers, valued at the Suppression at 18 s. per Ann. the other of *Augustine* Fryars, valued at the Suppression at 18 l. 4 s. 6 d. per Annum, as if they stood in this Place.

The following Monasteries are taken out of Mr. *Speed* only, viz.

Witbam, a Priory of Black Canons, dedicated to St. *Winewald*.

Weybridge or *Werbridge*, founded and endowed by *Robert Oliver*, *Thomas Munday*,

John Palmer, and *John Barford*, and dedicated to St. *Margaret*.

Valued at the Suppression at 7 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum.

Wrungey or *Wrongey*, a Cell to *Pentney*, being near it.

Yarmouth had divers small religious Houses, as 1. A Cell founded by *Herbert Lesinga*, first Bishop of *Norwich* in the Reign of King *Henry I.* 2. A Fryary dedicated to St. *Mary*, founded by King *Edward I.* Reg. 7. Anno 1278, for *Carmelites*. 3. A *Dominican* Fryary, dedicated to St. *Dominick*, founded by *Thomas Falstoff* and *Jeffrey Pilgrim* Kts. 4. Another Fryary dedicated to St. *Francis*, and built by Sir *William Gerbrigge* Kt. for *Franciscan* Fryars. 5. A College situate near *Yarmouth*, built by *Robert de Castre* and *John Falstoff* Esq; Father of Sir *John Falstoff*, that Martial Knight, who had a fair Seat at *Caston*, and was a Knight of the Garter in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* In the Monasteries of this Place were buried, *William de Ufford* and *Michael de la Pole*, Earls of *Suffolk*; many of the Families of *Falstoff* and *Bacon*, *Godfrey Pilgrim*, a Founder of the *Dominican* Friary, and *William Woderow* and *Margaret* his Wife, who founded the Monastery of *Augustine* Fryars, and many others.

The Names and Sufferings of the Martyrs of this County, who chose rather to die or undergo great Afflictions, than deny or forsake the Truth.

THIS County, Part of *Norwich* Diocese had many Martyrs in it, who had such Abhorrence of the Popish Church and Doctrine, that they chose rather to die, or suffer many grievous Torments, than to forsake the Truth,

or deny the Faith, of which the most eminent are

John Florence, a Turner and Inhabitant of *Shelton* in *Depwade* Hundred. He was attached and imprisoned for teaching and holding these Heretical Doctrines, (as they

they were then esteemed) because they were contrary to the Determinations of the Church of *Rome*, viz. 1. That the Pope and Cardinals have no Power to make or constitute any Laws. 2. That there is no Day to be kept holy, but only the *Sunday*, which God hath hallowed. 3. That Men ought to fast on no other Time, but on that of the *Quatuor Temporum*. 4. That Images are not to be worshipped, and that People ought not to set up Lights before them in their Churches, or go on Pilgrimages to them, or offer for the Dead. 5. That Curates ought not to take Tithes of the Parishioners, but that such Tithes should be divided among the Poor. And 6. That all such as swear by their Life or Power shall be damned, except they repent. To answer to these Articles he was summoned personally to appear, Aug. 2. 1424, before *William Bernam*, Chancellor to *John Wakering*, Bishop of *Norwich*, when, he being present, it was objected to him, That he denied the Pope's and Cardinals Power to make Laws. To which he answered, If the Pope lived as uprightly as *Peter* lived, he hath Power to make Laws, otherwise I beleive he hath no Power. But being afterward threatened by the Judge, he acknowledged, that he had erred and submitting himself to the Discipline of the Church was abjured, taking an Oath, that from that time forward he would not hold, teach, preach, or willingly defend any Error or Heresy, contrary to the Determination of the Church of *Rome*, nor maintain, help, or aid any that shall teach or hold any such Errors or Heresies, privately or openly; and for his Offence already done he was enjoined this Penance, viz. That Three *Sundays* in solemn Procession in the Cathedral Church of *Norwich* he should be whipped before all the People, and suffer the like Punishment three *Sundays* more in the Parish-Church of *Shelton*, being at the same Time barefooted, bare-headed, and bare-necked, after the Manner of a publick Penitentiary, his Body being covered with a Canvas Shirt and Breeches, and carrying in his Hand a Taper of a Pound Weight; and so he was

dismissed. Much about the same Time was

Richard Belward of *Earsham* in the Hundred of the same Name, accused for holding and teaching Errors and Opinions contrary to the known Doctrines of the *Roman Church*, viz. 1. That Ecclesiastical Ministers and Ordinaries had no Power to excommunicate; and if a Bishop doth excommunicate any Man God doth absolve him. 2. That he held the same erroneous Opinions with *Sir John Oldcastle* and affirmed, that *Sir John* was a true Catholick Man, and falsly condemned. 3. That such, as go on Pilgrimages to Images of Wood and Stone, and offer to them, are excommunicate, because they ought to offer to the Quick, and not to the Dead. 4. That the Curates and other Ecclesiastical Ministers do sell God upon *Easter-day*, because they receive Offerings of the Communicants before they minister the Sacrament to them. 5. That he counselled divers Women not to offer in the Church for the Dead. 6. That the Saints in Heaven ought in no Case to be prayed unto, but God only. 7. That he taught Schools of *Lollardy* in the Parish of *Dichingham* in the Hundred of *Clavering*. For these Articles he was brought before the said *John Bishop* of *Norwich* to answer; but when they were objected to him he denied them; whereupon the Bishop enjoined him to appear before him on *July 24. 1424.* to bring with him nine of his Neighbours to purge him upon those Articles, which he accordingly did; and for Fear of Relapse, the Bishop obliged him to take the former Oath upon the Evangelists in the Presence of Chancellor *Bernam*, and several other Gentleman, and his nine Neighbours. In like Manner was *John Goddesell* of *Dichingham*, Parchment-maker, who was reported to bring *Richard Belward* from *London* all the Books containing the *Lollards* Doctrine, that were at that Time printed, detected and accused upon the same Articles, and brought before the Bishop; but he denying them purged himself by his Neighbours, and was sworn as *Richard* was, and so was set at Liberty.

Hugh Pye, Chaplain of *Ludney*, was also accused and brought before *John Wake*ring the Bishop of *Norwich*, July 5. 1424, for holding the following Opinions, viz. That the People ought not to go on Pilgrimages. 2. That no Man ought to give Alms to any but such as beg at their Doors. 3. That the Image of the Cross, and other Images, ought not to be worshipped. 4. That he had cast the Cross of *Bromehold* into the Fire, and had burnt it. These Articles being objected against him, he utterly denied them; whereupon he was appointed to purge himself by the Testimony of three Priests and three Laymen, which having done, he was sworn, as the others before, and so dismissed. About the same Time there was almost a general Persecution of the *Lollards* in this Diocese; King *Henry VI.* sent forth his Letters to *John Exeter*, Register of *Norwich*, to apprehend *William White* Priest, who generally abode at *Ludney*, and *Thomas*, Chaplain of *Sething* in *Clavering* Hundred, *William Northampton* Priest, and all others, whatsoever they be, that are suspected of Heresy or *Lollardy*; and whereforever they be found, and send them to the next Gaol or Prison, there to remain till they shall be delivered by due Course of Law. By Virtue of which Commission a great Number of Men in *Earsham*, *Ludney*, and other Parts of this County, were vexed, and cast into Prisons, and brought to open Shame in Churches and Markets by *William Atwick* Bishop of *Norwich*, and his Chancellor *Burnham*; so that in the Space of three or four Years about the Number of 120 Men and Women were examined, and sustained great Vexation for the Profession of the true Christian Faith and pure Gospel of Christ. Indeed they are slanderously reported to have held, That the Sacrament of Baptism administer'd by Water is but a light Matter, and of no Effect; whereas they spake only against the many Ceremonies used in Baptism in their Times, as Salt, Oil, Spittle, Crisoms, Exorcism, &c. That Christian People are sufficiently baptized in the Blood of Christ, and need no Water, and that Infants are sufficiently baptized, if their Parents are; whereas they only spake against Midwives baptizing in

private Houses, and the Opinion of such as think Children damned which die unbaptized: That no Tithes were to be given to the Curates and Ministers of Churches; whereas they only asserted, that in some Cases Tithes might be withholden from wicked Priests, and applied to the Benefit of the Poor, or other good Uses; and that Matrimony consisted only in the mutual Consent of the Man and Woman, and needed no Solemnizing in the Church; whereas they only denied it to be a Sacrament. These Things were falsely objected against them.

But in these Doctrines, with which they were usually accused as Heretical, they agreed, and chose rather to suffer any Thing than deny them, viz.

1. That Auricular Confession is to be made to God only, and not to a Priest, who hath no Power to absolve a Sinner from his Sins.

2. That no Priest hath any Power in the Sacrament of the Altar to make the Body of Christ, but after the Sacramental Words, or Consecration, there remaineth pure Material Bread, as it was before.

3. That no Man is bound under Pain of Damnation to observe *Lent*, or any other Days commanded and enjoined by the Church of *Rome*; but that it is lawful for Christians to do any bodily Work (sinful ones only excepted) upon them: For it is no Sin to withstand Ecclesiastical Precepts.

4. That the Pope is Antichrist, and his Prelates the Disciples of Antichrist, and that the Pope has no Power to bind and loose upon Earth.

5. That it is lawful for Priests to have Wives.

6. That Excommunications, and other Ecclesiastical Censures, as they are now used by the Prelates, and Lay-Officers, are not to be regarded.

7. That it is not lawful to swear in private Cases.

8. That Men ought not to go on Pilgrimages.

9. That no Honour ought to be given to the Images of the Crucifix, the Virgin *Mary*, or any other Saint, and that the Relicks of dead Men, as Bones, Hair, &c.

ought

ought not to be digged up, or worshipped, or set up in Shrines.

10. That Holy Water hallowed in the Church by the Priest, is not holier, or of more Virtue, than other running, or Well-water, because God blessed all Waters in the first Creation, *Gen. 1. 22.*

11. That the Death of *Thomas Becket*, was neither holy, nor meritorious.

12. That Prayers made to God in all Places are acceptable to him, and that Men ought not to pray to any Saint, but only to God.

13. That the Catholick Church is only the Congregation of the Elect.

These Doctrines and Articles these Followers of *Wickliffe* did with such an uniform Consent agree in, that whatsoever one of them held they all maintained and held the same, by which it is evident that they had but one Instructor, which was

William White, a Priest of *Kent*, a Scholar and Follower of *Wickliffe*, who coming into *Norfolk*, instructed these Men in the Light of the Gospel. This Man was a Priest, but not of the common Sort, but such an one as was like the Morning Star in the Midst of a Cloud, and as the Moon at the full, *Eccles. 50. 6.* He was well learned, upright, and well spoken. He gave over his Priesthood and Benefice to marry, yet did not therefore cease, or leave from his former Office and Duty, but continually laboured to promote Christ's Glory and Gospel, by reading, writing, and preaching. The principal Points of Doctrine, which rendered him obnoxious to the Powers, that then were, were these, 1. That Men should seek for the Forgiveness of their Sins only at the Hands of God. 2. That the wicked Living of the Pope's Holiness is nothing else but a devilish Estate, and an heavy Yoke of Antichrist, and therefore he is an Enemy to Christ's Truth. 3. That Men ought not to worship Images, or other Idolatrous Paintings, no, nor the Holy Men that are dead. 4. That the *Romish* Church is the Fig-tree that Christ hath cursed, because it brings forth no Fruits of true Belief. 5. That such as wear Cowls, or be anointed, or shorn, are the Launce-Knights

and Soldiers of *Lucifer*, and that they all, because their Lamps are not burning, shall be shut out in utter Darkness, when the Lord cometh. Upon these Articles he was apprehended and brought before Cardinal *Chicheley* at *Canterbury* in 1424. and there stoutly and manfully witnessed the Truth he had preached for a Time; but at length his Courage failed, and he submitted to a Recantation, and was abjured; but after a while he was greatly troubled for what he had done, and confessing his Error and Offence, became much stouter and stronger in Jesus Christ; for going into this County of *Norfolk* with his Wife, he was so diligent and zealous in his Teaching, that he converted much People unto the true Doctrine of Christ. He and his Wife had their usual Abode with one *Tho. Moon* of *Ludney*, but often travelled into other Places and Towns to sow the good Seed of the Word of God, which he saw blessed with a great Increase. But at length, by Means of the King's Letters sent into this County for that Intent and Purpose, he was taken and brought before [*Wakering*] *John* Bishop of *Norwich*, by whom he was convicted of thirty Articles, and being condemned, was burnt at *Norwich*, in September, [*Al. 1428.*] 1424. This Man was of so devout and holy a Life, that all People had a Reverence for him, and desired him to pray for them; and one of his Followers, a Woman, said, *If any Saints might be prayed to, she would pray to him.* When he came to the Stake, he thought to speak to the People to exhort them and confirm them in the Truth; but one of the Bishop's Servants struck him on the Mouth and forced him to be silent, and so he ended his Life, to the Grief of all the good Men of *Norfolk*. After this good Man's Death divers were vexed and troubled for Religion, as

Thomas Py, and *John Mendham* of *Aldborough*, who being convicted of divers of the Articles before mentioned in 1428, were ordered to undergo the following Penance by the Bishop's Letter directed to the Dean of *Rodenstall*, and Parish Priest of *Aldborough*, viz. six Fustigations, or Displings, about the Market-place of *Hartston*

ston on three principal Market-Days, and as many about the Parish Church of *Aldborough*, before the solemn Processions six several *Sundays*, their Necks, Legs, Heads and Feet being bare, and their Bodies being covered only with their Shirts and Breeches, either of them carrying a Taper in his Hand of a Pound weight, as well round about the Church, as the Market-place on every of the said appointed Days, which Tapers upon the last *Sunday* of their Penance finished, they shall humbly and devoutly offer upon the High-Altar of the Parish Church of *Aldborough* at high Mass, and going about the Market-place of *Harleston*, shall make four several Pauses, or Stays, and at every one of them receive three Displings. This was the usual Method of Penance of Heresy, (as it was then called) yet some were more severely handled, by Banishment out of the Diocese, or longer Imprisonment, as will appear by some few Instances in both Kinds, as in

John Beverley, alias *Battild*, Labourer of *South-Creeke* in *Brothercross* Hundred, who was attached by the Vicar of *South-Creeke*, the Parish-Priest of *Waterden*, and a Lawyer, and delivered to Mr. *William Barnham*, the Bishop's Commissary, who sent him to the Castle of *Norwich*, there to be kept in Irons. He was after a while brought before the said Commissary; but having nothing proved against him, an Oath was imposed upon him, that every Year after he would confess his Sins to his Curate, and receive the Sacrament at *Easter*, and for his Offence should fast with Bread and Water on the *Friday* and *Saturday* following, and on the last of those Days be fustigated, or whipped through the Streets of *Norwich*, and round about the Market-place there, having in his Hand a Wax-candle of Two-pence, which he shall offer to the Image of the Trinity, when he has finished his Penance, and then depart out of the Diocese, never to come again any more. Many more of the same Company were forced to the like Penance and Abjuration in this, and the next Year,

as
Margery Baxter of *Martham* in *West-Fleg*.

William Tayler of *Ludney*, and *William Everden* his Man.

Anise, the Wife of *Thomas Moon*, and her Daughter.

Thomas Gimmer Turner of *Dichingham*.

William Bate,
William Skirving, } all of *Setthing* in *Clavering* Hundred.
William Osborn,

Thomas Moon of *Ludney*, and his Servant.

John Burrel, as also *Robert Grigs* of *Martham*, aforesaid.

One *Babram*, a certain godly Man, and constant Martyr of Jesus Christ, was burnt in *Norfolk* in the Month of *July*, 1499.

Thomas Norrice was for the Profession of the Gospel condemned by the Bishop of *Norwich*, Dr. *Richard Nix*, and burnt in that City, *March* 31. 1507.

One *Thomas*, a Priest of *Norwich*, was burnt at *Eccles*, 1510. when he was in Prison: He was by Perswasion led away from his former Opinions, wherefore when he went to be burnt, he would for Penance be carried on sharp Hurdles made of Thorns.

One *Thomas Bingy*, an old Reverend Man, was burnt at *Norwich*, because he had not received the Sacrament of fourteen Years, and abhorred the Popish Ministration.

Thomas Bilney, the famous Martyr, of whom Bishop *Latimer* speaks so affectionately in his 7th Sermon before King *Edward VI.* saying, *I knew a Man my self, Bilney! Little Bilney! that blessed Martyr of God, &c.* And in his Sermon before the Dutches of *Norfolk* he calls him *St. Bilney*. Tho' his chief Residence was at *Cambridge*, and his first Apprehension for preaching the pure Gospel was at *London*, yet the bloody Scene of his suffering Death was in this County, and therefore he is most properly to be reckoned among the Martyrs here. This Holy Man, and excellent Scholar, was first converted to the genuine Doctrines of Christ by reading *Luther's* Writings against the Popish Corruptions; and like the Man, who lost his Sheep, and called his Neighbours to rejoice with him when he had found it; so *Bilney*, when he had found the Truth, spared not to impart to his Neighbours and

and Friends in the University; by which Means he converted many of his Fellows, and among them *Thomas Arthur* and *Hugh Latimer*, who then for his Zeal was Cross-Keeper of the University, and by his Office was to bring it forth upon Procession-Days.

After some Time his Zeal stirred him up to a further Communication of his Knowledge, thinking that he ought not to hide his Talent, or put his Light under a Bushel; and thereupon being associated with *Thomas Arthur*, they forsook the University, and went preaching up and down in divers Places, till at length they came to *London*, and preached the Gospel for some Months there in such Places as they could get most convenient, inveighing at the incredible Insolence of the Clergy, the Negligence and Vanity of the Bishops, and the Usurpation and Pride of the Pope and Cardinals. *Wolsey* then was in the Height of his Grandure, and being grieved that the pure Gospel began to be preached, whereby in a little Time the Hypocrisy and the Deceits of the present Church would be detected, he laid wait on all Hands to apprehend both *Bilney* and *Arthur*, which he in a few Weeks effected, and cast them into Prison. *Arthur* was first tried upon the common Articles, and being convicted, revoked his Doctrine, and submitted himself to the Punishment and Judgment of the Church; but *Bilney* utterly refused to return to the Church of *Rome*; whereupon he was brought to a more formal Trial before the Cardinal, Bishop of *London*, and divers other Bishops, sitting in the Chapter-House at *Westminster*, before whom certain Articles were produced out of a Sermon preached by him at the Parish Church of *St. Magnus* in *Whitsun-week*, Anno 1527, viz.

1. That Men should pray to God only, and not to any Saints.
2. That Man is so imperfect in himself, that his best Deeds cannot merit.
3. That Christians should not set up Lights before the Images of Saints, for the Saints in Heaven need no Light, and Images have no Eyes to see any.

4. That as *Hezekias* destroyed the Brazen Serpent that *Moses* by God's Command made, so should Christian Princes destroy and burn the Images of Saints set up in Churches.

5. That there hath been no good Pope this 500 Years, for they have neither preached nor lived well, according to their Dignity, but have been guilty of Simony, &c.

6. That the People of late have used Pilgrimages foolishly.

7. That the Preachers of former Times have been Anti-Christ, &c. These Things being depofed and proved, the Bishop of *London*, Decemb. 4. 1531, admonished him to abjure and recant; but he answered, he would stand to his Conscience. Then the Bishop caused the Depositions to be read to him, which done, he bad him deliberate whether he would forsake his Opinions or no; but he answered, *Fiat Jusitia*, &c. which when the Bishop heard, and saw he would answer no otherwise, he pulled off his Cap, and crossing his Breast and Forehead gave Sentence thus.

I John Stakesly, Bishop of London, by the Counsel and Consent of my Brethren here present, do pronounce thee, Thomas Bilney, who hast been accused of divers Articles, to be convict of Heresy, and for the rest of the Sentence we will take Deliberation till to Morrow.

The next Day the Bishops again assembled, and *Bilney* was brought before them, then the Bishop of *London* asked him again and again, whether he would recant and return to the Unity of the Church? To which *Bilney* said, He would not slander the Gospel, and trusted he was not separated from the Church; but however desired a Day or two to deliberate with himself with his Friends, whether he might abjure the Heresies wherewith he was defamed or no, which being at length granted, he appeared before the said Bishops, and said, That he was perswaded by Mr. *Dancaster* and other Friends to submit himself, trusting, that they would deal

deal mildly with him, both in the Abjuration and Penance, which was thus performed: He subscribed his Abjuration, and being absolved, his Penance was, to bear a Fagot at the Procession at *St. Paul's* bare-headed, stand before the Preacher all the Sermon, and remain in Prison till he was released by the Cardinal *Wolsey*, which was done soon after.

Bilney, after this Abjuration, was so deeply affected with Sorrow and Repentance for what he had done, that he was near the Point of Despair; for when he returned to *Cambridge* he had such Conflicts in himself, that his Friends were afraid to leave him alone, and forced to be with him Day and Night to comfort him, but nothing would do for almost two Years: If any mentioned any Places of Scripture to appease his Sorrow, he was in as great Agony as if he had been wounded at the Heart with a Sword; for he thought all Scripture was against him, and sounded to his Condemnation. Neither Meat nor Drink did him any Good, and all Things, that could be alledged for his Comfort, seemed to him to make against him, so vehemently was this good Man pierced with Sorrow for almost two Years. But at length he, by God's Grace and good Counsel, came to some Quiet of Conscience, and fully resolved to give up his Life for the Confession of the Truth, which he had renounced; and thereupon at Ten o' Clock at Night took his Leave in *Trinity-Hall* of some of his Friends, and departed immediately for this County of *Norfolk*, where he preached first privately in Houses, to confirm the Brethren and Sisters, and an Anchoress, whom he had formerly converted to Christ; afterward he preached openly in the Fields, confessing his Fault, and inculcating the Doctrines he had abjured as the very Truth, and desired all Men to take Warning by him, and never trust their carnal and worldly Friends in Matters of Religion. Then he went to *Norwich* to his Anchoress, to whom he gave a New Testament of *Tindal's* Translation, and the Obedience of a Christian Man. But here he had not been long e'er he was apprehended and carried to Prison,

there to remain till Bishop *Nix* sent up for a Writ to burn him. When the Writ was come, *Bilney* was again brought before Dr. *Pelles*, the Bishop's Chancellor, and being after a short Examination condemned by him was degraded by Suffragan *Underwood*, assisted by several Fryars and Doctors, and then committed to the Lay-Power, the Sheriffs of *Norwich*, of whom *Thomas Necton*, a Friend of *Bilney*, was one: He was sorry to accept him, but by his Office could not avoid it; yet being in his Custody he afforded him all civil and friendly Usage till he was called out to Suffering, Anno 1513. At his Execution he chose Dr. *Warner*, Parson of *Winterton*, his old Acquaintance, to be with him for his Ghostly Comfort; and at the Stake made Confession of his Faith in the Words of the Apostles Creed, and after with great Patience and Chearfulness submitted to the Flames. Sir *Thomas Moore*, then Chancellor of *England*, and Mr. *Cope* gave it out, that he again recanted his Opinions; but Mr. *Fox* at large confutes that Slander. He was burnt without the City-Gate, called *Bishopsgate*, in a low Valley, commonly called *The Lollards Pit*, under *St. Leonard's-Hill*, which with other great Hills surround it. The Bishop hearing, after *Bilney's* Death, how holy and good a Man he was, said, he feared he had burnt *Abel*.

Thomas Corson, a Monk of *East-Acre*, was brought to his Abjuration, Anno 1530, for going out of his Monastery, changing his Garments, and letting his Crown to grow, and working abroad for his Living, in making Copes and Vestments; as also for having the New Testament of *Tindal's* Translation, and another Book, containing certain Books of the Old Testament, translated into *English* by certain People, called *Lutherans*.

Thomas Hitton of *Martham* in this County, an honest religious Man, and Lover of God's Word, when the Persecution was hot in *Henry* the Eighth's Days, took his Journey thro' *Rocheſter* to *Dover*, intending to cross the Seas to *France*, and stay there some Time, to avoid the Persecution. In his Way the Bailiff of *William Warham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, meet.

meeting him, and suspecting him to be an Heretick, carried him before his Master, who, after divers Questions, whence he came, and whither he was going, asked, What he judged of the Religion then in Force, and of the Pope's Authority? To which he boldly answered, That the Religion then used was abominable Idolatry, and the Pope Anti-Christ, the First-born of Satan, who had no more Power than other Bishops in their Diocese. The Archbishop having discovered his Sentiments kept him in Prison some Months, and examined him several Times, hoping to bring him to a Recantation; but he persisting in his Belief was burnt at Maidstone in 1528.

John Lambert alias Nicholson; he was born and brought up in Norfolk, converted by Bilney, and by his Studies in the University of Cambridge became a good Proficient in the Greek and Latin Tongues, in which he exercised himself by translating divers good Books into the English Tongue, but being, soon after his Ordination by the Suffragan Bishop of Norwich into Priests Orders, forced, thro' the Violence of the Times to get out of the Nation, he fled to Mr. Tindal and Frith, and was made Preacher and Chaplain to the English Factory at Antwerp; but not being out of Sir Thomas Moor's Reach, he was, by the Help of one Barlow, apprehended, and brought to London, where, being in Custody a while, he was carried before Archbishop Warham, first at Lambeth, and then at Otford, to be examined upon forty-five Articles, of which he was accused. His Answers being delivered in Writing, and containing (as Mr. Fox says) great Learning in them, we have thought fit to set down some of them, omitting the most trifling and ensnaring, as whether he was not suspected of Heresy, had not Luther's Books, &c. And,

1. As to Priests Marriage, he answered, That it was lawful, and in all Cases necessary, for such Priests as have not the Gift of Chastity, as both Christ and St. Paul declare; Christ, *Matth. xix. 11.* answering his Disciples, who said, *If a Man can't put away his Wife for any Cause except Fornication, it is not good to marry, says, All*

Men cannot (i. e. No Man can) receive this Saying, save they to whom it is given. And so he leaves Singleness of Life to all Mens Election, as they find themselves able to live so, advising, that he that can receive it should receive it. St. Paul also assenteth to this Doctrine, for speaking of Marriage, *1 Cor. vii.* he saith, *That Every one hath his proper Gift of God, one after this Manner, another after that; I say therefore to the Unmarried and Widows, it is good for them to abide as I do; but if they can't contain, let them marry; for it is better to marry than to burn.* This proveth, that all Priests, wanting Continency, had need to marry, to avoid burning Lust. Again, he saith, *That Tho' it be good for a Man not to deal with a Woman, yet, for avoiding Fornication, let every Man have his Wife, and every Woman her Husband.* He saith, *Quisque & quaque, Every Man and Woman, not quidam & quadam, some Man and some Woman, neither Priest nor Nun is excepted, but all, that have not the Gift of Continency, are bound to marry, to avoid Fornication and other sinful Lusts.* The Canon Law also confirmeth this Doctrine, saying, *Si quis discernit Presbyterum conjugatum, &c.* If any Man holdeth, that a married Priest ought not to minister in his Function, let him be accursed. *Dist. 29.* And again, *Si quis vituperet dormientem cum viro suo fidelem, &c.* If any find Fault with a faithful Woman lying with her Husband, as one that can't be saved, let him be accursed. And in the first Nicene Council, when the Bishops would have enacted, that Priests should live unmarried, *Papbrutius* so zealously opposed it, as contrary to the Gospel, that the Devise did not pass. And the History of France says, That *Calixtus* the Pope was hated by that Nation for forbidding Priests Marriage, because so many Miseries have fallen upon that Nation on that Account.

2. As to that Question, whether he believed, that whatsoever is done of Man, whether Good or Evil, cometh of Necessity, and whether Man hath Free Will to deserve Joy or Pain, he answered, as to the first Part of their Riddle (as he called it) he neither could nor would give any

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definitive Sentence : As for deserving Joy, he said, he thought it very slender, or none, even when we do the very Commandment of God, being taught by our Saviour, when we have done all Things commanded, to say, we are unprofitable Servants, and have done our Duty only ; for he has no Need of our Well-doing for his own Advancement, but he loveth to see us do well for our own Behoof. If it be objected, that the Reward is promised to them that observe God's Precepts, he says, that's true ; but he adds, that as *Austin*, *Ambrose*, and *Fulgentius* speak, such Reward shall never be attained by us, except by the Grace of him, who worketh all Things in all Creatures ; they be Christ's Merits and good Works that he worketh in us, which he rewards and crowns, and not ours properly ; yet they are made ours by him, being imputed to us by his merciful Bounty. Concerning Free Will he said, as *St. Augustin* doth, that of our selves we have no Liberty or Ability to do the Will of God, but are shut up, and sold under Sin, as *Isaias* and *St. Paul* testify ; but by the Grace of God we are set at Liberty, according to the Portion that every Man hath taken of the same.

3. As to the seven Sacraments of the Church, he answered, 1. That concerning the Sacrament of the Altar he would not nor could say one Word. 2. That such Persons as be duly elected Ministers ought to baptize, except Necessity require otherwise ; and as to the Form then in Use he thought it not uncommendable ; yet it would edify more, if it were administer'd in the vulgar Tongue, that the People might more effectually praise God for the Institution. 3. That Matrimony is right well celebrated, save that in every Place Money is required by the Priest without any Authority, when he marieth a Couple, and it may not be solemnized at all Times of the Year, which is against Christ's Order and Will, who allows no Money to be given or taken for any of his Ordinances, and yet at the Sacrament of the Altar the Priests every where claim somewhat, and in some Parts of the West Country no less than Two-pence. 4. As concerning Priest-

hood, there were no more Officers in the Church of God at first but Bishops and Deacons ; Priests and Bishops were the same, and were chosen as near as might be out of the most ancient and learned, not by the Bishop only, but with the Consent of the People, among whom they had their Living ; Sub-deacons and Conjurors, or Exorcists and Acolyths, called *Bennet* and *Collest*, were the Invention of Men. 5. As touching auricular Confession, he said, that as it is now used, it was never ordained by Christ's Law, nor can it be proved by any Text of the Bible ; and that with him *St. Chrysostom* on the *Hebrews*, the Psalm *Miserere*, and in his Book *De Penitentiâ*, and *Panormitan* upon the Canon Law, agreed. Nor doth the *Greek Church* allow it. Yet he added, " I never said nor will say, but Persons " troubled in Conscience may, yea had " need go to such a Person as they can " trust, and hath good Skill in the Law " of God, and open their Grief to him, " that they thro' his Counsel may find " some Ease and Remedy ; but they are " not ty'd to their Curate, or any other " Priest, but may use any other Person " fitly qualify'd. " And whereas he was asked, whether a Priest, in Cases committed to him, may absolve a Sinner (being contrite and confessed) from his Sins, and enjoin him wholesome Penance ? he answered, only Christ can loose a Sinner which is contrite by his Word and Promise, the Priest doth nothing but declare the Word, nor will that Declaration avail, unless he that is to be loosed believe the Word, called, *The Word of Reconciliation*, 2 Cor. v. 18. So *Ambrose* speaketh, *Verbum Dei dimittit Peccata*. i.e. The Word of God forgiveth Sin. But do not God's Ministers bind and loose ? Answ. Not as the Authors, but as Instruments, as *St. Paul* is said to open Mens Eyes, and turn them from Darkness to Light, and *Elias* to turn the Hearts of the Fathers to the Children. Acts xxvi. 18. Luke i. 17. Altho' God only can turn Mens Hearts. As to Cases limited to Priests for binding or loosing Sins, he said, he could not find it in Scripture, which is the perfect Rule of Life ; and as to enjoining Penance he knew of none, but Reformation of Life, in forsaking old Sins,

Sins, and betaking them to Virtue, as every true Penitent intendeth, or ought to intend, by the Grace and Assistance of Christ, to perform.

4. To the Question, Whether he believed, that the Sacraments did give Grace to them that do duly receive them? He said, That he did believe, that Grace is given to them that duly receive the Sacraments of Christ and his Church; but whether by them or no he could not define; for God sendeth his Grace where he pleaseth, either with them or without them, and when he pleaseth; and on the other Side many lewd Persons receive the Sacraments, that are destitute of Grace, to their Confusion; so that he could not say, that Sacraments give Grace.

5. Being asked, Whether all Things necessary for Salvation are put in the Holy Scripture, and only such Things, and whether some Things necessary for Salvation are to be believed and observed, which are not expressed in Scripture? He replied, That all Things needful for Man's Salvation are mentioned and shewed in Holy Scripture, and that the Things only there put are sufficient for Man's Soul's Health; and in this the ancient Doctors, *Hierom*, *Chrysostom* and *Cyprian* stood with him, and to this the Scriptures agree, being called *The Word of Salvation*, *the Word of Truth* and *Righteousness*, *the Light of the World*, *the Law of God*, *his Wisdom and Testament*: Yet he added, that there are many Things to be observed and to be believed that are not expressed in Scripture, as the Civil Laws of Princes and Communities, helpful to Faith and Charity, altho' they are not particularly expressed in Scripture (for they be therein contained in general) and that not for Fear of Punishment only, but for Conscience-sake: But as to that Part of the Question, Whether any Thing not contained in Scripture is to be observed as necessary to Salvation? He affirmed, That there is nothing to be believed or observed, upon Necessity of Salvation, which is not contained in Scripture, either generally or specially; but did not deny, but some other Things might probably be believed,

as that the Virgin was a perpetual Virgin, &c. that are not clearly deduced from Scripture.

6. When it was demanded of him, Whether Holy Martyrs, Apostles, and Confessors being departed from this World ought to be honoured, called upon, and prayed to? He said, he would answer with *St. Austin*, That we should worship no Men departed, be they never so good and holy, for they seek no such Honour, but we should worship God alone; nor yet any Angel but by the Imitation of them, following their good Acts in our Living, as they followed our most merciful God, while they were alive, not building Churches in the Name or Honour of them, for they would have no such Honour done unto them; they refuse all Honour, except *Honor Charitatis*, which is nothing else but to be loved, which Love is to be expressed in following their good Acts, helping the poor and helpless with Alms and Mercy, according to our State and Calling. As to calling upon them, which is Invocation, we are taught in Scripture to call upon Almighty God in Tribulations and Necessities. - *Pf. 50*. So did *David* and all the Prophets, and so doth *St. Paul* and all the Fathers teach us, to resort to the Father of Mercies and God of all Comfort alone for Aid and Relief, and do not any where encourage our Prayers to Saints departed, nor do tell us of any Benefits obtained that Way. And whereas it is pleaded, that we ought to pray to Saints, to be Mediators for us to Christ, as when we seek to our Sovereign for some Boon, we hope to succeed best by using the Mediation of some Favourite, he replieth, that such Pleas are unjust as compare God and a King together, for God knows all Things, and is every where, so that he needs no Mediators to inform him of our Desires, as a King doth; and he is so gracious and full of Mercy, that we may as soon obtain of him whatever we want or desire, as we can win any Saint to intercede for us, and this we may the more stedfastly believe, because Christ bids us to come unto him, and he will ease us, and no

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Creature hath so much Ability, Mercy, or Knowledge, to give us what is expedient for us, as he.

7. His Belief being required about Purgatory, whether there was such a Place, and whether Souls departed be therein tormented and purged? He said, That there is a Purgatory in this World, as the Scripture and Fathers call the Fire of Tribulation, thro' which all Christians must pass, as both *St. Paul* and *St. Peter* tell us, *2 Tim. iii. 12.* *1 Pet. i. 6, 7.* But other Purgatory he knew none, nor can any other be proved out of Scripture. *St. Austin* says, There are but two Places to which Men go after this Life, to Paradise to reign with Christ, or to Hell to be punished for their Sins. A Purgatory is not impossible, but is much to be doubted, and so is not to be trusted to as some wicked Men do, who, tho' they repent not, believe that they shall be saved, as well as others thro' the Cleansing of Purgatory.

8. It being further demanded of him, Whether the Saints in Heaven, as Mediators, pray for us? He answered, That he did believe that the Saints in Heaven do pray for us, knowing, that we are subject to many Miseries in this Life, as they were, tho' they know not what particular Miseries each one suffers, (as *St. Austin* at large shews) but they pray for us as Petitioners, and not as Mediators, for the Scripture allows us but one Mediator, the Man *Christ Jesus*, *1 Tim. ii. 4.* Yea, they pray, that the Day of Judgment may soon come, that the Glory of all the Elect, with theirs, may be accomplished.

9. To the Question put to him, Whether it be profitable that Images be set up in Churches, for the Remembrance of Christ and his Saints? he replied, That he knew no Images that ought to be worshipped, especially made by Mens Hands. *David* wishes them confounded that gave such a Worship to carved Images. *Austin*, *Origen*, and *Lactantius* exhort not to worship the Works of Men, because the Workmen are more excellent than the Things that they make. And if it be said, that they excite Mens Memories,

he said, If Christ's Doctrine was so preached that it were clearly understood, there would be no Need of any other Images; for there is nothing so effectual to excite Remembrance as the lively Voice of good Teachers. This Image of Christ, *viz.* his blessed Doctrine, appoints us to consider the Works of God, and these two Images, his Word and Works, were sufficient to instruct the Primitive Church, before any other of Mens Making were set up in Churches.

10. Again being asked, Whether Excommunication, denounced by the Pope against all Hereticks, does oblige and bind them before God? he said, It bindeth, if it be lawfully denounced, and they be in very Deed what they are called, supposing that he denounceth them so to be, not of his own Head, but with the Consent of the Church, or its Representatives, as Christ ordains, *Matt. xviii. 18.* and *St. Paul* used, *1 Cor. v. 4, 5.* For Excommunication ought to be done by the Congregation assembled together, with their Pastor, whose Advice is chiefly to be followed, if he be Godly. And this Method the Pope ought to follow, because, being but a Man, he may judge amiss, cursing the Blessed, and blessing the Cursed, judging Hereticks Christians, and Christians Hereticks; as the *Pharisees* excommunicated Christ, *Mark xii. 8.* and as Christ prophesied the *Jews* should do to his Followers, *John xvi. 2.*

11. His Judgment being desired, Whether he believed, that the Heads or Rulers of the Church, by Necessity of Salvation, are bound to give unto the People the Holy Scripture in their Mother-Language? he answered, that he thought the Rulers of the Church bound to see, that the People do truly know the Holy Scripture, which can no Way be done so well, as by giving it to them truly translated into their Mother Tongue, that they may have it always by them, to pass their Time godlily, whensoever they shall have Leisure thereto, as they have it now in *France* at the Request of King *Lewis*, *Germany* and *Flanders* by the Emperor's Order, *Italy*, and most other Nations of *Christendom*, and had anciently in the

the Saxons Time in England, translated by King Alfred and Bede. Whether the Governors of the Church are bound to it by Necessity of Salvation he would not resolve; but he asserted, that they are bound by Right and Equity so to do for their Edification and Consolation, which by God's Grace they might gather out of it, but now are destitute of. But supposing it very convenient in general to have the Scriptures in the vulgar Tongue, (which his Adversaries seemed to grant) they asked him, Whether it were not lawful for the Rulers of the Church, upon some Cause and reasonable Advise-ment, to ordain, that the Scripture should not be allowed the People in their Mother Tongue? To which he answered plainly, That it was not well done upon any Cause to inhibit it at first, and it is worse in the Bishops not to amend it since, because the Scripture is the Spiritual Food and Sustenance of Mens Souls, as Corporal Meat is the Food of the Body. If then it be unkind in a Father to keep bodily Meat from his Children for so much as a Week or a Month together, it is plain our Bishops are no good Pastors or Fathers, that keep away this Food of Mens Souls from them, not Weeks or Months, but Years, yea Ages, without any just Reason or Advise-ment, so far as he did see.

12. It being put to him, Whether he believed, that the Consecrations and Blessings used in the Church were to be commended? He replied, He knew them not all, and therefore could not speak much of them, as the Hallowing of Bells, Pilgrims, and Beads; but some that he remember'd were in his Opinion good, as when the Priest consecrateth the Bread in the Sacrament, he saith, *Lord, Bless this Creature of Bread, as thou didst bless the five Loaves in the Desert, that all Persons tasting thereof may receive Health, &c.* As also this Blessing, that is said over him that reads the Gospel. *The Lord be in your Heart, and in your Mind and Mouth, to pronounce and shew forth his blessed Gospel,* which is also spoken over a Preacher when he goeth into the Pulpit. All such good Things he thought commendable, and

wished the People knew what they mean, that they may pray with us.

13. In Answer to this Question, Whether the Pope can make Laws to bind all Christians to observe them, under the Pain of deadly Sin, provided such Laws be not contrary to the Word of God? He said, 1. That the *Greeks* and *Bobemians* will not observe the Pope's Laws at all, as thinking them of no Obligation to them. 2. That he did not see, that the Pope hath Authority to bind Men to the Observance of his Laws, under Pain of deadly Sin, more than Kings and Emperors; and to speak Truth he thought, that the Church was fuller of Virtue before the Pope's Decretals were made than since.

14. To this Question, Whether he believed, that the Pope and other Prelates with their Deputies had Power to excommunicate Priests and Lay-People, that are disobedient and sturdy from entering into the Church, and receiving the Sacrament? He replied, that the Pope and other Prelates have Power to excommunicate Priests and Laymen, that are disobedient to God's Law; because such Men are separated from God by Reason of their Sins, according to *Isaiah's* Words, *Cap. lix. 2.* before they are excommunicate, and are unworthy to administer or receive the Sacrament; because *St. Paul* forbids all Christians eating with such, *1 Cor. v. 11.* But as to the Coming of such Persons into the Church he doubted, whether it ought to be denied them, because there the Word is preached, by which such disobedient Persons may be brought to Repentance, and come to Amendment; on which Account it is, that the Council of *Constance* hath thus decreed. "A Bishop ought to prohibit no Person to come into the Church to hear the Word of God, whether Gentile, Jew, or Heretic, until the Mass of the Catechumeni." *Conf. Distinct. 1.* As for Prelates Deputies he thought them of little Use to Christ's Flock. Prelates should labour themselves in Christ's Vineyard, and execute their Power in Person.

15. It being demanded of him, Whether Faith only, without good Works, is sufficient to justify a Man fallen into Sin after Baptism? He answered, That the Scripture saith, Faith alone justifieth, and works Salvation, before a Man doth any good Works, and so he thought, that a Man fallen into Sin after Baptism shall be saved through Faith, and have Forgiveness of Sins by Christ's Passion, tho' he do no good Works after it, if his Life be so short, that he has no Leisure to exercise good Deeds after it; otherwise true Faith is of that Virtue and Nature, that when any Opportunity offers it cannot but bring forth plentifully Deeds of Charity, as a Testimony of true Faith, as *St. Austin* says, *Good Works make not a Man just or righteous, but a Man justify'd by Faith doth good Works.*

16. Being asked, Whether it was lawful, at the Commandment of a Judge, to make Oath to say the Truth in a Case convenient, and for Purgation of Infamy? He answered, That he never said the contrary, but thinks, and hath ever thought it lawful to take an Oath before a Judge to say the Truth in a Controversy, which can no otherwise be determined; but Judges had need be sparing in requiring Oaths, because into customary Swearing always creepeth some Perjury. Making Oaths for every Trifle causeth Men little to regard the Breaking of them: Yet (he added) it grieved him to see the contrary used by Men in Power, and those, such as call themselves Spiritual Men, who, when Men come before them, presently call for the Gospel, and swear them, to answer to make true Relation of what they shall demand, altho' they know not what they will demand, or whether it be lawful to answer to it, for such Cases there be, as may not be shewed. No Man is bound to accuse himself, or reveal his own Thoughts, nor detect what he hath promised to keep secret. In other Cases he thought it lawful to take an Oath before a Judge in all Things convenient, as for Purgation of Infamy, Discovery of Truth, &c.

17. It was further demanded of him, Whether he did believe, that *St. Peter*

was Christ's Vicar, having Power upon Earth to bind and loose, and that the Pope ordinarily chosen for a Time is the Successor of *St. Peter*? And he answered, That Christ never called *Peter*, nor any other, so in Scripture, yet if by Vicar be meant One, that after Christ's Ascension into Heaven did take his Place, and as his Deputy preach his Gospel, minister Sacraments, and do other Divine Offices in his Church, it is not untrue, that *St. Peter* in a Manner was Christ's Vicar, and so was *St. Paul* and all the other Apostles, one no less than another; for tho' Christ, because he would declare Unity, spake as it were alone to *St. Peter*, *I give thee the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and feed my Flock*, yet they were spoken unto him as he sustained the general Person of the Church, and a common Speaker for the same; and so what Christ spake to him he spake to all the Apostles, and the Authority he gave him he gave them all. This appears from hence, that *James* and *John* are by *St. Paul* said to be Pillars of the Church as well as *St. Peter*; and *James* is mentioned before *Peter* in that Place, which *St. Paul* would not have done, if he had known of such a Primacy, as is contended for by the Church of *Rome*, no more than he would have said, that he himself was equal to the chiefest Apostles, *2 Cor. xii. 11. Gal. ii. 9.* And as to the Pope being Christ's Successor, he said, it was no greater Matter, whether a Man believes it or no, 'tis no Article of Faith; yet the Pope, in duly and diligently feeding Christ's Flock, and shewing a virtuous Example of living to the same, may and ought to be thought a true Successor of *St. Peter*; and so are all Bishops so long as they perform the Conditions aforesaid, and execute their Office faithfully, and otherwise the Pope may not be called *St. Peter's* Successor; for if the Pope follows the Conditions of *Caiaphas*, *Judas*, *Simon Magus*, &c. he is *St. Peter's* Adversary, and not his Successor.

The Answers of *John Lambert*, who then lay Prisoner at *Oxford*, in Archbishop *Warham's* House, were delivered in to the Archbishop, in Order to his open Trial,

Trial, which was soon after to follow; but Providence prevented it, partly by the Death of the Archbishop, and partly by the King's Marriage with *Anne Bollen*, which produced a General Pardon and Release of Prisoners. *Lambert* having now got his Liberty set up a School to teach *Greek* and *Latin* in the *Stocks* (now called *Stocks-Market*) and intending to marry renounced his Priesthood. In this Station he continued five Years, at the End of which, happening to hear *Dr. Tayler* preach upon the Sacrament, he wrote to him against his Doctrine of Transubstantiation thus. 1. If the Words of Consecration do not change the Cup or Wine corporally into the New Testament, by like Reason it is not probable, that the Consecration of the Bread should turn the Bread corporally into the Body of Christ. 2. It is not agreeable to the Nature of a Body to be in many Places at one Time; wherefore it follows, that either Christ hath no Natural Body in Heaven, where he is on the Right Hand of God, or that it cannot be in more than one Place on Earth. 3. A Natural Body cannot be without Form, Figure, and Accidents, which cannot be without a Substance. Forasmuch then as in the Sacrament there is no Quality, nor Quantity, nor any other Appearance of the Flesh or Body of Christ; but on the contrary there are all the proper Conditions, Signs, and Accidents of Bread, it is plain there is no Transubstantiated Body in Sacrament, but that the Bread is still there. Seven other Arguments he offered, but these are the Principal, and backed them all with the Authority of the Fathers.

Dr. Tayler being a Favourer of the Gospel was desirous to have satisfy'd *Lambert*; but consulting with *Dr. Barnes* about it was advised to refer the Matter to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was then *Dr. Cranmer*, by which Means this private Conference became publick. For the Archbishop sent for him, and brought him into open Court, to plead for himself, where being over-born by Authority, he was forced to appeal to the King *Henry VIII.* *Stephen Gardiner* Bishop of *Win-*

chester had now got the Opportunity he wished for to suppress the Progress of the Gospel, and going to the King tells him, that tho' he was in great Hatred with the People for abolishing the Pope's Supremacy, suppressing the Monasteries, and divorcing his Queen, yet he might now pacify the Minds of all, if he would shew himself zealous in suppressing Hereticks, which he might now do in the Matter of *Lambert*. The King did not unwillingly give Ear to this Advice, and immediately sent out his Commission to all the Nobles and Bishops of the Realm to come with all Speed to *London* to assist him against the Hereticks and Heresy then maintained, for he would fit himself in Judgment upon them. On the Day appointed they all met, and the King being seated on his Throne, with the Bishops on his Right Hand, and Peers on his Left, *Lambert* was brought forth. The Bishop of *Winchester* examined him, and argued against his Opinions, but was effectually answered by *Lambert*. At length the King, putting an End to the Disputes, asked *Lambert*, Whether he was satisfy'd with the Reasons of the Bishops? and told him 'twas now in his Choice to live or die. He answered, He submitted himself to his Majesty's Will. Then the King replied. *You must die, for I will be no Patron to Hereticks.* And then bad *Cromwell* read the Sentence of Condemnation against him. Upon the Day of his Execution he was brought to *Cromwell's* House, and being carried into a private Chamber *Cromwell* asked him Forgiveness for what he had done, and being admonished of the Hour of his Death, he went into the Hall, saluted the Gentlemen there present, and having eaten his Breakfast with them, went to the Stake, and chearfully laid down his Life for the Truth, Anno 1538.

William Layton, a Monk of *Aye* in *Suffolk* was burnt at *Norwich* for speaking against a certain Idol, which was accustomed to be carried about in their Processions at *Aye*; and also for holding, that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ought to be administred in both Kinds. Anno predicto.

William

William Allen of *Walsingham*, Labouring Man, and Servant some Time to *John Hughton* of *Somerton*, being imprisoned, was brought before the Bishop of *Norwich*, *Dr. Hopton*, and being asked the Cause of his Confinement answered, that he was put into Prison because he would not follow the Cross, saying, that he would never go on Procession. The Bishop hearing this advised him not to be so resolute, but return again to the Catholick Church, and follow the pious Usages of it. To which he answered, That he would return to the Catholick Church, but not to the *Romish* Church; and further said, That if he saw the King, and Queen, and all others follow the Cross, and kneel down to it, he would not. For this positive Assertion the Sentence of Condemnation was given against him by the Bishop, *Aug. 12. 1555*, and he was burnt at *Walsingham* in the Beginning of the *September* following. He shewed such Constancy at his Martyrdom, and had such Credit with the Justices, by Reason of his upright and well-try'd Conversation among them, that he was suffered to go untie'd to his Suffering, and there being fastened with a Chain, stood quietly without shrinking till he died.

Thomas Cob of *Haverhil* in the County of *Suffolk*, Butcher, being apprehended by his Neighbours for Heresy, was brought to, and examined by, *Michael Dunning*, the bloody Chancellor of *Norwich*. 1. Whether he believed, that Christ is really and substantially in the Sacrament of the Altar. To which he said, That the Body of Christ, born of the Blessed Virgin, is in Heaven; and otherwise he could not answer, because that he had read it in Scripture, that Christ did ascend, and did never descend since; and therefore he had not learned from the Scripture, that Christ should be in the Sacrament. Further being asked, 2. Whether he would obey the Laws of *England*, for the Preservation of Unity in the Faith; he answered, That his Body should be at the King and Queen's Commandment, so far as the Law of God would suffer. These Answers being esteemed Heretical, he was condemned *Aug. 12.* and with *Roger Coo*,

James Abbes, &c. burned at *Thetford*, *Anno 1555*, in *September*.

Simon Miller, a Merchant of *Linne*, a godly and zealous Man in the Knowledge of the Gospel, detesting the Religion then maintained and enforced. He went from *Linne* to *Norwich*, and standing on a Time in a Press of People coming from the Popish Service, asked them, where he might go to have the Communion? Divers of them wondered at his Boldness, and one, who was an evil disposed Papist, told him, that if he would follow him he'd carry him where he should obtain his Desire; whereupon he was shortly brought to the Chancellor of *Norwich*, *Dr. Dunning*, who after a short Examination committed him to Prison. As he was examining a Piece of Paper was discovered about him, which contained the Confession of his Faith, which, when *Dunning* had read, he asked him, whether he would stand to it? which when he affirmed he was imprisoned in the Bishop's House. The Keeper of this Prison, one *Mr. Fellows*, was a mild compassionate Man, and upon his Desire let him go to *Linne* for a Time, to settle his Domestic Affairs, which having done he returned to the Bishop's House, and not recanting his Opinions was condemned, and burnt at *Norwich*, *July 13. 1557*. With him

Elizabeth Cooper, a Pewterer's Wife in *St. Andrew's* Parish in *Norwich*, was burnt. She had before recanted, and being troubled in Mind for it came at length into her Parish Church, where she had uttered her Recantation, when the People were at Divine Service, and standing up declared, that she was heartily sorry she had done it, desiring the People not to take her Doings therein for an Example. One *Bacon* hearing her urged the Sheriff, then present, to lay hold of her, which he was unwilling to do, but could not help it, and so he took her and carried her to the Chancellor, who having examined her condemned her to be burnt at the same Stake with *Simon Miller*. When she was at the Stake, and the Fire began to come near her, she shrank a little at it, and cried out
Oh!

Oh! Which when *Simon* heard, he bad her be strong, and of good Cheer; for (*Good Sister*) we shall have good Supper. Which Words so hearten'd her, that she stood still and quiet to her Death.

Richard Crashfield of *Wymondham*, or *Windham*, was burned at *Norwich*, Aug. 5. 1557. He was brought before Chancellor *Dunning*, and several Times examined by him and others upon these Articles. 1. Do you not believe, that all the Ceremonies of the Church are good and godly? He answered, I do believe so many of them as are grounded on the New Testament to be such. 2. Do you not believe, that after the Words spoken by the Priest there is the Substance of Christ's Body in the Sacrament of the Altar? He said, I do believe, that Christ's Body was broken for me upon the Cross, and his Blood shed for my Redemption, whereof the Bread and Wine is a Pledge of his Mercy, and a perpetual Memorial to the End of the World. 3. Canst thou find in thine Heart to kneel down before the Picture of Christ, which is the Rood, and make your Prayer? Answ. No, for I am commanded to bow down to no graven Image, and I am afraid of God's Curse if I do, because he said, Confounded be all they that make or worship graven Images. 4. How say you of Confession to a Priest, and when were you confess'd? He replied, I confess my self daily to Almighty God, whom I have grievously offended. Then (said the Chancellor) you do not think Confession to a Priest good. He answered, No, but rather wicked. 5. What think you of Singing, and Playing on Organs in Churches? Is it not good and godly? He said, He could see no Godliness in it. Then the Chancellor said, Is it not commanded to praise God with Hymns and Spiritual Songs? He answered, Yes, but they are of the Flesh and the Spirit of Error. To you they are pleasant and glorious, but to God bitter and odious. These Things were spoken at his first and second Examination. To the third and last the Chancellor brought with him *Dr. Briggs*, and when they were come to him the Chancellor said, We would have your Mind plainly about the Sacrament. He answered, My Faith is fully established, that Christ Jesus, the Lamb of God, hath offered his Blessed Body a Sacrifice to God the Father, the Price of my Redemption,

which he hath so perfected without any of your daily Oblations. *Dr. Briggs* hereupon said, Your Words are true in the Literal Sense, but you must understand, that Christ offering his Body on the Cross was a bloody and visible Sacrifice; but we offer the self-same Body, but invisible, and not bloody? He answered, Do you offer Christ's Body? Then his Sacrifice was not perfect; Christ did offer up his Body once for all, and if you presume to offer his Body daily, then your Power is above Christ's. These Words anger'd the Doctor, whereupon the Chancellor stood up, and said, Will you turn from your wicked Error, and be an Example of Goodness, and you shall have Mercy? He answered, I crave Mercy of God, and not of you. Then the Chancellor replied, You have been two Years excommunicated, and now shall be condemn'd; which being done, he was burnt soon after, which he endured with much Patience. One *Thomas Carman* was at the same Time apprehended for pledging him at his Burning (as is most probable) and suffered soon after.

Cicely Ormes, Wife of *Edmund Ormes*, *Worstead-Weaver*, dwelling in *St. Lawrence's* Parish at *Norwich*, suffered at *Norwich*, Sept. 1. 1557, she, being of the Age of 32 Years or more was taken at the Death of *Simon Miller* and *Elizabeth Cooper* in a Place called *Lollards-Pit*, without the *Bishopsgate* of *Norwich*, because she said she would pledge them in the same Cup they drank of. One *Mr. Corbet* of *Sproyson* by *Norwich* took her, and sent her to the Chancellor, who, examining her, asked her, what she thought of the Sacrament of Christ's Body, which the Priest holdeth over his Head? She answered, It was Bread; and if you make it any better it is worse. At which the Chancellor was angry, and sent her to the Bishop's Prison; but some Time after, sitting in Judgment with *Dr. Briggs* and others, he had her brought forth, and offered her, if she would go to her Church, and hold her Tongue, she should be set at Liberty, let her believe as she would; but she told him she could not consent to his wicked Desire; for she knew God would surely plague her. The Chancellor told her he had shewed more Mercy to her than he

had ever done to any before, because he considered her to be an ignorant and foolish Woman, but she said, she valued not his Words, and added, he could not be so desirous of her sinful Flesh, as she was content to yield it up in so good a Cause. Whereupon the Chancellor read the Sentence of her Condemnation, and delivered her to the Sheriffs of *Norwich*, Mr. *Thomas* and *Leonard Southerton*, who carried her immediately to the *Guild-hall*, *Norwich*, where she remained till her Execution, *Sept. 23. 1557.* She was born at *East-Deurham*, being the Daughter of *Thomas Hawnd*, Taylor, and had recanted about twelve Months before, but never could be quiet till she had renounced all her Popish Tenets, and at the Stake declared her Abhorrence of them: She set her Hands across her Breast, when the Fire came about her, and never stirred them till the Sinews brake, and her Arms fell down, and died as quietly as if she felt no Pain.

William Seaman, *Thomas Carman*, and *Thomas Hudson*, three godly Men, were all burnt together in one Fire at *Norwich*, *May 19. 1558.* *William Seaman* was an Husbandman of *Mendlesham* in *Suffolk*, and being sundry Times laid wait for by Sir *John Tyrrel* Kt. was at length taken by one *Robert Baulding* his Neighbour, whom he trusted as his chief Friend, in Order to carry him to Sir *John*, and as he was in the Way, a Light fell down from the Sky, and parted them, so that *Seaman* might easily have got away, but would not. *Baulding*, affrighted and hurr, carried him to Sir *John*, but pined away soon after, tho' in his Youth, and died. When he came to Sir *John* he was asked by him, Way he could not go to Mass, to receive the Sacrament, and worship it. *Seaman* answering said, 'Twas no Sacrament but an Idol, and therefore he would not receive it. After these Words Sir *John* sent him to Bishop *Hepton* to *Norwich*, who, having examined him, passed the Sentence of Condemnation upon him, and delivered him to the Secular Power to be kept till Execution. *Seaman* lying thus under Condemnation, his Wife and Children were driven out of *Mindlesham*, be-

cause she would not hear Mass, and all her Corn and Goods seized by Mr. *Christopher Cole*, the Lord of the Town, and his Officers.

Thomas Carman was apprehended at the Burning of *Richard Crashfield*, as is before said, because he pledged the said *Richard*. He being a Prisoner in *Norwich* was about the same Time examined by the said Bishop of *Norwich*, who answered the same Questions much to the same Effect, and therefore had the like Treatment with the said *Seaman*, viz. the Bishop's bloody Blessing of Condemnation, and was delivered to the Secular Power to be kept to the Day of Slaughter.

Thomas Hudson, a Glover of *Aylesham* in *Norfolk*, an honest laborious Man, having a Wife and three Children, bore a Good Will to the Gospel, and having learned to read of *Anthony* and *Thomas Norgate*, greatly profited in Spiritual Knowledge about the Time that Queen *Mary* came to the Throne; when God's Service being forced to give Place to Popish Errors and Superstition, he fled into *Suffolk*, and stayed there a long Time, but his Wife and Children being troubled at his Absence he returned home, and concealed himself half a Year; but at length the Vicar of the Parish, named *Berry*, one of the Bishop's Commissaries, suspecting him to be about home, went to his Wife, and threaten'd to burn her, if she would not discover where her Husband was, which when *Hudson* knew, he grew more bold and zealous, spent his Time in Prayer, singing Psalms, and godly Exhortations with his Neighbours, and walking Abroad was taken by the Constables at the Information of one *Crouch*, and carried to the Commissary, *Berry*, who first examined him, where he had kept his Church for four Years last past? He answered, Where-soever he was, there was the Church. Then he asked him, What the Sacrament was? He said, *Worms Meat*; my Belief is in *Christ crucify'd*. Again, he asked him, Whether he believed the Mass to put away Sin? He replied, No, God forbid, it is a patch'd-up Monster. At this *Berry* fumed, and said, He'd write to the Bishop, his good Lord, who, he trusted, would handle him

him according to his Deserts. *Oh Sir!* said *Hudson*, *there is no Lord but God.* Which again anger'd him. However, the Commissary asked him, Whether he would recant, or no? To which *Hudson* replied, *God forbid, I had rather die many Deaths than do so.* Whereupon Mr. *Berry*, seeing all Perswasions in vain, sent him bound like a Thief to the Bishop, who kept him in Prison a Month, praying and reading, and then, with his two Brethren, *Seaman* and *Carman*, he was burnt in one Fire at *Norwich*, as is abovesaid.

Thomas Rose, tho' he died not at the Stake, yet forasmuch as his Sufferings in King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, and Queen *Mary's*, were worse than Death, may deserve a Place among the Martyrs here. He was a *Devonshire* Man, born at *Exmouth*, and being brought out of his Country by Mr. *Fabian*, Parson of *Polsted* in *Suffolk*, by his Interest was made Parson of *Hadley*, where first coming to the Knowledge of the Gospel, he inveighed against Purgatory, Praying to Saints and Images; infomuch that his Hearers began to contrive how to deface and destroy these last, and four of them burnt the Rood at *Dover-Court*; for which three of them were hanged in Chains, and Mr. *Rose*, being accused before the Council as Privy to it, was committed to Prison at the Bishop of *Lincoln's* House, where he was kept in the Stocks so long, with his Feet so high, and lying on his Back on the Ground, that his Feet became without Sense, and he fell so sick, that the Gaoler, pitying his Case, because he cried out often for extream Pain, went to the Bishop, and told him, he would not keep him to die under his Hands; whereupon he was allowed more Liberty; and after some Time was freed from Prison by the Lord Chancellor *Audley*, but being again sought for by the Duke of *Norfolk*, for preaching against Auricular Confession, Transubstantiation, &c. he fled into *Germany*, and there continued to the Death of King *Henry*. When King *Edward VI.* was crowned, he returned, and was made Minister of *West-Ham*, which he held till he was deprived in Queen *Mary's* Reign of his Living, and had been so also of his

Life, if his Friends in *London* had not concealed him. In that City he abode Preaching some Months, but was at length apprehended with thirty-five more, and being carried to the Bishop of *Winchester*, Dr. *Stephen Gardiner*, was committed to the Clink: Two Days after his Commitment the Bishop called him before him, and Mr. *Rose* said to him, That he marvelled that he should be thus troubled for preaching what was established by the Word of God, the Laws of the Land, and his own Book *De verâ Obedientiâ*; which last Words a little anger'd the Bishop, yet when he was only accused of praying, that God would either turn Queen *Mary's* Heart, or take her out of the World, and getting his Maid with Child, of both which he fully cleared himself, the Bishop sent him to the Tower, and a little after to his own Diocesan, the Bishop of *Norwich*, Dr. *Hopton*, to be examined by him concerning his Faith, Anno 1553.

Being arrived at *Norwich*, the Bishop having caused him to be brought before him in his Palace, after some Questions, charged him with preaching most damnable and devilish Doctrine. To which he said, *Not so, my Lord; the Doctrine I preached was both true, sincere, and holy, grounded upon the Word of God, and set forth by the Authority of two Kings, and Consent of the Nobility and Clergy of the Realm, and since the Law hath been altered I have kept Silence, and so ye do me Wrong to charge me with that of which I am free.* The Bishop then said, that the whole Nation had of late been out of the right Way, but all now had submitted themselves, and acknowledged the Faith, and so ought he, if he'd be accounted an *Englishman*, and a Member of the Church of *England*, which he saying he desired to be, the Bishop asked him what he thought of Ear-Confession? *Is it not a necessary Ecclesiastical Law?* *Rose* answered, *In some Cases it may be permitted, and in some not, because it had not its Original from God's Blessed Word; but yet, if a Man troubled in Conscience resort to a discreet and learned Man, it may be permitted, but to bind a Man once a Year to confess his Sins in the Ears of a Priest is not of God, nor can be proved by his Word.* Then the Chancellor

said, *You have preached, that the Natural and Substantial Body of Christ is not in the Sacrament of the Altar; What say you to that?* To which he answered, *I have verily so preached, and believe it the only Truth. But doth not the Scripture say, This is my Body? And can any Thing* (says the Bishop) *be plainer? Rose reply'd, Nothing indeed can be plainer; and so are these Words of Christ, I am the Door of the Sheep, I am the Vine, &c. and yet Christ is naturally none of these, they are all figurative Expressions.* After this the Bishop sent two of his Chaplains to him, and he asking them, Whether Christ's Body was not in Heaven at God's Right Hand, and should sit there till the Day

of Judgment? they answered, *Yea*, whereupon he asked them, What Body of his did they hold to be in the Sacrament? They said, *An Invisible Body, not to be seen, or occupy Place, made there by the Omnipotency of God's Word.* Which he disallowed, yet owned Christ to be present in the right Use and Distribution of the Lord's Supper, to be a Spiritual Nourishment to all worthy Receivers of it. After this the Bishop, going his Visitation, committed the Care of Mr. Rose to Sir William Woodhouse, who let him escape to London, from whence he fled beyond Sea, and staid there till Queen Elizabeth came to the Throne, and then returned.

The Sufferers for their Loyalty in the late rebellious Times may not undeservedly have a Place here next to the Martyrs.

F OULK Roberts, Prebendary of the Cathedral, and Minister of St. Clement's Church in Norwich; he was turned out of his Prebend and Benefices, sequester'd, and forced to live poorly to his Death, which happened before the Restoration. He was a learned Person, and published several Books, of which these two were much esteemed, viz. *The Revenue of the Gospel due to the Ministry is Tithes, &c. Printed at Cambridge, 1613. God's Holy House and Service describ'd, Lond. 1639.* He was a constant Preacher in Norwich, till he was sequester'd. With him Nicholas Howlet, Samuel Garey, Edmund Porter, Edward Young, and others, were deprived of their Prebends, Canonries, and other Offices belonging to the Cathedral.

Robert Blofield, Minister of Thorp and Westwick, was most horribly reviled, plundered, abused, imprisoned, and had his Temporal Estate put under Sequestration,

so that his Losses were computed at 2000*l.* He had a Wife and seven Children at this Time, all of them small, the eldest of them not exceeding nine Years old. He lived to be re-instated in his Livings by the Restoration, and so far recovered his Losses, that he left his Family in a good Condition. His Son was lately a Burgess for Norwich.

Matthew Brooke, Minister of Yarmouth, was accused for preaching Blasphemy, he had called the Virgin the Mother of God, and probably had been voted a Blasphemer by the Committee, before which he appeared, had not a Divine informed the Chairman, Miles Corbet, better; however, being zealous for the Constitution in Church and State, he was sequester'd, harassed, and so abused, that he was forced to fly for his Life.

Thomas Campbell of Swatfield; he was sequester'd and driven from his Living by the Earl

Earl of *Manchester* in 1643. He lived in the Neighbouring Parish of *Bradfield* in a poor Cottage, and in as poor a Condition with his Wife and four Children, where being visited by a Neighbouring Clergyman, he was found to have neither Fire nor Drink, but what a little Rill, just by his House, afforded him and his Family. Their Meat was coarse Barley Puddings, on which he and his Family had lived many Weeks. The Clergyman being concerned for his poor Condition said, he was afraid he could not bear such Circumstances; but Mr. *Campbell* replied, If God called him to Suffering, he'd enable him to undergo it, and seemed very Heroical in all his Discourse, yet must have starved, had not this Clergyman, with the Assistance of some Friends, supported him to the Restoration, when he regained his Living, but died within a Year or two.

Edward Franklin, Rector of *Great and Little Gressingham*, Livings worth more than 200 l. per Ann. was prosecuted with the utmost Hardships from Place to Place, and at last the House where he was, being beset with Soldiers, sent to take him, he endeavoured to make an Escape thro' a Garden, and as he was getting over the Pales, one of them ran his Sword in at his Groin, of which he soon after died. He was eminent for a strict Piety and an unblemished Life and Conversation. He left a Wife and four Children, and nothing for them to subsist on but the Charity of Friends, for that little Estate of ten Pounds a Year, which he had besides his Livings, was taken from him.

John Lethwaite, Minister of *St. Peter's Rockland and Stow*; he was sequester'd in 1644, because he had not been able to preach a long Time, by Reason of some Impediment in his Mouth, as also for observing the Orders of the Church, keeping a Curate, who had been imprisoned for his Loyalty, and denying godly Ministers his Pulpit, and neglecting to tender the Covenant to his Parish. He had a Wife and six Children, but they were grown up.

Mr. *Pike*, Minister of *All-Saints Rockland*; he was sequester'd for Insufficiency,

paying Obedience to the Orders and Injunctions of the Church, pressing the Necessity of Parochial Communion, and being distempered with Drink. He had been Minister of this Living 40 Years, and was then so old and infirm, that he could not attend the Committee, and so was condemned without being heard, and stript of all, when he was unable to shift.

Thomas Reeve, Rector of *Aldbrough and Coleby*, was ejected by the Earl of *Manchester*, for observing the Orders of the Church, dissuading his Parishioners from Rebellion, and refusing to assist in it himself, and denying to take the Covenant. His Sufferings were, 1. One Major *Rains*, by a Warrant from the Committee of *Norwich*, took away his Cattle, destroyed his Garden, broke open his Barn, that the Troopers Horses might eat the Corn, which then stood in Sacks, turned out his Wife and six Children into the Street, carried away his Library and Household Goods, and sold them as he pleased. 2. He escaped the Major's Hands, and lay concealed three Years, when being afraid of a Discovery he attempted to go to *Oxford* to the King; but when he came within seven Miles of that Place he was taken Prisoner by a Troop of Parliament Horse, who, stripping him to find Letters in his Cloaths, found sixty broad Pieces of Gold, which they took away, and brought him Prisoner to *London*, where *Miles Corbet*, being Chairman of the Committee, knew him, and told him, he knew him to be an old Malignant, and would see him hanged, and so sent him Prisoner to the Gatehouse, where he lay three Years, but was at length released by the Intercession of Friends, and the Sequestration of his Estate taken off in 1652. He lived to the Restoration, and was then created Doctor of Divinity.

Nicholas Shepherd of *Kirkby-Bedon*, he was plundered and imprisoned several Times, during which Troubles he contracted so many Debts for the Support of himself and Family, that his Goods were seized on at his Death for the Payment of them, and his Widow was deprived of all Maintenance, and reduced to so great a Necessity,

cessity, that she was forced to accept Relief from the Corporation for Ministers Widows and Orphans.

John Watson, a *Scotchman*, Minister of *Kirkby-Cane*, who having been plundered in *Scotland* fled into *England* to save his Life. King *Charles I.* gave him a small Vicarage in this Country, which he held four Years, and then left it to avoid the Troubles of a Sequestration. Afterward he got this Rectory, but was soon dispos-

essed by the Ordinance to banish all *Scots* who fled to *England*, to avoid the Covenant. He was a Man of good Learning, and had a Family.

These are a few Instances of the Sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of *England*, who suffered in this County by the Party, who put in those that the *Bartholomew-Act* ejected; they were both more in Number, being 97 to 72, and more severely as well as illegally handled.

Charity-Schools set up in this County before 1718.

A *Tilberough*, where a Rent-Charge of six Pounds a-Year, which had been given near thirty Years before, for the Teaching of six poor Boys, was recovered by a Commission for charitable Uses, and applied for that Purpose.

Bramerton, a Charity-School erected for the Teaching of thirty Children to read, say their Catechism, &c. to fit them for Apprentices or Services.

Brigham, a School for teaching the Children of the Parish to read, write, &c. the Minister applies the Offertory for that End, so far as it will go, and supplies the rest out of his own Pocket, which is not inconsiderable.

Denton, a School erected in 1715, for the Teaching and Educating fifty Children, supported by the Subscriptions of the Neighbouring Gentry and Inhabitants.

Disse, where there is a Charity-School, erected ever since 1712 for thirty Children to be taught in it. It was first set up at *Palgrave* in *Suffolk*, a Village opposite to it, on the other Side of the *Waveney* in 1710, and two Years after removed hither. It was set up by Subscriptions, which so much increased afterward, that the Governors were enabled thereby to cloath most of them, as they now continue to do.

Easterling, where the poor Children of the Parish are taught to read, and say their Catechism chiefly by the Care of the Minister, who supports it partly by the Offertory, and supplies the rest himself.

Eaton, near *Norwich*, a School for 20 Boys and 12 Girls.

Hetherfet, a School for the Children of the Place.

NORWICH, where are eight Schools for Boys, and two for Girls, wherein about 300 Children are taught to read, and other Things suitable for their Sex. Eighty of the Boys are cloathed, and the rest have Caps and Bands given them. The Subscriptions here amount to 200 l. a-Year, besides the Collections made at Sermons, by which, during the *Lent*, 1718, they being preached twice a Week by the Direction of Dr. *Trimnel* then Bishop, there was so much gathered, that there was enough found to give every one of the Children a Coat at *Whitsuntide*. These Schools have had a generous Benefaction by the Wills of two Widow Gentlewomen deceased. In the same City there have been two other Schools since erected, in which are taught above a hundred Children more.

Nortl-

Northwold, a School erected and maintained by the Minister and Parishioners, for the Teaching of all the Children in the Town.

Shottesham, a School for 44 Boys, and another for eleven Girls, whose Teaching is paid for by particular Charities, distinct from the Boys.

Stow-Bedon and *Caston*, where there is a School for the poor Children of the Parish, who are taught at the sole Charge of the Minister.

Terrington in *Marshland*, where is erected a School for twenty Children.

Thorpe, where is a School erected for the Teaching of twelve Children.

Weeting, here is a School erected for

the Teaching of the poor Children of the Parish in general, at the Charge of the Minister and Parishioners.

Wimondham, or *Wyndam*, a School erected for the Teaching of thirty Children, by the Contribution of the Parishioners.

Yarmouth, where are two Schools erected for the Teaching of thirty-five Boys and thirty-two Girls, to read and say their Catechism at *Christmas*, 1713, to be maintained by Subscriptions, which were 110 *l. per Ann.* These Children are all cloathed. The Trustees have added some Works to the Childrens Reading, viz. That the Boys shall be taught to make Nets, and the Girls to spin, knit, and sew Plain-Work.

A C C.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
A Ccle	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	20	00	00	0
A Aileswethorp	Frebridge	R. Linne	6	00	00	0
Alborough	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	8	00	00	0
Alburgh	Earsham	R. Rendenhall	12	00	00	0
Alby	S. Erpingham	R. Engworth	7	11	8	0
Alderford	Eynsford	R. Sparham	4	6	8	0
Alpington	Clavering					
Althorp	Gallow					
Antingham	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	6	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Appleton	Frebridge	V. Linne	8	00	00	0
Armingale	Hensted					
Ashby	Clavering	R. Broke	6	00	00	0
Ashby	Flegge	R. Flegge	10	00	00	0
Ashill	Wayland	R. Breccles	19	13	5	0
Ashmanhall	Tunsted					
Ashwell-Thorp	Depwade	R. Depwade	6	13	4	0
ATTLEBOROUGH 00=	Shropham	R. Rockland	19	18	9	0
Attleborough	Shropham	R. Rockland	8	2	5	0
Attlebridge	Taverham	R. Taverham	4	6	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
Aumer	Frebridge	R. Linne	9	00	00	0
Baburghley	Frebridge	R. Linne	4	13	4	0
Backton	Tunsted	V. Waxton	5	2	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bacons-thorp	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	9	00	00	0
Bacons-thorp	Shropham					
Bag-thorp	Gallow	R. Burnham	5	10	00	0
Banham	Gilcros	R. Rockland	9	3	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Banningham	S. Erpingham					
Barford	Forehoe	R. Hingham	04	8	3	0
Barnham-Brome	Forehoe	R. Hingham	12	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Barney	N. Greenhoe	V. Walsingham	6	13	4	0
Barningham	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	10	15	10	0
Barningham-Northwood	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	6	13	4	0
Barningham-Winter	N. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	5	15	1	0
Barrow	Clavering					
Barrow	Milford					
Barton All-Saints	Clackclose	R. Fincham	5	13	4	0
Barton Blendish	Clackclose					
Barton-Row	Clackclose					
Barton St. Andrews	Clackclose	R. Fincham	14	00	00	0
Barton St. Mary	Clackclose	R. Fincham	5	6	8	0
Barwick in the Brakes	Smethden	V. Hitchin	6	00	00	0
Basham East	Gallow	V. Burnham	6	13	4	0
Basham North	Gallow	R. Burnham	6	00	00	0
Basham West	Gallow	V. Burnham	5	12	3	0
Basingham	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	4	6	8	0
Bastwick	W. Flegge					
Batheley	Holt	R. Holt	10	13	4	0
B. wburgh	Forehoe	V. Hingham	13	18	4	0
B. wdeswell	Eynsford	R. Sparham	7	00	00	0
Bawsey	Frebridge	R. Linne	4	00	00	0

Bayfield

B A T.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Bayfield	Holt	R. Holt	4 0 0 0
Beck	Eynsford	C. Sparham	4 15 9 0
Beckham West	S. Erpingham		
Beddenham	Clavering	V. Broke	5 0 0 0
Beefston	Laundich	R. Brisley	12 19 10 0
Beefston St. Lawrence	N. Erpingham	R. Waxton	6 0 0 0
Beighton	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	13 0 0 0
Belaugh	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	5 12 11 1
Below	Eynsford		
Below	Tunsted		
St. Bennet	Tunsted		
Bergin	Forehoe	R. Ingham	3 16 10 0
Berghampton	Clavering	R. Broke	13 6 8 0
Berrow	Mitford		
Bethorp	Shropham	V. Rockland	5 6 9 1
Bethorp-hall	Shropham		
Befton	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	16 0 0 0
Befton	Taverham	R. Taverham	3 6 8 0
Betteley	Laundich	R. Brisley	9 7 9 1
Bicham All Saints	Clackclose	R. Fincham	6 13 4 0
Bicham St. John	Clackclose	R. Fincham	5 6 8 0
Bicham St. Mary	Clackclose	R. Fincham	4 6 8 0
Bicham-Well	Clackclose		
Bidlesworth	Gilecross		
Bidlesworth	Gilecross	R. Rockland	4 13 4 0
Bilough	Eynsford		
Billingford	Earsham	R. Rendenhall	9 0 0 0
Billingford	Eynsford	R. Sparham	7 10 0 0
Billockby	W. Flegge	R. Fleg	2 18 9 0
Bilney East	Laundich	R. Brisley	5 14 1 1
Bilney West	Frebridge.		
Binham	N. Greenhoe	V. Walsingham	6 13 4 0
Bintrey	Eynsford	R. Sparham	10 0 0 0
Birlingham St. Andrew	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	12 0 0 0
Birlingham St. Edmund	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	12 0 0 0
Birlingham St. Peter	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	5 0 0 0
Bittring	Laundich	R. Brisley	2 13 5 1
Bixley	Hensted	R. Broke	5 0 0 0
Bixton	Forehoe	R. Hinkham	2 6 8 0
Blakeny	Holt	R. Holt	26 13 4 0
Blickling	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	10 13 4 0
Blickling-hall	S. Erpingham		
Blowfield	Blowfield		
Blow-Norton	Gilecross	R. Blowfield	23 6 8 0
Bodham	Holt		
Bodney	S. Greenhoe	R. Holt	9 0 0 0
Booton	S. Erpingham	R. Cranewise	6 7 2 0
Borough-Green	Shropham	R. Ingworth	7 12 4 1
Bowthorp	Forehoe		
Bowton	Clackclose	R. Fincham	10 0 0 0

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Boyton

B O Y.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Boyton	Blowfield					
Braddenham East	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewife	12	2	8	0
Braddenham West	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewife	7	1	9	0
Bradfield	Tunsted	R. Waxton	6	0	0	0
Bradstone	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	5	6	8	0
Brakend	Gilecros					
Brakenash	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	10	0	0	0
Brakendale	Norwich L.					
Bramerton	Hensted	R. Broke	6	0	0	0
Brampton	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	5	0	0	0
Brancafter	Smethden	R. Hitchin	24	0	0	0
Brandon Parva	Forehoe	R. Ingham	8	3	8	0
Branston	Eynsford	R. Sparham	7	12	8	1
Breckles	Wayland	V. Breckles	7	17	11	0
Brefingham	Diffie	R. Rendenhale	15	0	0	0
Brettenham	Shropham	R. Rockland	5	12	6	0
Bridgham	Shropham	R. Rockland	11	1	0	1
Brinton	Holt	R. Holt	8	11	4	0
Brisley	Laundich	R. Brisley	8	7	7	0
Briston	Holt	V. Holt	4	9	8	0
Brockdish	Earsham	R. Rendenhale	10	0	0	0
Broke	Clavering	V. Broke	5	0	0	0
Brome	Clavering	R. Broke	6	13	0	0
Brome-hall	Clavering					
Bromsthorp	Gallow					
Brumwell	Grimshoe					
Brundall	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	4	10	0	0
Brunsted	Happing	R. Waxton	6	5	6	0
Buckingham-Ferry	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	6	0	0	0
Buckenham-House	Grimshoe					
Buckenham-Little	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewife	3	0	0	0
BUCKENHAM NEW 0=	Shropham					
Buckenham Old	Shropham					
Bunwell	Depwade	R. Depwade	17	0	0	0
Burcham Magna	Smethden	R. Hitchin	22	0	0	0
Burcham Newton	Smethden	R. Hitchin	7	13	4	0
Burcham Tofts	Smethden	R. Hitchin	6	13	4	0
Burgh St. Margaret	W Flegge	V. Flegge	8	13	4	0
Burgh St. Mary	W. Flegge	V. Flegge	4	0	0	0
Burnham All Saints	Brothercros					
Burnham Depdale	Brothercros	R. Burnham	11	0	0	0
Burnham Market	Brothercros	R. Burnham	8	0	0	0
Burnham Norton	Brothercros					
Burnham St. Albert	Brothercros	R. Burnham	17	10	0	0
Burnham St. Margaret	Brothercros	R. Burnham	20	16	8	0
Burnham St. Mary	Brothercros					
Burnham Sutton	Brothercros					
Burnham Thorp	Brothercros	R. Burnham	19	10	0	0
Burnham Westgate	Brothercros					
Burningham	Holt					

Burrow

BUR.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Burrow	Clavering					
Burrow	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	7	17	0	0
Burrow	Holt	R. Holt	4	0	0	0
Burfton	Diffe	R. Rendenhale	16	0	0	0
Burfton	Holt					
Burton	Tunsted	V. Waxton	3	13	4	0
Buxton	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	5	13	9	0
Caldecot	Grimshoe	R. Cranewife	3	1	9	2
Calthorp	S. Erpingham					
Cantley	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	14	8	0	6
Carbroke	Wayland	V. Breckles	7	12	5	2
Cardiffon	Eynsford					
Carlton	Clavering	R. Broke	9	0	0	0
Carlton	Depwade	R. Depwade	16	0	0	0
Carlton-St. Mary	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	4	0	0	0
Carlton St. Peter	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	6	0	0	0
Castle-Acre	Frebridge	V. Linne	5	6	8	0
CASTLERISING =	Frebridge	R. Linne	8	0	0	0
CASTON =	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	11	19	0	2
Caston	Wayland	R. Breckles	11	19	0	2
Castor Lighthouse	E. Flegge					
Castor St. Edmund's	E. Flegge	Ec. Flegge	3	14	11	0
Castor St. Edmund	Hensted	R. Broke	9	0	0	0
Castor Trinity	E. Flegge	V. Flegge	6	0	0	0
Catfield	Happing	R. Waxton	7	10	0	0
Catton	Taverham	V. Taverham	4	3	8	2
Chedgrave	Clavering	R. Broke	5	6	8	0
Choosby	Smethdon					
Claxton	Clavering					
CLAY =	Holt	R. Holt	22	13	4	0
Clay-Cocle	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewife	8	16	11	0
Clench-Wharton	Frebridge	R. Linne	14	6	8	0
Clipsby	W. Flegge	R. Flegge	6	13	4	0
Clopton	Clavering					
Cockthorp	N. Greenhoe	R. Walsingham	5	0	0	0
Colbake St. Mary	Gallow	R. Toftres	10	0	0	0
Colby	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	8	15	10	0
Colkirk	Laundich					
Colney	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	6	13	4	0
Coltshall	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	7	2	6	0
Corpusty	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	4	12	7	0
Coffesly	Forehoe					
Coston	Forehoe					
Cougham St. Andrew	Frebridge	R. Linne	6	10	0	0
Cougham St. Mary	Frebridge	R. Linne	6	0	0	0
Coulton	Grimshoe	R. Cranewife	4	0	2	0
Cranwich	Grimshoe	R. Cranewife	8	9	6	0
Cranwich	Mitford	R. Hingham	5	6	8	0
Creke North	Brothercrofs	R. Burnham	33	6	8	0
Creke South	Brothercrofs	V. Burnham	22	0	0	0

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Cref-

C R E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Cressingham Magna	S. Erpingham	R. Cranewise	17	18	1	0
Cressingham Parva	S. Erpingham	R. Cranewise	13	12	6	0
Crimplesham	Clackclose	V. Fincham	8	0	0	0
Cringlesford	Humbleyard					
Cromer	N. Erpingham					
Crofton	Gallow					
Croftwick	Taverham	R. Taverham	2	17	4	0
Croftwick	Tunsted	R. Waxton	5	6	8	0
Crownthorp	Forehoe	R. Hingham	14	12	6	0
Croxton	Gallow					
Croxton	Grimshoe	R. Cranewise	6	13	4	0
Dawling	Holt	V. Holt	5	8	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wood Dawling	Eynsford	V. Sparham	8	8	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dcnber	Clackclose	R. Fincham	10	13	4	0
Denton	Ersham	R. Rendenhale	24	0	0	0
Depeham	Forehoe	V. Hingham	5	7	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
DEREHAM EAST =	Mitford					
Dereham West	Clackclose					
Derfingham	Frebridge	V. Linne	5	6	8	0
Dickleborough	Disse	R. Rendenhale	28	0	0	0
Didlington	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewise	8	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Didlington	Tunsted					
Dilham	Tunsted	V. Waxham	5	7	10	0
Dillington	Laundich					
DISSE =	Disse	R. Rendenhale	33	6	8	0
Ditchingham	Clavering	R. Broke	16	0	0	0
Docking	Smethdon	V. Hitchin	13	6	8	0
DOWNHAM =	Clackclose	R. Fincham	6	13	4	0
Drayton	Taverham	R. Taverham	6	2	9	0
Dufton	Gallow					
Duke's Place	C. of Norwich					
Dunham Magna	Laundich	R. Brisley	12	1	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dunham Parva	Laundich	R. Brisley	9	15	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dunston	Humbleyard					
Dunton	Gallow	V. Burnham	5	6	8	0
Dutnal	Clackclose					
Earsham	Earsham	R. Rendenhale	15	0	0	0
Easton	Forehoe	V. Hingham	7	11	10	0
Easton	Wayland					
Eckles	Happing	R. Waxton	8	0	0	0
Eckles	Shropham	R. Rockland	14	0	0	0
Edgefield	Holt	R. Holt	5	5	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Edingthorp	Tunsted	R. Waxton	5	5	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
St. Edmund	Smethdon					
Egmer	N. Greenhoe	R. Walsingham	8	0	0	0
Ellingham	Clavering	R. Broke	12	0	0	0
Ellingham Magna	Shropham	V. Breccles	6	5	10	0
Ellingham Parva	Wayland	R. Breccles	7	1	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ellington	Shropham	R. Rockland	6	19	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Elmerton	N. Erpingham					

E. L. M.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
N. Elmham	Laundich	V. Brisley	13	14	11	0
Elfing	Eynsford	R. Sparham	5	11	9	1/2
Emneth	Frebridge					
Erpingham	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	9	18	8	0
Eftington	Depwade					
Eftington	Frebridge					
Eton	Norwich Lib.					
St. Faith's	Taverham					
FAKENHAM	Gallow	R. Burnham	35	6	8	0
Felbridge	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	6	18	3	0
Felmingham	Tunsted	R. Waxton	6	0	0	0
Felmingham	Tunsted	V. Waxton	6	0	0	0
Felthorp	Taverham	R. Taverham	4	0	0	0
Feltwell Mary	Grimshoe	R. Cranewife	14	17	3	1/2
Feltwell Nicholas	Grimshoe	R. Cranewife	19	0	0	0
Ferfield	Disse	R. Rendenhall	6	6	8	0
Fieldawling	N. Greenhoe					
Filby	E. Flegge	R. Flegge	11	1	4	1/2
Fincham St. Martin's	Clackclofe	V. Fincham	10	0	0	0
Fincham St. Michael	Clackclofe	R. Fincham	7	6	8	0
Fishley	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	5	0	0	0
Fritcham	Frebridge					
Flordon	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	6	13	4	0
Fordham	Clackclofe					
Forncet St. Mary	Depwade	R. Depwade	20	0	0	0
Forncet St. Peter's	Depwade					
Foulsham	Eynsford	R. Sparham	27	14	9	1/2
Foulden	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewife	10	1	6	1/2
Foxley	Eynsford	R. Sparham	6	13	4	0
Framingham Earl	Hensted	R. Brooke	6	13	4	0
Framingham Pigot	Hensted					
Fransham Magna	Laundich	R. Brisley	7	15	9	1/2
Fransham Parva	Laundich	R. Brisley	6	8	3	1/2
Freethorp	Blowfield					
Frense	Disse	R. Redinghale	2	13	4	
Freton	Depwade	R. Depwade	9	0	0	0
Frettenham	Taverham	R. Taverham	10	0	0	0
Fringe	Smethdon					
Fulmerston	Gallow	R. Burnham	10	0	0	0
Fundenhall	Depwade					
Garbiefthorp	Clackclofe	R. Rockland	19	16	0	0
Garboldisham	Gilecrofs					
Gasthorp	Gilecrofs	R. Rockland	6	9	4	0
Gateley	Laundich	V. Brisley	3	2	7	0
Gatesend	Gallow					
Gawdy-hall	Earsham					
Gayton	Frebridge	V. Linne	8	6	8	0
Gayton-thorp	Frebridge					
Gaywood	Frebridge	R. Linne	5	13	4	0
Geist	Eynsford	V. Sparham	5	15	5	0
						Geistwick

H E M.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Hempton	Gallow					
Heringby	W. Flegge	R. Flegge	5	0	0	0
Hethel	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	10	0	0	0
Hetherfet	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	8	0	0	0
Heveningham	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	10	16	0	0
Heverland	Eynsford	V. Sparham	4	12	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Heydon	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	9	15	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
HICKLING =	Happing	V. Waxton	5	3	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Higham	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	6	13	4	0
HILBOROUGH =	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewife	13	6	8	0
Hilderston	Eynsford	V. Sparham	6	0	11	0
Hillington	Frebridge	R. Linne	13	6	8	0
Hillington-hall	Frebridge					
Hindringham	N. Greenhoe	V. Walsingham	9	0	0	0
HINGHAM =	Forehoe	R. Hingham	24	18	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hitchin	Smethdon	V. Hitchin	6	13	4	
Hobbies Magna	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	4	6	8	
Hobbies Parva	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	7	0	0	
Hockham Magna	Shropham	V. Rockland	8	17	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hockham Parva	Shropham					
Hockring	Mitford	R. Hingham	7	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hockwold	Grimshoe	R. Cranewife	9	13	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hofton St. John	Tunsted					
Hofton St. Peter	Tunsted					
Holkham	N. Greenhoe	V. Walsingham	8	13	4	0
Holkham-hall	N. Greenhoe					
Holm	Clackclose					
Holm	Smethdon	V. Hitchin	6	13	4	0
Holm-hall	S. Greenhoe					
Holnston	Clavering					
HOLT =	Holt	R. Holt	11	17	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Honing	Tunsted	V. Waxton	4	13	4	0
Hoo	Laundich					
Hornhill	Tunsted					
Horningtoft	Laundich	R. Brisley	6	17	7	0
Horsey	Happing	V. Waxton	3	1	4	0
Horsford	Taverham	V. Taverham	4	5	2	0
Horsham St. Faith's	Taverham					
Horsted	Taverham	R. Taverham	7	10	0	0
Houghton	Gallow	R. Burnham	5	0	0	0
Houghton	N. Greenhoe	V. Walsingham	8	0	0	0
Houghton	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewife	4	18	9	0
Houlton	Hensted					
How	Clavering	R. Broke	8	13	4	0
How-hall	Clavering					
Hunningham	Forehoe	V. Hingham	8	12	6	0
Hunningham-hall	Forehoe					
Hunstanton	Smethdon	V. Hitchin	12	0	0	0
Hunstanton-hall	Smethdon					
Hunworth	Helt	R. Holt	4	0	0	0
						Ingham

I N G.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Ingham	Happing	R. Hitchin	12	0	0	0
Inglethorp	Smethden	R. Humbleyard	5	0	0	0
Intwood	Humbleyard	R. Ingworth	5	0	0	0
Ingworth	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	5	0	0	0
Irmingland	S. Erpingham	R. Waxton	6	13	4	0
Irfsted	Tunsted	V. Linne	6	13	4	0
Islington	Frebridge	R. Hingham	5	0	0	0
Itteringham	S. Erpingham	R. Holt	12	0	0	0
Kelling	Holt					
Kemingham	Humbleyard	V. Brisley	4	18	4	0
Kempston	Laundich	V. Rockland	5	17	0	12
Heningal	Gilecros	R. Humbleyard	5	0	0	0
Keswick	Humbleyard	V. Humbleyard	6	0	0	0
Ketheringham	Humbleyard	R. Burnham	10	0	0	0
Kettleston	Gallow	R. Rockland	7	14	9	0
Kilverston	Shropham	R. Hingham	6	12	5	12
Kimberley	Forehoe	R. Broke	6	4	8	0
Kirby Bedon	Hensted	R. Broke	10	0	0	0
Kirby Cane	Clavering	R. Broke	10	0	0	0
Kirsted	Clavering	R. Reppis	13	7	1	0
Knapton	N. Erpingham					
Lakenham	Norwich Lib.					
Lammas	S. Erpingham	R. Cranewife	4	15	9	0
Langford	S. Greenhoe					
Langford-House	Grimshoe					
Langhall	Clavering	V. Holt	4	10	8	0
Langham	Holt	V. Holt	3	6	8	0
Langham Parva	Holt					
Langley	Clavering	R. Rockland	10	0	2	0
LARLINGFORD 0=	Shropham					
Lefiate	Frebridge	R. Waxton	6	0	0	0
Leftingham	Happing	R. Holt	12	0	0	0
Letheringset	Holt	R. Hingham	7	14	6	12
Letton	Mitford	R. Brisley	8	5	11	12
Lexham East	Laundich	R. Brisley	5	11	6	12
Lexham West	Laundich	R. Sparham	11	0	0	0
Ling	Eynsford					
Lingwood	Blowfield					
Littleshall	Laundich					
Loddon	Clavering					
Loddon	Clavering					
Longam	Laundich					
Lopham North	Gilecros	R. Rockland	17	0	5	0
Lopham South	Gilecros	V. Waxton	6	6	8	0
Ludham	Happing					
Ludham-Hall	Happing	R. Linne	30	1	8	0
Lyn-North	Frebridge	R. Linne	18	6	8	0
Lyn-Regis	Frebridge	R. Linne	6	0	0	0
Lyn-West	Frebridge	R. Linne	9	2	6	0
Lytcham	Laundich					
						Maltby

M A L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Maltby	E. Flegge	R. Flegge	13 6 8 0
Mannington	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	1 16 5 0
Marham	Clackclose	V. Fincham	6 13 4 0
St. Mary's	Frebridge		
Marlingford	Forehoe	R. Hingham	7 12 8 1/2
Martham	Holt		
Mattham	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	10 12 9 1/2
Mattham	W. Flegge	V. Flegge	6 13 4 0
Marthon	Wayland	R. Bretcles	6 10 5 0
Maffingham Magna	Frebridge	R. Linne	33 6 8 0
Maffingham Parva	Frebridge	R. Linne	9 13 4 0
Matlask	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	5 0 0 0
Matshall	Mitford	V. Hingham	7 8 3 1/2
Meadham	Earsham		
Melton Constable	Holt	R. Holt	6 0 0 0
Melton Magna	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	13 6 8 0
Melton Parva	Humbleyard	V. Humbleyard	6 6 8 0
Merston	Holt	R. Holt	18 0 0 0
METHWOLD 0=	Grimshoe	V. Cranewise	8 9 6 0
Metton	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	7 0 0 0
Midleton	Frebridge	V. Linne	7 6 8 0
Mileham	Laundich	R. Brisley	11 2 1 0
Mintling	Frebridge		
Morley St. Botolph's	Forehoe	R. Hingham	14 11 5 1/2
Morley St. Peter's	Forehoe		
Morningthorp	Depwade	R. Depwade	7 0 0 0
Moulton	Blowfield	V. Blowfield	5 6 3 0
Moulton Little	Depwade	R. Depwade	4 3 0 0
Moulton Michael	Depwade	R. Depwade	16 13 4 0
Moundford	Grimshoe	R. Cranewise	7 17 4 1/2
Mulberten	Humbleyard		
Mundesley	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	8 9 9 1/2
Mundham	Clavering		
Narborough	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewise	9 10 0 0
Narford	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewise	6 12 4 1/2
Neckton	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewise	8 1 7 1/2
Netisheard	Tunsted	V. Waxton	3 13 1 1/2
Newton	Frebridge		
Newton	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	10 0 0 0
Newton	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewise	8 16 0 0
Newton	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewise	2 14 11 1/2
Newton	Taverham		
Newton West	Frebridge	R. Linne	5 6 8 0
Neyland	Humbleyard		
Northwold	Grimshoe	R. Cranewise	29 15 9 1/2
Norton	Clavering		
Norton	Shropham	R. Rockland	5 6 2 0
Norton Super Montem	Eynsford	R. Sparham	7 12 9 1/4
Norton Wood	Eynsford		
Norwich	City.		

N O R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Norwich Palace	C. of Norwich		
Oby	W. Flegge		
Ormesby St. Margaret's	E. Flegge	V. Flegge	5 0 10 0
Ormesby St. Michael's	Flegge		
Osmondston	Disse	R. Rendenhale	9 0 0 0
Overstrand	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	2 1 4 0
Ovington	Wayland	R. Breckles	7 3 5 0
Oulton	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	8 4 11 1
Oxborough	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewife	18 6 6 1
Oxborough-hall	S. Greenhoe		
Oxbrand	S. Erpingham		
Oxned	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	9 1 5 0
Oxned-hall	S. Erpingham		
Oxwich	Laundich		
Pagrove Parva	S. Greenhoe		
Palling	Happing	V. Waxton	2 6 7 0
Panxford	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	2 13 4 0
Pafton	Tunsted	V. Waxton	6 13 4 0
Pafton-hall	Tunsted		
Pattlesley	Laundich	R. Brisley	8 18 8 0
Pentthorp	Gallow		
Pentney	Frebridge		
Pickenham North	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewife	5 14 2 0
Pickenham South	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewife	8 1 4 1
Pinchey-hall	Gallow		
Plumsted Magna	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	7 12 6 0
Plumsted Parva	Blowfield		
Plumsted	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	5 3 2 0
Porland Great	Hensted	R. Broke	4 6 4 0
Porland Little	Hensted	R. Broke	2 6 11 0
Poswick	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	10 0 0 0
Priesthouses	Clackclose		
Pudding-Norton	Gallow	R. Toftres	6 0 0 0
Pulham	Earsham		
Pulham Mary	Earsham	R. Rendenhale	33 6 8 0
Quiddenham	Gilecros	R. Rockland	8 4 6 0
Rackheath	Taverham		
Rackley	Taverham	R. Taverham	6 13 4 0
Rainham-hall	Gallow		
Rainham St. Margaret	Gallow	R. Toftres	13 6 8 0
Rainham St. Martin	Gallow	R. Toftres	6 0 0 0
Rainham St. Mary	Gallow	R. Toftres	18 13 4 0
Ranworth	Blowfield	V. Blowfield	4 0 0 0
Ravingham	Clavering		
Redham	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	18 0 0 0
Redham Park-hall	Blowfield		
Redlington	Tunsted	R. Waxton	4 6 8 0
Rednell	Earsham	R. Rendenhall	20 0 0 0
Remirfton	Mitford	R. Hingham	11 2 6 0
REPEHAM 0=	Eynsford	R. Sparham	10 0 0 0
		Repeham	

R E P.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation			
Repeham	Eynsford	R. Sparham	8	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Reppis	W. Flegge					
Reppis North	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	18	0	0	0
Reppis South	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	16	0	0	0
Riborough Magna	Gallow	R. Toftres	14	17	0	0
Riborough Parva	Gallow	R. Burnham	7	13	4	0
Ringland	Eynsford	V. Sparham	3	6	0	0
Ringsted Little	Smethdon	R. Hitchin	3	6	8	0
Ringsted St. Andrew	Smethdon	R. Hitchin	10	0	0	0
Ringsted St. Peter	Smethdon	R. Hitchin	11	6	8	0
Rockland	Hensted	R. Broke	6	13	4	0
Rockland All Saints	Shropham	R. Rockland	5	6	8	0
Rockland St. Andrew	Shropham	R. Rockland.	5	13	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rockland St. Peter	Shropham	R. Rockland	4	16	5	0
Rockland Tofts	Wayland					
Rollesby	W. Flegge	R. Flegge	17	0	0	0
Rougham	Laundich	V. Brisley	1	8	5	0
Rowdham	Shropham	V. Rockland	4	16	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Roughton	N. Erpingham	V. Reppis	6	0	0	0
Roydon	Diffie	R. Rendenhale	9	0	0	0
Roydon	Frebridge	R. Linne	5	0	0	0
Rudham East	Gallow	R. Burnham	6	6	8	0
Rudham West	Gallow	V. Burnham	7	6	8	0
Rungton	Clackclose	R. Fincham	12	0	0	0
Runhall	Forehoe	V. Hingham	6	18	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Runham	E. Flegge	V. Flegge	4	0	0	0
Runton	Erpingham	R. Reppis	10	0	0	0
Runton-North	Frebridge	R. Linne	8	10	0	0
Rusale	Earlham	V. Rendenhale	4	0	0	0
Rusham	Laundich					
Rushford	Gilecross					
Ruston	Clackclose					
Ruston East	Happing	V. Waxton	11	11	10	0
Ruston Stow	Happing					
Saham	Wayland	R. Breccles	21	14	7	0
Sallows	Taverham					
Salthouse	Holt	R. Holt	20	0	0	0
Saltorn Lode	Frebridge					
Sandringham	Frebridge	R. Linne	5	6	8	0
Santon-house	Grimshoe					
Saul	Eynsford	R. Sparham	12	9	6	0
Saxlingham	Holt	R. Holt	12	17	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saxlingham Nethergate	Hensted	R. Broke	13	11	6	0
Saxlingham Thorp	Hensted	R. Broke	6	13	4	0
Saxthorp	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	4	13	4	0
Scarning	Laundich	R. Brisley	9	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Scarning	Laundich	V. Brisley	9	19	2	0
Schole	Diffie					
Scornston	Tunsted					
Scotto	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	8	13	5	$\frac{1}{2}$

S C R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Scrotby	E. Flegge	V. Flegge	5	0	0	0
SECHY o=	Frebridge					
Sedestern	Gallow	R. Burnham	13	3	4	0
Sedgford	Smethdon	V. Hitchin	8	0	0	0
Sething	Clavering					
Sharrington	Holt	R. Holt	10	0	0	0
Shelfhanger	Diffie	R. Rendenhale	17	0	0	0
Shelton	Depwade	R. Depwade	8	0	0	0
Sherborn	Smethdon	V. Hitchin	8	0	0	0
Shereford	Gallow	R. Toftres	9	0	0	0
Sheringham Lower	N. Erpingham					
Sheringham Upper	N. Erpingham					
Shimpling	Diffie	R. Rendenhale	10	13	4	0
Shingham	Clackclose	R. Fincham	4	6	8	0
Shipdam	Mitford	R. Hingham	26	7	5	1
Shipden	N. Erpingham	V. Reppis	9	4	9	0
Shottesham All Saints	Hensted	V. Broke	6	13	4	0
Shottesham-hall	Hensted					
Shottesham St. Botolph	Hensted	V. Broke	6	0	0	0
Shottesham St. Martin	Hensted	R. Broke	4	0	0	0
Showlam	Clackclose					
Shropham	Shropham	V. Rockland	8	13	9	1
Sisland	Clavering	R. Broke	4	13	9	0
Skoulton	Wayland	R. Breccles	10	4	0	0
Skulthorp	Gallow	R. Burnham	16	0	0	0
Slowley	Tunsted	V. Waxton	5	6	8	0
Smallborough	Tunsted	R. Waxton	10	14	4	0
Snarehill	Gilecross					
SNETSHAM o=	Smethdon	V. Hitchin	5	6	8	0
Snitterton	Shropham	R. Rockland	12	17	1	1
Snorehall	Clackclose					
Somerton East	W. Flegge					
Somerton West	W. Flegge					
South-Acre	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewife	10	18	0	1
Southbridge	Mitford	R. Hingham	5	13	6	1
Southmere	Laundich	R. Brisley	2	11	8	0
Southrey	Clackclose	V. Fincham	7	10	0	0
Sowood	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	2	13	4	0
Sparham	Eynsford	V. Sparham	9	17	10	0
Spixworth	Taverham	R. Taverham	6	0	0	0
Sporte	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewife	10	3	6	0
Sprowston	Taverham					
Stalham	Happing	V. Waxton	5	0	0	0
Stanford	Grimshoe	V. Cranewife	5	13	1	0
Stanhow	Smethdon	R. Hitchin	16	0	0	0
Stanninghall	Taverham	R. Taverham	33	0	6	1
Stanton	Shropham	R. Thetford	1	15	10	0
Starston	Earsham	R. Rendenhale	15	0	0	0
Stibard	Gallow	R. Burnham	11	13	4	0
Stiffkey-hall	N. Greenhoe					

Stiffkey

S T I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Stifkey St. John	N. Greenhoe	R. Walsingham	18	6	4	0
Stifkey St. Mary	N. Greenhoe	R. Walsingham	6	13	4	0
Stockton	Clavering	R. Broke	8	0	0	0
Stoke	Clackclose					
Stoke	Hensted					
Stoke Ferry	Clackclose					
Stokesby	E. Flegge	R. Flegge	13	6	8	0
Stow Bardolph	Clackclose	V. Fincham	6	6	8	0
Stow Bedon	Wayland	V. Breckles	4	19	4	0
Stradset	Clackclose	V. Fincham	3	6	8	0
Stratton	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	8	8	0	0
Stratton Mary	Depwade	R. Depwade	10	0	0	0
Stratton Mille	Depwade	R. Depwade	6	12	7	0
Strumpshaw	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	8	0	0	0
Studdy	Holt	R. Holt	6	3	3	1
Sturston	Grimshoe					
Suffield	N. Erpingham	V. Reppis	14	0	0	0
Surlingham St. Mary's	Hensted	V. Broke	6	13	4	0
Surlingham St. Saviour	Hensted					
Sufted	N. Erpingham					
Sutton	Happing	R. Waxton	6	16	8	0
SWATHAM 0=	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewise	14	5	10	1
Swafeld	Tunsted	R. Waxton	6	0	0	0
Swainesthorp	Humbleyard					
Swanton	Eynsford	R. Sparham	6	11	5	1
Swanton Abbots	Holt	R. Holt	4	15	1	1
Swanton Morley	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	6	10	0	0
Swardefton	Laundich	R. Brisley	15	11	1	1
Swerifon	Humbleyard	V. Humbleyard	6	0	0	0
Syditrond	Tunsted					
Tacolneston	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	5	10	0	0
Tasborough	Depwade	R. Depwade	12	0	0	0
Tatterford	Depwade	R. Depwade	8	0	0	0
Tatterset	Gallow	R. Burnham	6	6	8	0
Tattington	Gallow	R. Burnham	11	1	8	0
Taverham Medictas	Wayland	V. Breccles	6	14	9	1
Taverham Med. Altera	Taverham	R. Taverham	4	2	8	1
Taverham-hall	Taverham	R. Taverham	4	2	8	1
Terrington St. Clement's	Taverham					
Terrington St. John's	Frebridge	R. Linne	34	6	8	0
Testerton	Frebridge	V. Linne	23	6	8	0
Tharfton	Gallow	R. Toltres	5	0	0	0
Thelton	Depwade	V. Depwade	5	1	6	0
THETFORD 0=	Disse	R. Rendinghale	9	0	0	0
Thetford St. Andrew's	Shropham	R. Thetford	5	1	5	0
Thimblethorp	Shropham	R. Thetford	2	8	7	0
Thornage	Eynsford	R. Sparham	4	2	7	1
Thornam	Holt	R. Holt	6	18	4	0
Thorp	Smethden	V. Hitchin	10	0	0	0
	Clavering	R. Broke	5	6	8	0

Thorp

<i>T H O.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>Deanery.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>			
Thorp	Earham					
Thorp Abbots	Disse	R. Rendenhale	7	0	0	0
Thorp Land	Gallow					
Thorp Little	Disse	V. Rendenhale	4	0	0	0
Thorp Market	N. Erpingham	V. Reppis	5	11	1	1
Thorp Norwich	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	8	0	0	0
Thraxton	Wayland	R. Breccles	6	14	9	1
Thrickby	E. Flegge	V. Flegge	6	0	0	0
Thurgarton	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	9	6	8	0
Thurne	Flegge	R. Flegge	5	0	0	0
Thurning	Eynsford	R. Sparham	7	0	0	0
Thursford	N. Greenhoe	R. Walsingham	8	0	0	0
Thursten	Clavering					
Thuxton	Mitford	R. Hingham	4	6	2	0
Thwate	Clavering	R. Broke	4	0	0	0
Thwayt	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	7	0	0	0
Tibenham	Depwade	V. Depwade	7	6	8	0
Tichwell	Smethdon	R. Hitchin	12	0	0	0
Tilney	Frebridge	V. Linne	30	0	0	0
Tilney Fen End	Frebridge					
Titshall Margaret	Disse	R. Rendenhale	20	0	0	0
Titshall Mary	Disse					
Titleshall	Laundich	R. Brisley	9	12	7	0
Toft	Wayland					
Toft Monachorum	Clavering	R. Broke	8	0	0	0
Tofts	Gallow	V. Toftres	7	18	6	0
Tofts	Grimshoe	R. Cranewise	8	5	11	0
Tompson	Wayland					
Topcroft	Clavering	R. Broke	10	13	4	0
Trimingham	N. Erpingham	V. Reppis	6	0	0	0
Trowse	Hensted	V. Broke	5	0	0	0
Trunch	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	6	0	0	0
Tuddenham-East	Mitford	V. Hingham	7	6	0	1
Tuddenham-West	Mitford	R. Hingham	10	5	3	1
Tunstall	Blowfield					
Tunsted	Tunsted	V. Waxton	18	9	6	1
Tuttington	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	5	7	0	1
Twiford	Eynsford	R. Sparham	4	19	8	1
Upton	Blowfield	V. Blowfield	5	0	0	0
Upwell	Clackclose	R. Fincham	16	0	0	0
Urited	Tunsted					
Waketon Magna	Depwade	R. Depwade	5	0	0	0
Waketon Parva	Depwade	R. Depwade	2	13	4	0
Walcot	Happing					
Wallington	Clackclose					
Walpole St. Andrew	Frebridge	R. Linne	21	0	0	0
Walpole St. Peter's	Frebridge	V. Linne	26	13	4	0
N. WALSHAM 0=	Blowfield	V. Blowfield	8	0	0	0
S. Walsham	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	13	6	8	0
S. Walsham	Blowfield	V. Blowfield	5	0	0	0

WLA-

W A L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
WALSINGHAM 0=	N. Greenhoe					
Walsingham old	N. Greenhoe					
Walsoken	Frebridge	R. Linne	30	13	4	0
Walton	Depwade					
Walton East	Frebridge	V. Linne	6	3	4	0
Walton Priors	Frebridge	R. Linne	16	13	4	0
Walton West	Frebridge	R. Linne	16	0	0	0
Warham All-Saints	N. Greenhoe	R. Walsingham	16	0	0	0
Warham Magdalen	N. Greenhoe	R. Walsingham	5	0	0	0
Warham Mary	N. Greenhoe	R. Walsingham	6	6	8	0
Waterden	Brothercross	R. Burnham	5	6	8	0
Watlington	Clackclose	R. Fincham	14	16	8	0
WATTON 0=	Wayland	V. Breccles	7	0	4	0
Waxham	Happing	R. Waxham	6	13	4	0
Wayborn	Holt					
Wearham	Clackclose					
Welborn	Forehoe	R. Hingham	5	18	3	0
Welles	N. Greenhoe	R. Walsingham	26	13	4	0
Wellingham	Laundich	R. Brisley	5	8	6	0
Welney	Clackclose					
Wenling	Laundich					
Wessingham	Laundich	V. Brisley	15	9	11	0
Westacre	Frebridge					
Westfield	Mitford	R. Hingham	7	15	8	0
Weston	Eynsford	R. Sparham	8	18	0	0
Westwick	Tunsted	R. Waxton	9	13	8	2
Weting All-Saints	Grimshoe	R. Cranewife	8	1	8	0
Weting St. Mary	Grimshoe	R. Cranewife	10	8	0	0
Whetacre All-Saints	Clavering	R. Broke	6	6	4	0
Whetacre St. Peter	Clavering	R. Broke	7	6	8	0
Whinborough	Mitford	R. Hingham	6	18	6	2
Whitwell	Eynsford	V. Sparham	7	12	4	0
Wickhampton	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	4	0	0	0
Wicklowood	Forehoe	V. Hingham	6	3	10	2
Wickner	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	9	0	0	0
Wightlingham	Hensted					
Wighton	N. Greenhoe	V. Walsingham	11	11	8	0
Wignel Magdalen	Frebridge	V. Linne	8	6	8	0
Wignel Mary	Frebridge	V. Linne	12	10	0	0
Wignel St. German	Frebridge	V. Linne	6	0	0	0
Wignel St. Peter	Frebridge	V. Linne	6	0	0	0
Wiken	Frebridge	R. Linne	6	13	4	0
Wilber Hall	Shropham					
Wilby	Shropham	R. Rockland	7	4	7	2
Wilby Hall	Shropham					
Wilton	Grimshoe	V. Cranewife	6	7	6	0
Wimbotsham	Clackclose	R. Fincham	5	6	8	0
Winch East	Frebridge	R. Linne	8	0	0	0
Winch West	Frebridge	R. Linne	9	13	4	0
Windall	Clavering					

W I N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
WINDHAM 0=	Forehoe	V. Hingham	10	14	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Winfarthing	Diffie	R. Rendenhale	12	0	0	0
Winston	Clavering					
Winterton	W. Flegge	R. Flegge	20	13	4	0
Winterton Nefs	W. Flegge					
Wissington	Laundich	R. Brisley	10	3	4	0
Witton	Holt					
Witchingham Hall	Eynsford					
Witchingham St. Faith	Eynsford	V. Sparham	5	0	0	0
Witchingham St. Mary	Eynsford	V. Sparham	4	17	10	0
Witton	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	6	13	4	0
Witton	Tunsted	V. Waxton	4	13	1	0
Wollerton	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	8	0	0	0
Wolverton	Frebridge	R. Linne	12	0	0	0
Woodbastwick	Blowfield	V. Blowfield	3	6	8	0
Woodrising	Mitford	R. Hingham	4	18	3	0
Woodrising Hall	Mitford					
Worthing	Laundich					
Wortwell	Earsham					
Wotton	Clavering	R. Broke	6	13	4	0
Wotton North	Frebridge	V. Linne	10	0	0	0
Wotton South	Frebridge	R. Linne	8	6	8	0
Wramplingham	Forehoe	R. Hingham	5	4	9	0
Wreningham	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	10	0	0	0
Wretham East	Shropham	R. Rockland	11	2	3	0
Wretham West	Shropham	R. Rockland	12	11	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wretton	Clackclose					
Wroxham	Taverham	V. Taverham	7	17	1	0
Wrungey	Clackclose					
Wursted	Tunsted	V. Waxton	10	0	0	0
Wyverton	Holt	R. Holt	15	0	0	0
Yakleston	E. Flegge					
YARMOUTH 0=	E. Flegge					
Yaxham	Mitford	R. Hingham	10	0	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
Yelverton	Clavering	R. Broke	10	0	0	0
Yelverton	Hensted					

*See a second 457 after 534**The Rectories and Vicarages of Norwich.*

	Parishes.	Valuation.
R.	St. Mary	5 0 10 0
R.	St. Austin	6 17 8 0
R.	St. Michael in Cos-Lane	13 6 8 0
R.	St. Clement	7 9 1 0
R.	St. Edmund	4 6 3 0
R.	St. Botolph	2 7 8 0
R.	St. Mary Combuft	3 5 5 0
R.	St. Simon and Jude	3 9 10 ½
R.	St. Swithin	6 3 4 0
R.	St. Peter Hungate	3 1 5 0
R.	St. John	7 10 1 0
R.	St. Michael	6 10 0 0
R.	St. Lawrence	4 13 9 0
R.	St. Margaret	5 4 8 0
R.	Alhallows	3 14 8 0
R.	St. Bartholomew	2 13 4 0
R.	St. Peter at Southgate	2 17 3 ½
R.	St. Edward	3 6 1 0
V.	St. Stephen	9 0 0 0
V.	St. Katharine	0 16 1 0

M m m

Nor-

NORFOLK	Norwich	Yarmouth	Hickling	Wursted	Nor.Wallham	Aldeham	Repeham	Cromer	Calton	Holt	Claye	Wallingham	Burnham	Snettisham	Fakenham	Lynne	Swatham	E.Derham	Windham	Hingham	Watton	Buckenham	Harleston	Bungay
Thetford S	20	32	30	26	27	24	20	30	22	26	28	25	28	27	21	22	12	14	14	11	9	9	7	20
Dys S	14	22	23	20	28	27	20	26	28	27	28	27	32	33	24	30	10	15	10	10	13	6	6	10
Beckles SE	11	9	9	12	17	18	19	24	18	25	27	20	36	38	27	10	28	20	14	17	23	17	8	4
Bungay SE	10	13	14	15	17	17	17	24	17	24	27	27	33	36	25	35	25	17	10	14	10	13	4	83
Harleston S	11	17	18	17	19	18	17	25	18	25	27	27	33	34	24	33	22	16	9	12	16	9	7	
Buckenham	12	23	22	19	20	17	14	24	16	22	23	22	27	28	19	24	14	10	7	5	8	74		
Watton SW	15	28	24	20	20	17	13	22	15	18	20	16	20	20	13	17	6	8	9	5				
Hingham SW	10	23	19	15	16	13	10	20	12	17	10	17	22	23	14	22	10	5	4					
Windham SW	6	19	16	13	14	11	9	18	10	16	19	18	23	25	15	25	14	7						
E.Derham W	11	25	19	15	16	11	7	16	9	13	14	12	17	18	9	17	8	81						
Swatham W	19	33	36	23	22	18	14	22	16	17	18	14	16	15	10	11	74							
Lynne W	29	40	35	30	25	22	27	24	21	22	16	15	8	14	77									
Fakenham NW	16	28	20	16	15	12	9	13	10	7	8	4	9	11		77								
Snettisham NW	27	40	31	27	26	23	20	22	21	16	16	11	7	88										
Burnham NW	24	35	26	22	20	18	16	16	16	10	9	6	99											
Wallingham N	18	29	20	16	15	12	10	11	10	5	6	88												
Claye N	17	26	17	14	12	10	10	7	0	2	97													
Holt N	15	24	15	12	10	8	8	6	7	93														
Calton N	8	18	11	7	6	2	2	8	88															
Cromer N	15	21	11	9	6	7	10	97																
Repeham NW	8	20	11	8	8	4	87																	
Aldeham N	7	17	9	4	4	92																		
Nor.Wallham N	9	14	9	2	96																			
Wursted NE	8	13	4	93																				
Hickling NE	11	9	95																					
Yarmouth E	13	25																						

Castle Rising



NORFOLK
sends
II Membe
to Parliame
has
31 Market Town
and
660 Parishes
is divided into
31 Hundreds
containing
1148000 Acres
47180 Houses
and about
283000 Inhabitants
in Compass
140 Miles





Northamptonshire.



THE County of *Northampton*, called by the *Saxons* *Nopp-aren-don-rycpe*, and *Northanton-shire*; but at this Time, *Northampton-shire* is situated as it were in the very Middle of *England*, and tho' but a small County, yet by Reason of its oblong Form, toucheth upon more Counties than any other Shire of *England*, for it is bounded on the East with *Bedfordshire*, *Huntingtonshire*, and *Cambridgeshire*; on the North with *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire* and *Lincolnshire*, from which it is parted by the Rivers *Welland*, and *Little Avon*, whose Springs are near each other in this County; on the West with *Oxfordshire* and *Warwickshire*, and on the South with *Buckinghamshire*. It takes its Name from the Town of *Northampton*, which though at present it must give Place to the City of *Peterburgh*; yet being the more ancient and the Chief Place in these Parts, when *England* was for the better Government sake divided into Counties or Shires, was the most proper to give Name to it.

This County is small but very populous, containing in it no more than 326 Parishes, and eleven Market-Towns; and being in Circumference about 120 Miles, which includes 550000 Acres, and having 24808 Houses, many of which are Noblemens and Gentlemens Seats, which are here thick set, because of the Wholsomeness of the Air, and Fruitfulness of the

Soil. It is most of it *Champion*, and lies so open to the Eye in many Places, that some have seen at once thirty-two Spires and Steeples, and few less than twenty. so full is it of Towns and Villages. At the Time of the Conqueror's Survey, it was of a larger Extent, because the Northern Part of *Rutland* was then reckon'd into it.

While this Isle was inhabited by the *Britains* alone, this County was Part of the Possessions of the *Coritani*, who were Masters besides of *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire* and *Derbyshire*; but when the *Romans* conquer'd them, 'tis probable the *British* Divisions were laid aside, and new ones introduced, till they being forced to depart this Isle, left it to the *Saxons*, who settled themselves in it in seven Kingdoms. This County under them was Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, which was the largest Kingdom of the seven, containing this and almost all the Inland Counties adjoining, as *Leicestershire*, *Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*, &c.

Under the *Mercian* Kings, this County and others under their Jurisdiction, were govern'd by the Earls of *Mercia*, of whom we have this Account in our Histories.

Hugh, surnamed the GREAT, who being Patron of *Tewksbury-Abbey* in *Gloucestershire*, allowed that *Brictric* King of the *West-Saxons* should be buried in the Chapel of the Holy Virgin *St. Faith*, belong-

ing to it, *Anno Dom.* 799. He departed this Life *Anno Dom.* 812. and was buried in the same Monastery.

Withlase succeeded him in this Earldom, but at some Distance of Years, and did not long continue in that Office, for being ambitious of obtaining the Kingdom of *Mercia*, he by Artifice thrust himself into the Throne *Anno Dom.* 826, and reigned thirteen Years; but then being vanquished by King *Egbert* the *West-Saxon*, he submitted himself and his Kingdom to the Conqueror, and became Tributary to him.

Ethelred, upon his Advancement, obtained this Earldom. He was in Favour with King *Alfred*, who having rebuilt and repaired *London*, lately harassed and plundered by the *Danes*, granted him with *Ethelfleda* his Daughter, whom he married, the Government of that City, then made the Metropolis of the *Mercian* Kingdom, *Anno Dom.* 886. He rebuilt the City of *Chester* in 906, and died in 912. After him

Ethelfleda, his Widow, govern'd this Province (except the Cities of *London* and *Oxford*, which King *Edward* the Elder, her Brother, kept in his own Hands) many Years with Prudence, for she devoted her self to a single Life, and like another *Amazon*, exercised her self in conducting Armies, and building Towns and Castles; she besieged *Darby* and *Leicester*, and took them by Assault. She with the Consent of her Husband founded a Monastery at *Glocester*, and translated the Reliques of *S. Oswald* from the Abbey of *Bardney* in *Lincolnshire* to it. She died *June* 11. 915, and was buried in *St. Peter's Church* at *Glocester*. She left a Daughter, named *Elwina*; but King *Edward* her Uncle, would not commit the Government to her, but gave it to

Elfere, a near Kinsman to King *Edgar*. He put the Monks out of divers Monastries, which King *Edgar* had placed there, and put in secular Priests, who had Wives, in their stead. He went to *Werham* in 979, where the Body of King *Edward* the Martyr lay buried, and causing it to be washed, and adorned with new Garments, carried it to *Shaftsbury*, and

honourably entomb'd it in that Abbey. He died in 983.

Alfric his Son succeeded him. King *Ethelred* upon some Displeasure given him, banished him in 986; but having restored him again, used his Advice about a Capitulation with the *Danes*, with whom he made a firm Peace, upon Condition of paying a yearly Tribute, if they forbore their yearly Inroads, but they soon found themselves looters by Peace, and in a little Time began their Invasions; which this Earl being sent to oppose, betray'd his Army to them, and left the Parts about *Exeter* to be ravaged and spoiled by them; but it was not long ere his Treachery met with its Reward, for being engaged with King *Edmund Ironside* in a Fight against King *Canute* the *Dane*, he was slain at *Ashdon* in *Essex*, by the Perfidiousness of

Edric Streona, who upon his Death obtained this Earldom, *Anno* 1007. He was a Person of the greatest Intimacy and Power with King *Ethelred*, and no less with *Swane* King of *Denmark*, and *Canutus* his Son, which he abused to the Destruction of his own Master; for being made Admiral of his Fleet by King *Ethelred*, he went over to *Canute* the *Dane* with forty Ships, and joined with him in plundering and destroying divers Towns in *Warwickshire*: But notwithstanding this Treachery, he wrought himself by his feigned Sorrow and fair Promises into King *Edmund's* Favour, and was trusted by him with the Command of Part of his Army at *Scearstan* and *Ashdon* in *Essex*, in the Fights with the *Danes* there, and in both proved so treacherous, that the *Danes* became Victors purely by his Means; nor was he therewith Content, but not long after he and his Son conspired the Murder of the King himself. What Reward this perfidious Person looked for from King *Canute* for these his Services, is not known: But not meeting with it so soon as he expected, he upbraided *Canute* with Neglect, which so incensed him, that he caused him to be bound Hand and Foot, and thrown into the *Thames*. To him succeeded in this Earldom of *Mercia*

Leof-

Leofwine, a Person descended of *Leofric* Earl of *Chester* in the Time of King *Ethelbald*. He left three Sons, *Leofric*, *Norman* and *Edwyn*, of whom the eldest

Leofric was his Successor in this Earldom, by the Title of DVX; He was a great Statesman, and a Person of singular Piety. He prevented the Troubles that were like to have ensued in settling the Crown, after the Death of King *Canute*, and *Hardi-Canute*, by raising *Harold-Harfot* to the Throne after the one, and *Edward the Confessor* after the other; and that they might Rule in Peace, he valiantly repressed the Insurrection upon the Account of the General Tax at *Worcester* in *Hardi-canute's* Reign, and successfully opposed the Rebellion raised by Earl *Godwin* in *Edward the Confessor's* Reign. Nor was he less pious than valiant, for he founded a great Monastery at *Coventry*, and endowed it with no less than twenty-four fair Lordships, and so much enriched it with several Ornaments, that no Monastery in *England* had the like Quantities of Gold, Silver and Jewels in it. He died in 1057, and was buried in his Monastery at *Coventry*. Leaving this Earldom to his eldest Son

Algar, he was Earl of the *East-Saxons* in his Father's Life-time; but being a Person of a turbulent Spirit, was twice banished for his rebellious Practices; but being at length reconciled, enjoy'd his Earldom quietly about one Year, and then dying was buried at *Coventry* by his Father. His Son

Edwyne succeeded him, and was Earl, when *William* the *Norman* invaded *England*, and slew *Harold* at the Battle of *Hastings*. He sought to the *Londoners* to make him King; but being disappointed he submitted to the Conqueror, upon Promise that he should have his Daughter; But this Engagement not meeting with the Performance he expected, he made a new Insurrection, and had Abundance of Followers, being attended with the Prayers of the Monks and Clergy, so general was the Discontent, by reason of the Oppression of the *Normans*; but being betrayed by three Persons, who were his Principal

Commanders. He was forced to fly with twenty Horsemen, and being put up in a narrow Place, from whence there was no Way to escape, died, defending himself, to the great Grief of all People, and Trouble of the Conqueror himself, who lamented his Death, and banished those that betray'd him, instead of rewarding them.

The Conqueror having thus vanquished a formidable Enemy, went on in settling the Kingdom according to his own Fancy, and disposing of the *Englishmens* Estates among his *Normans*, according to his Pleasure, which he did in this County thus.

Manors.

To <i>Alan Rufus</i> Earl of <i>Bri-</i>	—	1
<i>tain</i> abovementioned, —	—	—
To <i>Waltheof</i> Earl of <i>Northumberland</i> , —	4	—
To <i>Judith</i> his Countess, —	88	—
To <i>Robert</i> Earl of <i>Mortain</i> and	—	—
<i>Cornwal</i> , —	—	99
To <i>Ralph Guader</i> Earl of <i>Nor-</i>	—	—
<i>folk</i> , —	—	—
To <i>Robert</i> Earl of <i>Mallent</i> and	—	—
<i>Leicester</i> , —	—	3
To <i>Robert de Vesci</i> , —	—	1
To <i>Robert de Todenei</i> , —	—	9
To <i>Robert de Stafford</i> , —	—	1
To <i>Alberic de Vere</i> , —	—	6
To <i>Jeffery de Magnavil</i> , —	—	7
To <i>Walter D'Eincourt</i> —	—	1
To <i>Gumfrid de Cioches</i> , —	—	16
To <i>Ralph de Limeſi</i> , —	—	1
To <i>Hugh de Grantmesnil</i> , —	—	20
To <i>William Fitz Ausculph</i> , —	—	4
To <i>William Peverel</i> , —	—	4
To <i>Robert d'Oyley</i> , —	—	3
To <i>Ranulph de Peverel</i> , —	44	Lordships.

Thus this County, which has but 326 Parishes in it, seems wholly put into the Hands of the *Normans*, and the *English* deprived of all their Possessions. In the Reign of King *Richard* the Second, a certain Thing appeared in the Likeness of Fire in many Parts of the Realm, but especially in this and *Leicestershire*, all *November* and *December*. When any Man went alone, it would go along with him, and stand still when he stood still, but when

when many went together, it did not come near, but appeared to them afar off, and that in divers Shapes and Forms, sometimes it was in the Likeness of a burning Wheel, at other Times of a Barrel flashing out Fire at the Head, and of a burning Lance, &c. What was the State of it after this great Change, we shall shew in the Description of the Towns and Villages, to which we are now coming.

This County is divided into twenty Hundreds, viz.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 <i>Nassaburgh.</i> | } | 11 <i>Newhottle-grove.</i> |
| 2 <i>Willibrooke.</i> | | 12 <i>Spelhoe.</i> |
| 3 <i>Corby.</i> | | 13 <i>Hamfordshoe.</i> |
| 4 <i>Pollbrooke.</i> | | 14 <i>Higham Ferrers.</i> |
| 5 <i>Navisford.</i> | | 15 <i>Wymerly.</i> |
| 6 <i>Huxloe.</i> | | 16 <i>Towcester.</i> |
| 7 <i>Rotbavell.</i> | | 17 <i>Warden.</i> |
| 8 <i>Guilleshorough.</i> | | 18 <i>Norton.</i> |
| 9 <i>Orlinton.</i> | | 19 <i>Cleley.</i> |
| 10 <i>Fausley.</i> | | 20 <i>Sutton.</i> |

Under these Hundreds we shall give an Account of whatever we meet with memorable in the Towns and Villages to them belonging in the abovementioned Order.

I. Of *Nassaburgh* Hundred.

This Hundred lieth in the utmost North-East Angle of the County, being separated on the North by the River *Welland* from *Lincolnshire*, into which there is a Bridge about *Market-Deeping*, from *Cambridgeshire* on the East, and *Huntingtonshire* on the South, by the winding Current of the greater *Avon*, which here joins the *Welland* about *Thorney*, and on the West it is bounded by the Hundred of *Willibrooke*. Great Part of this Hundred is Fen-land, commonly distinguished by these Names. 1. *North-fen* containing about 800 Acres, the Commonage of which belongs to three adjoining Parishes, *Northborough*, *Maxey* and *Peakirk*. 2. *Burrough Little-Fen*, or *Peterborough* Common, which is appropriated to that City. 3. *Burrough Great-Fen* computed at 9000 Acres, of

which those that drained them were allotted 3000, and the other six are Common to the whole Hundred of *Nassaburgh*, except *Peterborough*, and the three Parishes aforementioned. We do not find in whose Possession this Hundred is, and so suppose it in the Crown. Bishop *Scambler* is said to have passed it to some great Man in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, to obtain a better Bishoprick, but we have not discovered his Name. The Chief Places are,

PETERBOROUGH, a little City, situated in the utmost Angle of this Hundred; the Original of which our Writers tell us; was this. There was a Gulph in the River *Avon*, or as it is now commonly called *Nen*, of a prodigious Depth, called *Medeswell*, near which was built a Town, named *Medeswell Hampsted*, or *Medes-Hampsted*. This Town (as *Robert de Swaffham* informs us) was built in a very fine Place, having on the one Side a Mere of excellent Waters, and on the other many Woods, Meadows and Pastures, every Way beautiful to the Eye. This Place so pleased *Peada*, the Son of *Penda*, the first Christian King of the *Mercians*, that for the Propagation of the Christian Religion, he resolved to erect a Monastery there; and accordingly in the Year 546, laid the Foundation, but being taken off by the wicked Contrivances of his Wife, he lived not to finish it. *Wolpher* his Brother succeeded him. He was such a bitter Enemy to the Christian Religion, that he most inhumanly murdered his own Sons *Wolphald* and *Rufin*, because they had embraced it; but he himself some few Years after turned Christian to expiate his Impities with good Works, he carried on this Monastery which his Brother had begun, and with the Help of his Brother *Etheldred*, and his Sisters *Kineburg* and *Kinewith*, finished it in 633, and having endowed it with large Revenues, dedicated it to *St. Peter*, and made *Sexwulph*, a Man of great Piety (who principally advised him to this Work) the first Abbot of it. From this Time this Monastery flourished under a fair Shew of Piety about 200 Years, and being in that Space encompassed with a Wall, which was carried round the Town by

by one *Kenulph* an Abbot of it, and made something like a City. *Malmsbury* says, it was on that Account soon after called *Peterburgh*, or *Peter's Town*. *Domesday-Book* gives us this Account of this Town and Abbey. The Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Burg* holds the Village at *Burg*, where are eight Hides. The Land consists of eight Carucates. In the Demesne are five of them, as also seven Servants and twenty-seven Villains, and eight Bondsmen, with eleven Carucates. There is a Mill of five Shillings, forty Acres of Meadow, a Wood one Mile long, and four Quarrenes broad. It hath been valued at twenty Shillings, (and is of late at ten Pounds,) at the Dissolution, when King *Henry VIII.* turned the Abbey into a Bishop's See.

But tho' Temples and Things sacred have for the most Part found so much Reverence and Respect from Tyrants and Conquerors as to be spared, they had not that Favour granted them by the Pagan *Danes*, who invading this Island, not only robbed, pillaged and destroyed Towns and Villages, but Temples and Monasteries, and among others this of *Peterborough* was quite destroyed by them in 870; and by Reason of the tumultuous Times, which ensued when Military Affairs were the only Things minded, and Works of Piety scarce ever so much as thought of, it lay as it were buried in its Ruins for 109 Years; But at length in the Year 960, *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*, a Person who gave himself entirely to the Encouragement and Advancement of the monastick Life, began to rebuild it, having the Assistance of King *Edgar*, and *Adulph* that King's Chancellor, who out of Sorrow and Repentance for his own and his Wife's Sin in overlaying a little Infant, their only Son, spent his whole Estate in re-edifying this Monastery; bid adieu to the World, and was made the first Abbot of it, after its Restoration. In his Days, the Country round this City called *Burgh Foke*, was a woody and a solitary Place, but this Abbot cut down the Woods, built Manors and Granges, and let the Lands out at certain Rents; so that the People

much increased; but no Churches being yet built, they came to *Burgh* to perform all holy Duties. After this it grew as famous as ever for its large Revenues and great Privileges; and tho' in the Reign of King *William* the Norman, *Herward* an English Outlaw, made an Excursion from the Isle of *Ely*, and plunder'd it of most of its Wealth (against whom Abbot *Turol* erected the Fort *Mont-Turol*). And King *John* also in Prosecution of his rebellious Barons, spoiled the Towns and Abbies of *Peterborough* and *Crowland*; whither many of that King's Enemies had withdrawn themselves for Safety, and fled into the Church; but *Savery de Maleon*, that King's General, by his Order, finding them there, drew them out by Force, spoiled the House, and having got a great Booty of Cattle and other Riches, conveyed them all away with him. Yet in After-Times it prospered so much, that it was looked upon as very rich at the Dissolution, when King *Henry VIII.* dealt more kindly by it, than by many other Monasteries, turning it into a Bishoprick, assigning this County and *Rutlandshire* for its Diocese, and appointing a Dean and six Prebendaries, the Monastery Church becoming the Cathedral, and that one of the finest in *England*, containing 160 Yards in length, and 34 in Breadth. For it was then not only admirable for its Antiquity, being at least 1040 Years old, but Workmanship; The western Front is very Noble and Majestick, of Columel Work, and supported by three such tall Arches, as *England* can scarcely shew the like, which are adorned with a great Variety of curious Imagery. The Form of the Arches is by the modern Architects, called, *The Bull's Eye*, not Semicircular. The whole is one of the noblest Pieces of Gothick Building in *England*. The Cloisters fine and large, the Glass-windows full of curious Paintings, representing *Wolpber* the Founder, and all the Succession of Abbots in the West Cloister, the History of the Old Testament in the South, and of the New in the East Cloister, and under every one the Explanation of Figures in Verse, they were in
(Nº. 9.)

(N^o. 9.) *St. Mary's* Chapel large and full of ingenious Workmanship, and the Choir very noble and magnificent, to be noted a little the more for the Interment of two Queens, *Katharine of Spain*, and *Mary Queen of Scots*. But (Age) and the Iniquity of the late rebellious Times did great Injury to this noble Fabrick, inso-much that the Cloisters have been pulled down to repair the Body of it; and well it is, that the Lands and Revenues are again recovered from the sacrilegious Hands, that had in those Days seized them. Moreover in the Year 1643, the Rebel-Forces, under the Command of *O-liver Cromwel*, broke open this Church, threw down and spoiled two Pair of Organs, and entring the Choir, tore in Pieces the Apocrypha, which they rent out of the Bible, and all the Common Prayer-Books they could find, and broke down the Seats, Stalls and Wainscots; and proceeding further, pulled up and burnt the Rails about the Communion-Table, took away the Cloth, with a Bible and Common Prayer-Book in Velvet Covers, a Silver gilt Bason, and two Silver Candlesticks, which last were lost, but the rest were restored by the Command of Colonel *Hubbert*. Since the Restoration, all these Damages are in some tolerable manner repaired, for Dr. *Henshaw* late Bishop of this See, gave a new Silver gilt Bason, Dr. *Duport* two Silver Maces, &c.

Of the present Condition and Constitution of this little City, we shall now speak, referring the Account of its Bishop's to our Ecclesiastical Histories, and of the Monasteries to our History of the Monasteries. 'Tis a Place of great Antiquity, but not very large, containing but one Church besides the Cathedral, yet the Houses are well built, and the Streets very regular, with a fine Market-Place, over which the Assizes and Sessions for this Hundred of *Nassaburg* are kept. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder, and sends Burgesses to Parliament, but 'tis probable obtained this Privilege (as also of being a Corporation) when the Episcopal See was settled here, for we find no Returns for this City in

the Parliament-Rolls in the *Tower*, so low as King *Edward IV*. It hath a good Market weekly on *Saturday*, and three Fairs yearly, on *St. Peter's Day*, *June 29*, on *Christ's Transfiguration*, *August 6*, and *September 25*. The Manor, which was rated yearly at 127 *l. 7 s.* belongs to the Dean and Chapter of this Cathedral. The Fair on *St. Peter* and *St. Paul's Day*, and eight Days after, was granted to them by the Charter of King *Richard I.* of which Mr. *Gunton* gives us a Copy, p. 146, as he doth also of another granted by the King to the Abbot and Covent for the Tithe of the Huntings in *Huntingtonshire*; they having had a like Grant for these in *Northamptonshire* from King *William Rufus*. King *Henry III.* granted this Town a Fair of eight Days in *Lent*, as we find by his Charter in *Gunton*, p. 156, but is not kept up. The Fair in *September* was granted by King *Henry VI.* for three Days, (it is called *Bridge-fair*) as appears by his Charter for it in *Gunton*, p. 165. Here was also lately a Fair upon *St. Oswald's Day*, *August 5*, but as the Original is very obscure, so it is likely to be buried in Oblivion, it having been disused for some Time, and none of Authority seeking to recall it.

As to the Situation of it, tho' it be not very convenient either for Health, Pleasure, or Profit; yet to the Spectator and Traveller it yields no ungrateful Sight in the verdent Part of the Year, for on the one Side it is accommodated with Fens and very good Waters; and the other Side is adorned with Woods, Meadows and many Pastures, very beautiful to the Eye. The Trade here, tho' not so great as in Sea-ports, and Places where are large navigable Rivers, is not contemptible; yet the River *Nen* or *Nine*, being made passable for Boats and Barges up as far as this City, renders the Traffick not inconsiderable, both for the Importation of Coal, Corn and other Commodities, and the Exportation of Malt, of which, as we are credibly informed, there are made no less than 6000 Quarters in a Year, and many other Goods, but most especially of the Woollen Manufacture, which hath of late taken Place in this City,

City, to the great Advantage not only of the Rich, but also of the Poor, who need never want here, but thro' their own Laziness or Prodigality; for here they may have continual Work, either in the combing, weaving or dressing the Wool and Cloths made up of it, or in Carding, Spinning or Knitting, in order to the making of Cloaths or Stockings. The Air indeed is not very wholesome, but the Water is fresh and good; the Tides not coming near the Town for many Miles, unless some extraordinary Spring-Tides, which yet were never known to come nearer the Town than five Miles: Besides they have plenty of excellent Water in Wells 16 or 18 Foot deep. By this City there is a Piece Ground called *Bonfield*, which is so rich, that the Occupiers seldom or never let it lie fallow, and tho' it be tilled and sown Year after Year without Intermission, yet it always produces plentiful Crops, and that with little or no Help from Manure; nor is such Land singular to this Place, for it is said that there is some like it at *Great Houghton, Woolaston, Catesby, &c.*

This Church consists of a Bishop, exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, in whose Diocese this County was before, Dean, six Prebendaries, distinct from the Bishop, to be an Ecclesiastical Corporation of themselves, eight Petty-Canons, four Students in Divinity, one Epistler, one Gospeller, a Sub-Dean, Sub-Treasurer and Chantor, eight Choristers, and as many Singing Men, two Chancellors, a Master, Usher and twenty Scholars at a Grammar-School, besides a Steward, two Cooks, Organists, and o-

ther inferior Officers; all which, because there was not a sufficient Maintenance for, by the old Rents, King *Charles II.* being desirous to uphold the See and Cathedral, at the Suggestion of Dr. *Fuxon*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, ordered and appointed, that at the Renewal of the Leases for the Manors of *Castor* and *Sutton*, which were reputed to be worth 560 *l. per Ann.* above the reserved Rents then paid to the Dean and Chapter, they should advance the Rents 310 *l. per Ann.* over and above the old Rent, thus to be settled for ever, viz. 60 *l. per Ann.* to the Dean, 16 *l.* to each Prebendary, 6 *l.* to every Petty-Canon, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to every Clerk, 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to every Chorister, and 3 *l.* to the Master, 3 *l.* to the Chantor, 10 *l.* to the Organist, 26 *l.* to either of the Sextons, and 46 *l.* to the Fabrick of the Church, a wise Constitution for the Encouragement of the Officers attending God's House and Service, and for the upholding of both to all future Ages. Dated Nov. 9, 1662. in *Guntton*, p. 171.

The Monuments of this Cathedral, tho' many of them are much defaced, and not legible, are not to be passed over in Silence altogether, Those of most Note are, viz. For,

1. *Thomas Garton*, *Alice* his Wife, and their Children *Thomas* and *Agnes*.

2. *Sir Robert Thorp* Kt. who died in 1372. He was Chancellor of *England*.

3. *Jocelin de Marham*, who lies cross legged and a Dog and his Feet.

4. *Jane Parker*, a Midwife, who died Sept. 19. 1653, and hath this Epitaph over her,

Here lies a Midwife brought to Bed, } Her Body being church'd here,
Deliveresse delivered. } Her Soul gives Thanks in yonder Sphere.

5. *William Ramsey* Abbot, who died about 1496. His Arms are a Ram and W over.

6. *John Harwedon*, Steward of the Burrough of *St. Peter*.

7. *Fornand de Tringbam*, Prior of this Monastery.

8. *Keynsius*, Archbishop of *York*, under a Marble Monument on the North-Side of the Quire. He died in 1060, but the Inscription is gone.

9. *Sir Humphrey Orm*, *Frances* his Lady and their Children, defac'd by the Rebels in 1643.

N n n

10. *Frances*

10. *Frances*, the Wife of Dr. *John Cofins*, Dean of this Church, who died *March 25*, 1642.

11. *Dame Agnes*, a devout Woman, who cloistered herself up in a little Chapel of this Church, and gave a Wood to this Church, when she died, still called *Dame Agnes's Wood*.

12. *Simon English*, and *Helena* his Wife, he was a famous School-master, and educated *Sir Robert Cotton*, and many others of Note in his Time. They were buried in the Lady's Chapel.

13. *Christopher Swinscoe* Gent, and *Alice* his Wife, who was a great Benefactress to the Poor of the Town, lie at the West End of the same Chapel northward.

14. *John Aunger*, Doctor of Law, and Prebendary of this Church, his Monument was fixed upon an adjoining Pillar, but was pulled down in 1643.

15. *William Parys*, who built the Lady's Chapel.

16. *Bishop Dove*, who sat thirty Years Bishop of this Place. He had a stately Monument erected over him, with his Portraiture in his Episcopal Robes, lying on a large Bed, with a Library of Books about him. This Tomb was destroyed by the Soldiers in 1643, the Statue bring hack'd to Pieces, and the Fa-brick demolished.

17. *Richard Worm* Esq; a Native of this City, a Person learned both in the Civil and Common Law of this Nation, who died *May 13*. 1589. *etat*. 59. His Monument, which contains a long Description of him in *Latin Verse*, was fixed on the Wall at the End of the North-cross Isle, but it could not escape the Rebels Hands.

18. *Roger Clyffe* and *William Pigbtess*, Priors of the Monastery.

19. The Heart of *Robert Sutton* Abbot, was buried in *St. Oswald's Chapel*. He died in his Return from the Council of *Lyons*, and his Body was buried in a Monastery near *Bononia*, and his Heart was brought in a Cup to this Church, and buried as above in 1274.

20. *William Exton*, Prior of this Monastery, a great Philosopher.

21. *S. Kyneburga* and *Radinus* the Great Earl of *Hereford*, who married *Godda*, the Sister of *Edward* the Confessor, are said to be interred here, but where is not known.

22. *Katharine* the Queen of King *Henry VIII.* and Mother of Queen *Mary I.* who died at *Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, Jan. 8*. 1535. lieth interred on the North-side of the Choir of this Cathedral, under an Hearse of Black Say, having a white Cross in the Middle; she was divorced from the King three Years before her Death.

23. *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, who having being executed *Febr. 8*. 1586, was conveyed from the Place of her Execution into the Great Chamber of the Castle of *Fotheringhay*, and there having been presently embalmed by Surgeons appointed by Queen *Elizabeth* for that Office, was kept till *Aug. 1*. 1587, and then buried in this Cathedral fifty-two Years after the Death of Queen *Katharine* abovementioned: And that by

24. *R. Scarlet*, then Sexton of this Church, whose Figure stands on the Left Hand at the Entrance into it, with this Monumental Inscription.

You see old *Scarlet's* Picture stand on high,
But at your Feet there doth his Body lie;
He did interr two Queens within this Place,
And this Town's Householders in his Live's Space
Twice over; but at length his own Turn came,
Another Man for him should do the same.

The long Life of this Man is alledged as an Instance by such who maintain that the Smelling to perfect Mold made of consumed Bodies is a Preservation of

Life. It may not be impertinent here to mention a laudable Action of *William Fleetwood*, Serjeant at Law, and Recorder of the City of *London*, in punishing certain

tain Persons who had wilfully defaced the Monument of the abovementioned Queen *Katharine* in this Church. He being a Commissioner, among others, for the Visitation of Causes Ecclesiastical, by the Authority of King *Charles I.* did by Vertue thereof imprison the said Offenders, till such Time as they had reformed themselves, and re-edified and perfected the said Monument, as it remaineth to this Day.

This City, tho' far more worthy of that Dignity than many other Towns that have it, never gave any Title of Honour to any noble Family till the Reign of King *Charles I.* when it pleased that Prince, Reg. 3. 1628, to create.

John Lord Mordant of Turvey in Bedfordshire, Earl of Peterborough. He was descended of *John Mordant of Turvey* afore-said, who for his great Services both in War and Peace done to King *Henry VII.* was by that Prince summoned to Parliament among the Peers, under the Title of Lord *Mordant of Turvey.* This Honour continued but two or three Successions before this Family was dignified with the Title of Earl by King *Charles I.* in the Person of *John Lord Mordant.* This Earl married *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter of *William Howard Lord Effingham*, by whom he had Issue

Henry Lord Mordant, who succeeded his Father in his Earldom in 1642, and *John.* This *Henry* shortly after the Marriage of King *Charles II.* with the Princess *Katharine of Portugal*, was commissioned to take Possession of *Tangier in Africa* for his Majesty. This Earl was a Person of great Abilities, and was entrusted by King *Charles II.* and the Duke of *York*, after the Death of the Dutchess of *York*, to select out of those many foreign Ladies, which was propounded to him for his Wife, which of them he should think most agreeable and proper. The Duke chose to send him on this great Embassy, because (as he said) he was a Man whom he knew could never be corrupted to act or omit any Thing that might prove contrary to his Interest or Service. He went to the Imperial Court to obtain the Arch-dutchess of *Inspruck*, to *Paris* to see the

Dutchess of *Guise*, and *Mary Ann Princess of Wirtemberg*, to *Dusseldorp* to View a young Princess of *Newburg*; the two last of which he liked very well, and a Match was very near concluding with the Princess of *Wirtemberg*, but Reasons of State, and Fancy prevailing, he was sent in all Haste to the Court of *Modena*, and there concluded a Match with the Princess, which was consummated in 1673. He was married, but left only a Daughter, and so this Honour passed to the Descendants of his Brother *John.* This *John*, before his Brother *Henry's* Death, bearing Loyal Affections to the late King *Charles I.* adventured his Life in raising what Forces he could, under the Conduct of *Henry* then Earl of *Holland* to redeem his Majesty out of the cruel Hands of those Usurpers, who kept him Prisoner in the Isle of *Wight*: But tho' that Attempt came to nothing, and the good King was soon after brought to the Block, yet he continued his Endeavours for King *Charles II's* Restoration, almost with equal Hazard in 1658, which that King being sensible of, conferred upon him as a grateful Mark of his Favour, the Honour of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mordant of Rygate in Surrey*, and Viscount *Avalon in Somersetshire.* He married *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Thomas Carey*, the Earl of *Monmouth's* second Son, by whom he had four Sons, *Charles, Henry, Lewis* and *Osmond*, and as many Daughters. He died June 5. 1675, leaving his Honours to *Charles* his eldest Son, who in the first Year of King *William and Mary*, 1689, was created Earl of *Monmouth*; and upon the Death of his Uncle, the abovementioned *Henry*, in 1697, became Earl of *Peterborough*, and so

Charles Mordant is at present Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*, Viscount *Avalon*, Baron *Mordant of Turvey and Rygate.* This Earl was a great Patriot of his Country, and did many signal Services for it. In his Youth he was in the Wars against the *Algierines* in the *Mediterranean*, and against the *Moors*, who besieged *Tangier in Africa.* He was one of the Peers that came over with the Prince of *Orange*, and secured his Descent by raising a Regi-

ment for his Aid in the West. In King *William's* Reign he was chief Lord of the Treasury, and had the Command of the City Regiments (of which the King himself was pleased to be Colonel) given him. In Queen *Anne's* Reign he was made General and Commander in Chief of the Forces sent into *Spain*, where he gained and preserved *Barcelona*, and driving from it the D. of *Anjou* and his Army, possessed himself of *Catalonia*, *Valencia* and *Arragon*, for which Services he was declared General in *Spain* by King *Charles III.* now Emperor. After his Return from the Army, he was employed in divers Embassies, made Captain of the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, and installed a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. He married *Carey*, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Frazier*, of an Ancient Scotch Family, by whom he had Issue, 1. *John* Lord *Mordant*, who lost his Arm at the Battle of *Hochstet*, on which Account he was made Colonel of the Regiment of Fusileers, and died of the Small Pox at *Winchester*, *Ap.* 1710; but leaving Issue by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of *Charles* Duke of *Bolton*, two Sons, *Charles* and *John*. 2. *Henry*, who died of the same Distemper, a little before without Issue.

Men of Eminency born in, or inhabiting in this City are,

Benedict, Abbot of the Monastery here. He was bred up in his Youth in Piety and Learning, and is said to be a Doctor of Divinity of *Oxford*. He is reckoned among the learned Men of his Time, tho' he has left few Writings to be a Testimony of it, viz. The Life of *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, then accounted a Saint, and his Miracles after his Death. He flourished in 1200.

John of *Peterborough*, a Monk, and afterward Abbot of the Monastery here. He was a Man ingenious, learned, elegant, and deservedly reckoned among the celebrated Historians of his Time. *Leland* cries him up to the Skies for having searched deep into the Antiquities of *Britain*, and reduced them into good Order; particularly he writ much of King *Arthur* and the learned Men that were in Esteem with him, and the University founded by him at *Caeleon*. His Works are, some

Annals of England, and *Sermons*. He flourished about 1340.

Kenulph, a Benedictine Monk, and Abbot of the Monastery here, of whom *Leland* out of *Hugh Candidus* hath these Words, The Abbot *Kenulph* the Flower of Literature, and Torrent of Eloquence, also the Honour and Rule of Divine and Secular Things. We have none of his Writings, but find that he lived about the Year 1050. He enclosed this Abbey with a Wall, and having been Abbot thirteen Years, he was made Bishop of *Winchester*.

At a little Distance from this Place is

Pillesgate, of which we meet with this Account in *Domesday-Book*, viz. That the Church of *Peterburgh* holds six Hides in this Place. The Land consists of six Carucates. In the Demesne are two of them with one Servant and nine Villains, and two Bordsmen, and thirty-six Sokemen, have eleven Carucates. There is a Mill of ten Shillings and forty Acres of Meadow, and five Acres of Wood. It was of old worth twenty Shillings, now four Pounds.

Glenton also a neighbouring Village (says the same Book) was also held by the Church, and contained three Hides. In the Confessor's Time, it with its Appurtenances had thirty Carucates, but now is but twelve. In the Demesne are three Carucates, and two Maid-Servants, and ten Villains, and six Bordsmen, eight Sokemen, with five Carucates; there are 100 Acres of Meadow, a Wood of ten Quarentenes long, and nine broad.

John *Rest*, Mayor of *London* in 1516, was the Son of *William* *Rest* of this Place. He was of the Company of Grocers. Before we leave this City, 'twill be necessary to take Notice of an ancient and very remarkable Fosse called commonly *Cordyke*, but properly *Caer-Dyke*, certainly a Roman Work, beginning a Quarter of a Mile beneath this City, within a Furlong of the *Nyne*, and passing thro' *Bonfield* to *Newwarke*, and from thence by *Eye*, and the Borders of *Burrow Fens* to *Peakirk*, and *Northborough*, ending at the *Weland* near *Deeping-gate*, whence it goes into *Lincolnshire* for many Miles

Miles. 'Tis probable it was cut to drain the fenny *Sevil* thereabout; and being made navigable, as 'tis plain by the Depth and Breadth, it was designed to promote Trade and Commerce, particularly and more especially to carry Corn to their Distant Camps at *Lindum* or *Lincoln*, &c. The Villages adjoining are

Pafon, anciently Part of the great Estate of *Alberic de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*; and afterward being aliened or sold to the Crown, was 1 *Ed.4.* granted to *Rich. Duke of York*, that King's Brother. *Longthorp*, where *Roman* Coins of *Augustus Claudius*, &c. have been cast up by the Plough, and in digging Gravel, Ashes, Coals, Pieces of Pots, and Mens Bones have been found, a probable Indication, that *Roman* Urns were deposited there. In dragging the River also near this Place, an Antique Sword and Spur was once taken up, and in the Field a Piece of Armour, where also is a small fictitious Hill, that by its Figure and Site seems to have been a Sepulchral *Roman* Tumulus, under which they buried the Ashes of the Dead when burnt. Near this Place lies

Peakirk or *Peagkirke*, where in the Infancy of Christianity in *England*, *Pega*, an holy Woman, who gave Name to this Place, Sister of *St. Guthlac*, with other devout Virgins, by their Life and Examples gave excellent Documents of Piety and Chastity. Between this Village and the *Welland* are certain Fens, made only by Reason the Bank of the River *Welland*, on the South-Side is neglected, and so the Waters overflow the adjacent Lands, to the great Damage of the Proprietors; and having broke thus out of its Chanel, falls into the *Sea*, and extremely overcharges it. The Advowson and Manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Peterburgh*. Keeping the River westward, we come to

Maxey-Castle, formerly belonging to the Barons of *Wake*, Men who made a considerable Figure in these Parts, and had large Estates in this and other Counties, of which *Colnawake* in *Essex*, retains their Name to this Day. The Manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Peterborough*. A little higher upon the *Welland* stands

Berneck or *Bernak*, a Manor anciently belonging to the Earl of *Northumberland*, *Waltbeof*, the Son of *Siward*, who gave it to the Abbey of *Crowland*, sometime before his Death; which being compassed by the Treachery of his Wife, and Assistance of some other Noblemen, who gap'd for his Earldoms of *Northampton* and *Huntington*: He was interred in the meeting of two Highways; but *Walkitel* Abbot of *Crowland* pitying his Misfortunes, took up his Body, and buried it in the Chapter-house of his Monastery, which was indeed a Debt to him in Gratitude, as a Benefactor. In this Parish was at that Time a famous Quarry of Stone, which was of great Use to that religious House. Out of this Quarry was the Abbey of *Ramsay* also built; and in *Edward the Confessor's* Charter we read, That in Consideration of 4000 Eels in *Lent*, the Monks of *Ramsay* shall have out of the Territory of *St. Peter*, so much square Stone as they need at *Berneck*, and of rough Stone for Walls at *Burch*. Mr. *William Towers*, Son of Dr. *John Towers*, Bishop of *Peterborough*, and Prebendary of the same Church, was about 1644 presented to this Living, but being forced to fly to *Oxford* for the Security of his Person, received no Profits of it, nor of his Prebend; but subsisting himself upon mean Employments (one of which was a Curacy at *Upton* near *Northampton*, lived to be repossessed of all his Preferments at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* He died at *Uffington* in *Lincolnshire* in 1666, and was buried in the Chapel of that Church. He hath published two Treaties against Atheism and Polytheism, and three Sermons. Beneath this Place, the *Roman* Way called the *Forty-foot Way* by the Inhabitants from its Breadth, cuts this Hundred in two between *Castor* and *Stamford*, appearing in an high Causeway, especially by the little Wood of *Berneck*, where it hath a Beacon set upon the Ridge of it, and so runs along by *Burghley* Park Wall, which is the next Place it will be proper to treat of, viz.

Burghley, which is rendered famous by Sir *William Cecil*, Principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, who not only took

took his Title of Baron from it, being created Baron *Burleigh* by that Queen, 14 Reg. 1572, but made it the Place of his chief Residence in the Country, building himself there a most beautiful Seat, and adding to it a large Park, encompassed with a Stone Wall of a great Circumference. The House is still truly great and noble, tho' the Architecture is ancient; 'tis a regular and beautiful Fabric, adorned with Turrets and Cupolo's, which appear with a magnificent Greatness. In the great Court the three Greek Orders of Pillars, *Ionick*, *Dorick*, and *Covinthian*, placed one above another, are a surprizing Shew. The Chimnies are all *Dorick* Pillars, the Rooms of State are noble, the Furniture rich and excellent, the Curiosities of Nature and Art admirable, especially the Pictures and Statues, of which last the Statue of *Andromeda* and the Sea-Monster is most surprizing, and the Gardens, Canals, Vista's, and the chief Avenues are very entertaining. He left two Sons, both Earls, viz. *Thomas Cecil* Earl of *Exeter*, and *Robert Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury*. This House and Estate, after the Treasurer's Decease, fell to the eldest Son *Thomas*, by whom and his Posterity it hath been wonderfully improved, insomuch, that for Loftiness of Rooms, great Variety of Pictures, Terrasses, Conduits, Fish-Ponds, Fountains, &c. it may vie with the best in *England*. The Paintings and Carvings are so curious, that some Travellers have affirmed, that they have met with nothing either in *Italy* or *France*, that exceeds them. The Park is rendered extremely delightful by the Multitude of Walks planted in it of Trees of many Kinds, as *Ash*, *Elm*, *Chestnut*, *Firs*, *Limes*, &c. This Earl also built himself at *Withorp*, a Mile distant from his great House at *Burghley*, a Lodge, as fine for its Part as his Palace, and being demanded the Reason for his so doing, he answered pleasantly, He erected it to retire out of the Dust while his great House at *Burghley* was sweeping; yet was it so large and commodious, that upon the Restoration the late Duke of *Buckingham*, *George Villiers*, and his Family, took up their Residence in it for some Years. *Dr. Gibson*, in his *Additions to Camden*,

tells us, that the old *Roman Forty-Foot-Way* passeth thro' this Park, and so on above *Berneck*, and not below it, as *Cambden* says. Near this Place Eastward stands

Helpston, the Manor and Estate of the ancient Family of the *Wakes*, of whom *Thomas Wake*, 4 Ed. III. obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demefine Lands here. Crossing the Hundred, almost parallel with *Burghley*, we meet with in our Way,

Wittering, or *Whitring*, the Manor of *Peter de Sancto Medardo*, and afterwards of *Hugh Ridel* the elder, who successively gave King *Henry II.* two hundred Marks for the Seisin of it. This Village is now remarkable only for the Plain or Heath adjoining, four Miles long, but not so broad, where the Inhabitants keep up a Tradition, that there was a fierce Battle fought between the *English* and *Danes*, to the great Advantage of the former, who utterly defeated the *Danes*. Upon the Heath we meet with no Remains of such a Battle, nor any Thing relating to it, no more do we of the Time when this decisive Engagement was. The most probable Guess at the Time is, that it was fought by King *Edward* the Elder, when he took *Stamford* in 922, which to prevent, the *Danes* at *Stamford*, which was their Head Quarters, met him upon that Common, and fought him, with Hopes of Victory, but being themselves routed, *Stamford* presently surrendered. Nor may we think it unworthy of our Observation, that this Heath, with the little Commons of *Easton*, *St. Martin's*, *Berneck*, *Helpston*, *Thornhaugh*, and *Ufford*, adjoining, is the only one in this County; for whereas many other Shires have their Mosses, Mears, Fells, Forests, Heaths, Commons, and other waste Grounds of large Extent, this hath no such Thing, but all their Lands are profitable and habitable, this Heath only being still kept up, to be as it were a Beauty-Spot to this County; otherwise, (as *Dr. Fuller* expresses himself) *Northamptonshire* is an Apple without a Core to be cut out, or Rind to be pared away. Nor are these Heathy Grounds without a special Use, for they afford Turf, Broom, Furze, &c. for Fire; and

Wittering

Wittering and *Helpston* Commons have good Warrens on them. Our Maps represent to us a little Hamlet or Chapelry in this Parish, called *Suly-Lodge*, of which we have no Account in our Histories. In the Neighbourhood of this Place stands

Thornhaugh, a Manor, anciently belonging to the Family *De Sancto Medardo*, or *Semarc*, and in Mr. *Cambden's* Time to the Right Honourable *William Russel*, fourth Son of *Francis Russel* Earl of *Bedford*, descended of the Family of *Semarc*, whom King *James I.* for his Vertues and faithful Services done in *Ireland*, while he was Lord Deputy there, advanced to the Honour of Baron *Russel* of *Thornhaugh*. His Son, *Francis* Lord *Russel* of *Thornhaugh*, by the Death of his Cousin German without Issue, became Earl of *Bedford*, which Honour hath continued in his Posterity ever since. A little below this Place the River *Nen* touches upon this Hundred, and leads us to

Walmsford, where it runs under a fine Bridge, and passing on comes to a small Village, standing upon a rising Ground at a little Distance from the River, therefore called

Upton, where Sir *Robert Wingfield*, in the Reign of King *James I.* had a fine House, with lovely Walks. He was descended from the ancient Family of the *Wingfields*, which hath produced Abundance of Knights and Gentlemen of Note. Here the two Roman Highways before-mentioned, viz. the one called the *Forty-Foot Way*, and the other, named *Long-Ditch* and *High-street*, part, and lead the first to *Stamford*, and the last to *Market-Deeping*, both of them on the other Side the *Welland* in *Lincolnshire*. The *Nen* leaving this Town passes by *Sutton*, of which we have found nothing remarkable, save that since the Dissolution of the Monastery of *Peterburgh* it was settled upon the Dean and Chapter, when it was turned into a Bishoprick, and is worth to them 17 l. 4 d. per Ann. and comes to

Castor, a Village, standing about a Mile from the River, and supposed by our Antiquaries to be Part of the ancient City called by the Romans, *Durobriva*, and by the Saxons *Dormancester*, which was so

large that it took up a great deal of Ground on each Side the River, *Dornford* in *Huntingtonshire* being a Part of it, and *Castor* in this County another. That their Conjecture for this latter is good seems evident, 1. from the inlaid Checquer Pavements found there, with which it was an usual Practice among the Romans to pave the Place where the *Pratorium* or General's Pavilion stood. Tho' we find this Inscription of later Date upon their Church Wall.

XV. KL. MAII DEDICATIO HVIVS
ECCLESIAE. MCXXIII.

That is,

The fifteenth Day before the Kalends of May, in the Year One thousand one hundred and twenty-four, was the Dedication of this Church.

And doubtless it was a Place of more than ordinary Note, because in the Fields adjoining, commonly called *NORMANTON Fields*, instead of *Dormanton Fields*, which is the proper Name, such Quantities of Roman Coins are thrown up, that a Man would really think they had been sown there; almost all of them are of Copper. They are the Coins of many Emperors, all from *Trajan* to *Valens*. Some Pieces of Urns, and other antique Vessels of Earth have also been found there, as also Stones of Foundations and ruin'd Walls, little Tiles, Ridge-Tiles, and Bricks. 2. From the Roman Highway, going from thence, called *Ermingstreet*, which, having gone single awhile, divides it self into two, the Causeways whereof are still to be seen, the one called the *Forty-Foot Way*, leading to *Stamford*, and the other, named *Long-Ditch*, or *High-street*, by *Lolham-Bridges* (Bridges certainly of a very great Antiquity, of which eleven Arches are still to be seen, tho' cleft and ruinous with Age) through *West-Deeping* into *Lincolnshire*. These two Ways part at *Upton* abovementioned. 3. From the Way called by the Inhabitants *The Lady Conyburrow's Way*, for *Kyneburga's Way*, which from all Conjectures appears

appears to be nothing but a Roman paved Way, leading from a Fortrefs on the other Side of the River Nyne to the Castle or principal Fort upon the Hill, where now the Church stands, which was the Residence then of the Roman Governor, or chief Commander. The City was destroyed by the Danes. *Domesday-Book* speaks thus of *Castor*. The Church of *Petersburgh* holdeth *Castro*, where are two Hides; the Land consists of twelve Carucates; in the Demesne are two, with one Servant, and thirteen Villains, and two Bordsmen, with three Carucates and an half. There is a Mill of eight Shillings, and fifteen Acres of Meadow, a Wood, six Quarentenes long, and four broad. It was formerly twenty Shillings, but of late 'tis worth fifty Pounds. The Manor at present belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Peterborough*, and is worth to them 5 l. 10 s. 7 d. In *Castor-Field* near *Gunwade-Ferry* are two long Stones standing upon a Balk, which erroneous Tradition hath given out to be two Draughts of Arrows from *Alwalton Churchyard* thither, the one of *Robin Hood*, the other of *Little John*; but the Truth is, they were set up to testify, that the Carriages of Stone from *Bernack* to *Gunwade-Ferry*, and from thence to be conveyed to *St. Edmunds-Bury*, should pass that Way Toll-free. They are still called *St. Edmund's Stones*, and the Balk *St. Edmund's Balk*. The Stones on the Top are nicked after the Manner of Arrows, in Memory of *St. Edmund*, who was shot to Death with Arrows. *Domesday-Book* describes two other Villages in this Hundred thus, viz.

Wermington, or *Werington*, that it was held in the Time of the Conqueror by the Church of *Peterborough*, and contained seven Hides and an half. The Land is sixteen Carucates. In the Demesne are four Carucates and three Servants, and thirty-two Villains, and eleven Bordsmen, with seven Carucates. There is a Mill of 40 Shillings, and 325 Eels and 40 Acres of Meadow, and one Acre of Wood. It was of old worth five Shillings, but now eleven Pounds.

Ashton, held also by the Church of *Peterborough*, and contained four Hides and

and half. The Land is eight Carucates. In the Demesne are two Carucates, with one Servant, and eleven Villains, and two Bordsmen, with six Carucates. There is two Mills of 40 Shillings, and 325 Eels, and 16 Acres of Meadow, and four Acres of Wood. It was worth but eight Shillings, but now seven Pounds.

There are divers other Parishes in this Hundred, of which, because we have nothing memorable, we are forced to pass them over unmentioned, and proceed to the next Hundred, viz.

II. *Willibrook Hundred*, or *Wilebroc Hundred*. *Domesday-Book*.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the forementioned Hundred, on the North with the River *Welland*, which divides it from *Rutlandshire*, on the West with the Hundred of *Corby*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Polbrooke*. It takes its Name from the Brook that waters it, called *Willow-Brook*, and for Shortness *Willibroke*. The Property of it is (so far as we can discover) in the Crown, to which the Sheriff, who constitutes the Bailiff and other Officers, is accountable for the Profits. The Towns and Villages of any Note in this Hundred are

King's-Cliffe, a Marker-Town, whose Market is weekly on *Tuesday*, and Fair yearly on *St. George's Day*, *April 23*. In *King Edward* the Confessor's Days the Manor of this Town was possessed by *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, from whose Family 'tis probable it came into the Conqueror's Hands, and being held by the Crown was called *King's-Cliff*, as 'tis probable it still is; for as *King Henry III. Reg. 15*. granted to *William Longespe*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and *Idonea de Kamvil* his Wife, certain Lands in this Town; so we find, that *King Henry VIII.* made *David Cecil*, Serjeant at Law of *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Richard* his Son, Keepers of his Majesty's Park in this Town. This *Richard* was the Father of the famous Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, who was in so great Favour with *Queen Elizabeth*, that he gave him Leave to sit in her Presence, saying she

he had no Use of his Legs but his Head. The Villages of this Hundred are

Apethorpe, a Manor in the Crown in the Reign of King *Edward II.* and by him settled upon *Stephen de Trafford* during Life, in Consideration of a Settlement made by *John de Clavering* of the Castle and Manors of *Warkworth*, *Rosberry*, *Newburn*, and *Corbrigg*, upon King *Edward* and his Heirs, at or upon the Decease of the said *John* and *Hawise* his Wife. Of later Years here was the Seat of Sir *Anthony Mildmay*, whose Father, *Walter Mildmay*, Privy-Counsellor to Queen *Elizabeth* for his Virtue, Wisdom, Piety, Favour to Learning and learned Men (shewn by his Founding of *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*) hath worthily deserved to be register'd among the best Men of his Age. This Seat and Estate is now the Possession of *Thomas Earl of Westmorland*, descended to him from his Grandfather *Francis Earl of Westmorland*, by his Inter-marriage with *Mary* the sole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Anthony Mildmay* of this Place Kt. Nearer the *Welland* lies

Colliweston, the Manor of which did for many Ages belong to the Crown; for here *Margaret Countess of Richmond*, King *Henry the Seventh's* Mother, built a fine House, and King *Henry VIII. Reg. 15.* constituted *David Cecil*, one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Arms, Steward of this his Lordship of *Colliweston*; and by it

Easton, the Estate and Manor of *Thomas Earl of Kent*, and after him of *Edmund* his Son, who leaving no Issue Male this Manor, upon a Partition of his Estate between his Sisters and Coheirs, came to his youngest Sister *Eleanor*, then married to *Thomas Montacute Earl of Salisbury*. This *Thomas* was the Son of the famous *Lollard*, *John de Montacute*, who, transported with Zeal caused all the Images in the Chapel of *Schenele*, which had been set up by his Wife's former Husbands, to be taken down, and thrown into his Wood-house; but because many affected the Image of St. *Katharine*, he gave Leave that it should stand in his Bake-house. On the River *Avon* stands

Nassington, which, with some other Villages, viz. *Southwick* and *Yarewell*, being

Members of the Town and Castle of

Fotheringhay, we must treat of them all together. This Village is compassed about on every Side with very pleasant Meadows, and the Castle, which is very ancient, was in the Possession of the Earls of *Chester* in the Reign of King *Henry III.* but being by them kept only with a few Soldiers, *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, took it by Surprise, and furnishing it with a good Garrison kept it for his own Use. In After-Time this Town and Castle was found to belong to *Robert de Quiney Earl of Winchester*, but did not long continue in that Family; for King *Edward III.* assigned it for an Inheritance or Appennage (as it was then called) to his Son *Edmund of Langley Duke of York*, who rebuilt the Castle, and made the highest Fortification or Keep thereof in the Form of an Horse-Fetter, which sometimes alone, and at other Times with a Falcon in it, was the Devise or Empress of the Family of *York*, his Posterity. His Son *Edward Duke of York*, 2 Hen.V. (as appears by an Inscription thereon in barbarous Verse) founded here and endowed a very fine Collegiate Church, in which he himself, after he was slain at the Battle of *Agincourt*, as also *Richard Duke of York*, his Brother's Son, who lost his Life at *Wakefield*, and his Wife *Cicely Nevil*, had all magnificent Monuments erected upon their Graves; but they were all thrown down and ruined together with the Chancel of the Church in King *Edward the Sixth's* Reign; but Queen *Elizabeth*, regretting that inhuman Fact, commanded two Monuments to be set up in Memory of them in the lower End of the Church, which now are, or late were standing; but so sparing were they who had the Charge of the Work, that they are looked upon as mean and unworthy of such great Princes, descended from Kings, and from whom the Kings of *England* are descended.

The lamentable Misfortunes of the abovementioned *Cicely Dutchess of York* may not be passed over in Silence, that the great may see, that they are no more exempt from Fortune's Frowns than the Mean. She beheld plainly within the

O o o

Compass

Compass of a few Years her Husband Duke *Richard*, even when he thought himself sure of the Kingdom, and her Son the Earl of *Rutland*, slain together in a bloody Battle, and some few Years after her eldest Son, *Edward IV.* advanced to the Crown, and again deposed, but at length having gained a Settlement, taking off his own Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence* for imaginary Treason, and himself soon after surprized with an untimely Death. But her Sorrows did not here end; for her Son *Richard* was a fresh Cause of Grief to her, while, under the Name of a Protector, he turned Destroyer of his two Nephews, that he might usurp the Throne securely, which yet he enjoyed but a few Years, being slain by King *Henry VII.* in *Bosworth-Field*, so losing by his own Death what he had lately gained by the Death of his Nephews. All these Calamities were so linked together, that the longer she lived the greater Sorrow she felt, and every Day for some Years was more doleful than others.

In this Castle of *Fotheringhay* was the untimely Death and unfortunate End of that great Princess *Mary* Queen of *Scotland* finished. Mr. *Cambden*, who lived about that Time, avoids any Discourse of it, saying, He had rather that what befel that Princess should be for ever buried in Oblivion than once spoken of; *Let it be ever forgotten if possible, but if not, let it be for ever wrapped up in Silence.* But Mr. *Holinshed* having given a large Account of the many Troubles and Disturbances, which were caused by Papists, thro' the Encouragement of the *Scotch* Queen, and the dangerous Conspiracies entered into by Popish Priests and Jesuits to kill Queen *Elizabeth*, and establish the *Scotch* Queen on her Throne, tells us, "That the Parliament, taking into Consideration these Things, and having heard the Proofs of them did adjudge, that neither the Queen's Person, nor the Established Religion, nor the Quiet and Peace of the People could be preserved and secured, but by taking away the Life of the *Scotch* Queen." Queen *Elizabeth*, when this Resolution of the Houses was presented to her, was altogether averse

to it, and desired them to consult whether there might not be some other Way of Remedy to answer those great Ends besides putting her to Death, which was a Thing so disagreeing to her Inclination. This was accordingly done, and Answer given, that they could find out no other Remedy, and accordingly she was both tried and executed in this Castle; but so much to the great Discontent of Queen *Elizabeth*, that she manifestly shewed to all her People the Grief she conceived for it, by the high Displeasure she took against Secretary *Davison*, who was a forward Actor in this Tragedy, casting him upon it into the Tower of *London*, and never admitting him after, either into his Place, or her Presence. The Body of this deplorable Princess was at first solemnly interred (not as Cardinal *Barbarini*, afterwards Pope *Urban VIII.* wrote in Poem upon her Death, *Regalique tuum funus Honore caret*, but with all the usual Ceremonies of Prince's Funerals then practised, as the Attendance of many of the Nobility as Mourners, the Master of the Wardrobe, *Clarencieux* King at Arms, and many of her Majesty's Servants, &c.) in the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*; but was afterwards, by the Authority and Command of her Son King *James I.* removed to the Collegiate Church of *St. Peter's Westminster*, and there interred in a Princely Monument of white Marble in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel.

Richard Plantagenet, Son of *Richard Plantagenet* Duke of *York*, afterwards King *Richard III.* was born in this Castle. He was crooked-back'd, but otherwise handsome enough for a Soldier. *Ajax* and *Ulysses* (says Dr. *Fuller*) met in his Person, having Eloquence to talk, and Valour to fight. Had he not purchased the Throne by Cruelty, in killing his Nephews, he might seem to have deserved it; for he made many good Laws; but because his Wickedness was so notorious his Virtue was looked upon as a Design only to become popular. He lost his Crown and Life not thro' Want of Courage or Conduct, but thro' Misfortune; for in the Fight at *Bosworth* he performed the Part of a wise General and valiant Soldier.

If it be thought that he was too prodigal of his Person, and ventured too far as a General, his Excuse may be, that he chose rather to die than survive Success. He was slain in *Bosworth-Field* in *Leicestershire*, Anno Domini 1435.

Cotterstock, or *Cotterstock*, a Leet belonging to *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, who dying without Heirs Male, his Estate was divided between his two Daughters and Heirs, *Maud*, who was married to *William Duke of Bavaria*, and *Blanch*, married to *John of Gaunt*, then Earl of *Richmond*, and afterward in her Right Duke of *Lancaster*. This Leet, upon the Partition, fell to the eldest Sister, *Maud*, but she dying without Issue left it to her Sister *Blanch*, with other Estates, which thereby became vested in *John of Gaunt's* Posterity, the Kings of *England*, of which the Manor of *Glaphorn* was one. *John Norton* of this Place Esq; having fallen under the Censures of the Church, was prevailed with to settle twenty Pounds *per Ann.* for an additional Maintenance to the Vicar of his Parish for ever. Something also of like Nature was about the same Time done at

Southwick, a neighbouring Village by *John Lynne* Esq; who being Patron of that Church left at his Death in 1693 10 l. *per Ann.* for ever to the Vicar of *Southwick*, for the Augmentation of his Maintenance.

Dodington, a Village, situate on the Banks of the *Welland*, the Manor of which was given by King *Henry II.* Reg. 2. to *Richard de Humet*, then Constable of *Normandy*, in Consideration of his Services. From his Family it passed to *John de Tregoz*, an eminent Baron in *Herefordshire*, who leaving only two Daughters, Coheirs, *Clarice*, the eldest of them, married to *Roger la Warr*, Governor of the Castle of *Burgh* upon the Sea in *Gascoigne*. It seems as tho' the said *Clarice* enjoyed her Father's Estate in common with her Sister till her Death, which happened 29 Ed. I.

but then leaving a Son *John*, he had for his Purparty an Assignment of the Moiety of his Grandfather's Lands, among which this Manor of *Dodington* was a Part.

Stamford, tho' the chief Part of the Town is in *Lincolnshire*, where we have treated of it at large, yet an Hamlet of it, which lies on the other Side of the *Welland*, is in this County, and goes by the Name of *St. Martin's* in *Stamford*, or *Stamford-Baron*. It is only one long Street declining to the great Bridge upon the River *Welland*. The Road from *London* to *York* and so to *Edinburgh* passes through it. It is a stony Ground, naturally paved, the Houses are uniform, as being built at several Times for Inn-keepers and Tradesmen, but have most of them substantial Stone-Walls, and are covered with Slates. The *George Inn* here is accounted one of the finest Inns of *England* for a neat Contrivance and many handsome Rooms. In 922 King *Edward* went with his Army to *Stamford*, and having erected a Fort on this Side the *Welland*, the Men of the City on the other Side surrendered their Castle to him, and came and desired his Protection. The Ground-plot of the Fort is still visible on the West Side a little above the Spital. *Burleigh-House*, of which we have spoken above, is in this Parish, and *St. Martin's* being the Parish Church, the Lord Treasurer *Burghley* (of whom before) made a Burial-Place there for his Grandfather, *David Cecil*, (who was three Times Alderman of *Stamford*, and twice Sheriff of *Lincolnshire* and this County) his Father *Richard Cecil*, and Mother, and himself and Successors. He ordered his Body to be buried in comely Sort, as a Baron of Parliament in that Church, but that not above one thousand Pounds should be bestowed on his Funeral, and of that one hundred Pounds should be expended on charitable Uses. He died Aug. 4. 1598, and being buried in the said Church had this Epitaph set upon his Monument.

DEO OPT. MAX. & Memoriz SACRUM.

The most Honourable and Eminent WILLIAM CECIL, Lord *Burleigh*, High Treasurer of *England*, Governor of the Court of Wards, Knight of the most Noble Order of *St. George*, Privy Councillour to the most Serene Princess Queen *Elizabeth*, and Chancellour of the University of *Cambridge*, Lyes under this Stone, expecting the Second Coming of Christ, &c.

Domesday-Book mentions two Villages in this Hundred, belonging to the Abbey of *Ramsay* in *Huntingtonshire*, which, tho' not found in our Maps or *Villares*, are not to be passed over, *viz.*

Hala, or *Hall*, in which the Abbey of *Ramsay* holds one Virgate of Land and an half. The Land of it contains one Carucate, which is in the Demesne there, and one Villain and two Bordsinen have half a Carucate. It hath been valued, and still is so, at five Shillings. Also in

Adelington the same Abbey holds half an Hide. The Land is half a Carucate, with two Villains. It was formerly valued at thirty-one Shillings, but now is rented at five Shillings.

III. Corby Hundred.

This Hundred on the East joins to the Hundreds of *Polbrook* and *Willibrook*, on the North and North West is washed for a great Length by the *Welland*, which divides it from *Rutlandshire*, and on the South and South West is bounded by the Hundreds of *Huxlow* and *Rothwell*. The Property of this Hundred was in the Reign of King *Henry III.* in *Walter Ledet*, by whose Coheir *Alice* it passed by Marriage into the Family of the Lords *Lattimer*, and there continued for some Successions; but in whom now it is we know not. The chief Town of it is

Rockingham, a Market-Town, whose Market is on weekly, and Fair yearly on *September* 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. This Place is famous for a Castle and Forrest, and giving a Title of Honour to the Family of *Watsons*, who have flourished a long Time in this County of *Northampton*, *Rutland*, and *Cambridge*. The Forrest did spread it self over almost all

that spacious Tract between the *Welland* and *Nen*, the barbarous *Britains* having their Habitation chiefly in Woods. The *Romans*, when they became Masters of this Part of the Isle, cut down much of the Wood, to convert the Land into Tillage and Pasture, but yet the Forrest continued very large to the *Saxon* Times, especially on the Southern Back of the *Welland*. The *Saxons*, observing such Plenty of Wood in these Parts, presently contrived the Destruction of it, setting up a great Number of Iron-works in this Part of the County; for tho' they found no Iron-Ore here, yet having such Plenty of Fewel for melting it, they fetched it from other Places, and made it turn to good Account. That here were such Iron-works is proved from *Domesday-Book*, that mentions them as wanting in the Manors of *Corby* and *Gretton*, and from the huge Quantity of Slags, *i. e.* Refuse of the Iron-Ore, which is met with in the Fields hereabout, especially about *Gretton* and *Finshed*, where they lie in Heaps of Cartloads. The Castle was built by *William* the Conqueror, and put under the Command of *Odo* Earl of *Champagne* and *Albemarle*; at which Time it was a Waste, (as we find in *Domesday-Book*) fortified with Rampires, Bulwarks, and a double Range of Battlements, and seated upon the Side of an Hill in a woody Forrest, called *Rockingham-Forrest*. The Castle still remained in the Disposal of the Crown; for *Foult de Brent*, in the second Year of King *Henry III.* was by that King constituted Governour of the Castles of *Rockingham* and *Sauvey*. In the following Reigns the Forrest being stock'd with Deer and Game was put under the Care of the Governor of the Castle; and in the 55th of King *Henry III.* *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*,

wall, a younger Son of King *John* was constituted Governor of *Rockingham* Castle, and Warden of the Forreſt; in which Office his Son *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall* ſucceeded him, and had alſo the Manor of the Town: for after his Death, the Town of *Rockingham* was assigned to his Counteſs and Reſiſt *Margaret*, as Part of her Dower by King *Edward I.* in the Parliament then held at *Lincoln*. Reg. 29. In the firſt Year of King *Edward II.* *William* Lord *Latimer* was made Governor of *Rockingham* Caſtle, and Steward of the Forreſt, as were alſo divers others in after Ages: For *John* Viſcount *Wells*, Son of *Leo* Lord *Wells* having put himſelf in Arms for *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, and ſtanding faithful to him, till he arrived at the Crown by the Name of *Henry VII.* was made Conſtable of this Caſtle of *Rockingham*, and had therewith a Grant of the Stewardſhip of the Forreſt. This Forreſt, which anciently took up a large Part of the County, is now diſmembred into ſeveral ſmall Parcells by the Interpoſition of Fields and Towns. The preſent Extent nevertheless, according to the Survey taken, 17 Car. 1. 1641. is in Length near fourteen Miles, and the Breadth four. It has three Bailiwicks each of which contain ſeveral Towns, viz. 1. *Rockingham* Bailiwick, in which are *Oakly parva*, *Corby*, *Gretton* and *Dean*. 2. *Bridgſtock* Bailiwick, in which are *Gedington* and *Brigſtock*. 3. *Clive* or *Cliff* Bailiwick, in which are *Cliff*, *Aipthorp*, *Wood-Newton*, *Naffington*, *Yarwell* and *Dudington*. In the Forreſt is a ſpacious Plain, called *Rockinghamſhire*, which is common to theſe four Towns, viz. *Cottingham*, *Rockingham*, *Corby* and *Gretton*. One of the Lawns of this Forreſt called *Benefield-Lawn*, is a very fair one, and affords excellent Graſs for the Deer. After him *William Parr*, then Squire of the Body to King *Henry VIII.* (afterwards Marqueſs of *Northampton*) was made by that Prince Ranger of the Bailiwick of *Rockingham*, Reg. 3. and *Thomas* Lord *Burleigh* was appointed by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 41. Warden of *Rockingham* Caſtle for Life. But it ſeems, as if this Caſtle were alienated from the Crown either by Gift or Purchase, in after Times; for Sir *Lewis Watſon* is entitled of *Rocking-*

ham Caſtle as his Seat, when he was created Baronet, June 23. 1621.

The Town was built ſome conſiderable Time after the Caſtle, and as we may ſuppoſe aroſe from the Protection that the Inhabitants might hope for from it, and the Aſſiſtance it might afford to it; Some think it was built about the Reign of King *John*, who gave the Manor and Caſtle to his Son *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, abovementioned: But it is moſt probable that it grew up with the Caſtle, for we find that *William Rufus*, Anno 1094, call'd *Episcopos, Abbates, cunctosque Regni Principes, i. e.* The Biſhops, Abbots, and all the Principal Men of the Kingdom, to a Council in this Town. 5 Id. Mar. In the next Reign, this Town and Manor was given by King *Edward II.* to his ſecond Son *John*, commonly called *John of Eltham*. (becauſe he was born in that Town in *Kent*) when he was created Earl of *Cornwall* in Parliament, Anno 1327. From that Time it went along with the Earldom of *Cornwall*, and ſtill ſo continues, unleſs it was with the Caſtle alienated to Sir *Lewis Watſon*, as is abovementioned, whoſe Family is now advanced to the Peerage of *England*, by the Title of *Rockingham*: For

Sir *Lewis Watſon* Knt. and Baronet, being a Gentleman of a plentiful Eſtate and Fortune, and with all of a ſteady Loyalty, did great Services to his Maſteſty King *Charles I.* in the Times of his unhappy Troubles; in Conſideration of which he was created by that Prince Jan. 28. 1645, a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Baron of *Rockingham* Caſtle in this County. He died Anno 1652, leaving

Edward the Heir of his Honour and Eſtate. He married the Lady *Ann*, eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas Wentworth* Earl of *Strafford*, by whom he had four Sons, of whom the third *Thomas* being adopted into the Inheritance of the Family of *Wentworth Woodhouſe* bears that Surname, and the eldeſt Son

Lewis is now Earl of *Rockingham*, being created by his preſent Maſteſty King *George*, Baron of *Throwleigh*, Viſcount *Sonds*, and Earl of *Rockingham*, having mar-

married *Katharine*, one of the Coheirs of Sir *George Sonds*, afterward Baron of *Throwleigh*, Viscount *Sonds*, and Earl of *Feverham*. By her he hath two Sons living, *Edward* Lord Viscount *Sonds*, and *George*, and two Daughters, *Mary* and *Margaret*. Upon the Borders of the Forrest here, next *Brigstock* and *Sudborough* there is an Oak called King *Stephen's* Oak, now an old hollow Tree, which is famous upon two Accounts through all the neighbouring Parts; 1. Because according to Tradition King *Stephen* shot a Deer from this Tree, which being granted true, the Tree must be at least 550 Years old, a very memorable Age indeed. 2. Because the hollow Trunk is so capacious, that at the *Brigstock* Processions (when it is their Custom to put as many Boys into it as it will hold) they have put into it between thirty and forty Boys, for so many it will hold without Difficulty. The Villages of this Hundred are,

Cottingham or *Cotingeham*, as *Domesday-Book* calls it, which thus describes it, The Church of *Peterborough* holds *Cotingeham*, where are seven Hides. The Land consists of fourteen Carucates, of which two are in the Demesne, in which are also four Servants and twenty-nine Villains, and ten Bordsmen, with ten Carucates. There is a Mill of forty Pence, twelve Acres of Meadow, a Wood one Mile long, and half a one broad, it was worth formerly but ten Shillings, but is now worth forty Shillings.

Corby of old the Principal Town in the Hundred, as may reasonably be supposed, because it takes its Name from it. The Manor of this Town, and Fee of the Hundred have often been in the same Persons Possession; for in the seventh Year of King *John*, *Robert Braibroc*, who was so called from the Town of *Braibroc*, where his Seat was, obtained this Manor with the Hundred to hold in Fee-Farm at the yearly Rent of 8 Pounds to be paid into the Exchequer. Again, in the twentieth Year of King *Rich. II.* they were both in the Possession of *William Lord Willoughby* of *Eresby*, from which Family they passed together to *John Nevil* Lord *Latimer*, Son of *Ralph Lord Latimer*

by *Elizabeth* the second Daughter of *William Lord Latimer* of *Danby*, who dying 9 Hen. 6. left them to *Ralph* Earl of *Westmorland*, his elder Brother, who settled them upon *George Nevil* a younger Son, who was the next Year summoned to Parliament under the Title of Lord *Latimer*.

Haringworth, anciently the Seat of the *Cantilupes* or *Cantlowes*, Lords of *Bergavenny*, of whom *William* the last Lord leaving only two Daughters, *Milient* and *Joan*, the eldest married to *Eudo*, or *Fvo de Zouche*, who had upon the Division of her Paternal Estate, this Manor of *Haringworth* for her Inheritance, with other Lands and Estates. Her Son *William* seated himself at this Place, and being in Favour with King *Edward I.* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demesne Lands here, received the Honour of Knighthood by bathing with Prince *Edward*; and when that Prince arriv'd at the Throne, he was summon'd to Parliament under the Title of Lord *Zouche* of *Haringworth*. This Family fetch their Original from *Alan de Zouche* of *Ashby* in *Leicestershire*, and having grown up to the Honour of Barons, have been further enabled by a Match with an Heiress of the *Seymours*, or *de Sto. Mauro*, who draw their Pedegree from the *Lovels* of *Castle-Cary* in *Somersetshire*. This Family of the *Zouches* flourished to the Reign of King *James I.* and lived in this Place; but since their Estate hath been sold to a Gentleman who hath a fair Estate at *Bulwick* hard by, and the Seat pulled down: Only where the great House formerly stood, there was a Chapel, in which several of the Family of the *Zouches* were buried, which with the Monuments therein was reserved to the said Family, but of late that also hath been so much neglected, that it is almost quite ruined, the Roof being fallen in, some of the Walls down, and the Floor rooted up by Hogs.

Weldon, or *Welledon*, or *Welden*, shews a fair new Market-House, with a Sessions-Chamber over it, built of the best Stone of the excellent Quarries by it, by the generous Encouragement of the Lord *Hatton*, but nothing else of Note in it. The

Manor

Manor was anciently held of the King in Capite by Barony by the Family of Ridel, of which *Jeffrey Ridel*, an eminent and learned Person, and on that Account made Justice of England; leaving one Daughter only, she married *Nicholas Bassett*, and brought this Estate into his Family, yet on this Condition, that their eldest Son *Jeffrey* should bear the Name of *Ridel*, which he accordingly did; but his Son *Richard* re-assumed the Name of *Bassett*. In his Race it continued till King *Henry IVth's* Time, when Male Issue failing, the Estate became divided between two Female Heirs, *Joan* married to Sir *John Aylesbury*, and *Eleanor* married to *John Knevet Esq*; in which Family it continued for some Successions.

Geddington, where was anciently a Castle of the Kings, and where there yet remains, or lately was a Cross erected in Honour of Queen *Eleanor*, King *Edward* the First's Consort. Here is a Chace belonging to this Town, which is now in the Hands of his Grace the Duke of *Montague*. This Place is famous for the Birth of *Robert Dallington Knt.* who being bred a Bible-Clerk in *Bennet-College Cambridge*, and afterward becoming a Schoolmaster in *Norfolk*, where he gathered some Money, travelled over all *France* and *Italy*, being exact in his Observations; and after his Return was made Secretary to *Francis* Earl of *Rutland*. At length he was Knighted, and preferred to be Master of the Charter-House, where he died full of Age (being past 76) in 1620, or thereabouts. South-west of this Place upon a small Rivulet stand

Rushton and *Newton*, two Villages, whose Manors did anciently belong to the *Treshams*, who had their Seat at the former; and other Places of this County, many of them were Men of Note, for *William Tresham* was several Times Knight of the Shire for this County, viz. 7, 25, 27, 28 Years of King *Henry VI.* and Sir *Thomas Tresham* served in the same Office, 6 *Edw. IV.* *John Tresham Esq*; was also High-Sheriff for the County 22 *Hen. VII.* and *Thomas Tresham of Milton Esq*; (afterwards as we Conjecture Knighted) supplied the same Place, several Times be-

tween 16 *Henry VIII.* and the 2 & 3 of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, as did *Thomas Tresham Esq*; of *Rushton* 15 *Eliz.* and Sir *Thomas Tresham*, 8 *Jac. I.* Upon the same Rivulet stands

Brigstock, a small Village, famous for the Birth of *Nicholas Latham* Minister of *All-Saints* Church in *Barnwell*, who never having any considerable Estate left him by any Relations or others, nor any more than one moderate Benefice, yet by God's Blessing on his Frugality got an Estate of 600 *l. per Annum*; which, because he had no Issue of his own, he left for the greatest Part to pious Uses, viz. he founded several small Schools, and annexed Salaries to them in Country Villages, and erected a most beautiful Alms-house at *Oundle* in this County, which ('tis said) continues still to be order'd according to the Will of the Founder. He died in 1620, at 72, and lies buried in the Chancel of his Parish-Church; but chiefly of Sir *Edward Montague*, Son of *Thomas Montague*, whose Dwelling was then here. He was bred in the Inner Temple, and became so eminent a Lawyer, that he was advanced by King *Henry VII.* Reg. 30. to the Place of Chief Justice of the King's Bench. His Motto was, *Equity is the Rule of Justice*. In his Time the Abbey-Lands were divided among the great Ones, which because he could hardly be perswaded to accept, he got but a small Proportion of it. He drew up King *Edward VIth's* Will, in which the Crown for the Security of the Protestant Religion, was settled upon the Lady *Jane Grey*; and therein so displeased Queen *Mary*, that he was imprisoned and ousted of his Judge's Place; but recovering his Liberty, went down to his Seat at *Boughton* in this County, where he died in 1556, and was buried at

Weekly, an adjoining Parish in the Church there. Before the Conquest, the Manor of this Town was in *Algar*, Earl of *Meria*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey; but 'tis probable was at this Time the Estate of Sir *Edward's* Family, for his eldest Son Sir *Edward Montague*, who was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron by the Title of Lord *Montague of Boughton* by King *James I.* Reg. 19. built and endowed an Alms-house here. *Pipewell*..

Pipewell, a small Village, but famous for a Council holden here, *Sept. 15. 1189, 1 Rich. I.* where the Bishops and Abbots being assembled, there were in the Presence of the King and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, elected certain Bishops and Abbots, to such Places as then were vacant, and among others *William de Longchamp* the King's Chancellor was elected to the See of *Ely*, *Jeffrey*, the King's Bastard Brother, to the Archbishoprick of *York*, who was the thirtieth in Number that had govern'd that See, *Jeffrey de Lacy* to *Winchester*, *Hubert Walter* to *Salisbury*, and *Richard*, Archdeacon of *Ely*, the King's Treasurer, to the See of *London*. The Abbots that were provided of Abbots were those, *Gleffenbury*, *Shirburn*, *Pershore*, and *Fewerham*. In like manner *John* the Elect of *Whithorne* was consecrated Bishop of that See by the Hands of the Archbishop of *Dublin*. Also, in the Council, the King ordained *Hugh* Bishop of *Durham*, and *William Mandevile* Earl of *Albemarle*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*, having deposed *Ranulph de Glanville* from that Office.

Bulwick or *Bulwyke*, part of the Possessions of *John* Lord *Zouche*, but granted by King *Henry VII.* with the Manor of *Havingworth* abovementioned, in special Tail to *John* Viscount *Wells*, Son of *Leo* Lord *Wells*, for his firm adhering to him when Duke of *Richmond*, and assisting him in obtaining the Crown; The Estate of the said Lord *Zouche* being forfeited to the Crown for his assisting King *Richard III.* in the Battle of *Bosworth-fields* for which he was attainted in Parliament, *1 Hen. VIII.* His Son *John* was restored to his Father's Honour afterwards, and his Mother's Estate, but not to this Manor, &c. Here was anciently the Seat of the generous Family of the *Tryons*.

Dean, a Village standing among the Woods, which gives them the Name of *The Forrest of Dean*. The Manor of this Place belonged, in the Conqueror's Days, to the Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Westminster*, as it appears from *Domesday-Book*, where 'tis thus described. The Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Westminster* holds *Dean* There are two Hides and an Half. The Land is

eight Carucates. In the Demefn are two, and seven Villains, with a Priest, and six Bordsmen, who have six Carucates, and the Friars pay thirty-two Shillings. There is a Mill which pays three Shillings, a Wood a Mile long, and eight Quarentenes broad. It hath been valued at, and is worth an Hundred Shillings, now six Pounds. The Church holds it always. *Stev. ap. 49.* By the Abbey 'twas leased ('tis probable) anciently to the Family of *Deans*, from whom it passed to the *Tindals*, and from them to the Family of the *Brudenels*, who have a pleasant Seat there, which they have enjoyed many Ages. Of this Family was *Robert Brudenel*, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and *Thomas Brudenel*, who was one of the Barons of King *James I.*'s Creation, *Anno 1611, Reg. 9.* And being in Favour with King *Charles I.* was by him, *Reg. 3.* advanced by him to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Baron of *Stantonwivil* in the County of *Leicester*: When the Diffensions between his Sovereign and his Parliament arose, he appeared a zealous Loyalist in the Cause of King *Charles I.* whom he assisted with Men and Money (for which he suffered a tedious Imprisonment) and was, in Consideration of these his great Services and Merits, created by King *Charles II.* soon after his Restoration, Earl of *Cardigan*. His Lordship has a Seat here. To this *Thomas* succeeded

Robert Earl of *Cardigan*, who, by *Thomas* Viscount *Savage*'s Daughter *Ann*, had Issue *Francis* Lord *Brudenell*, who died in his Life-time; but having married *Frances*, the only Daughter of *Thomas Savile* Earl of *Suffex*, left Issue by her

George Earl of *Cardigan*, who succeeded his Grandfather *Robert*, *Anno 1703.* He was Master of the Buck-Hounds in Queen *Ann*'s Reign, and married the Lady *Elizabeth Bruce*, eldest Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Aylesbury*, by whom he hath Issue one Son named *George*, born in 1712, and is now Lord *Brudenel* Near this Place is

Kerby, a small Village bordering on the Forrest, famous only for giving the Title of a Baron to *Christopher* Lord *Hatton*, who

was first made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *Charles I.* And afterwards when his Majesty's Troubles came on by the general Revolt of his Subjects, having amply manifested his Loyal Affections to him, not only in being one of the first that repaired to his Assistance; but all along helping him to the utmost of his Power. He was in Consideration of his steady Loyalty, created by Letters Patents, dated at Oxford, July 29. Reg. 19. 1644, a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Hatton* of Kirby in this County, and Comptroller of his Majesty's Household: And upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* was constituted Governor of the Isle of *Garnsey*, and one of his Privy Council. He died in 1670, leaving

Christopher, then Lord *Hatton*, his Heir, and Governor of *Garnsey*. He was created Viscount *Hatton* by King *Charles II.* and confirmed in the said Government. He had 3 Wives, but no Sons but by his last, *Elizabeth* the Daughter of Sir *William Haselwood* of *Maidwell* in this County, by whom he had three Sons, and as many Daughters. His eldest Son

William Viscount *Hatton* succeeded him in his Honour and Estate *Anno* 1706, being then about sixteen Years old. The Seat of this Honourable Family is in this Town, and is, or lately was of particular Note for the Gardens, which are enriched with great Variety of Plants, and those most rare and valuable Exoticks, besides the Wilderness, which is rendered exceeding pleasant, for almost the whole Variety of our *English* Trees, ranged in a fine Order.

Laxton is also another Village within Borders of the Forrest. Here are Lands held by the Service of Hunting in all the King's Forrests and Parks, throughout *Oxfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire* and *Huntingtonshire*, and this County, to destroy all the Vermin in each of them: And the Manor of *Hightesley*, or rather *Pightesley*, was held upon Condition to find Dogs for the Destruction of Wolves, Foxes, &c. In the same Forrest, by the *Westland* Side, stands.

Wakerley, the Estate anciently of *William de Lanvalley*, Governor of *Colchester* Castle, and Warden of the Forrest of *Essex*, as far as *Chelmsford* Bridge. His Son

William was his Heir, and a great Man in his Time, being one of the twenty-five Governors, chosen by the Barons, who were in Arms against *K. John*, to govern the Realm. He left one sole Daughter and Heir *Harwife de Lanvalley*, whose Wardship *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, and Justice of *England*, having obtained, married her to *John de Burgh* his Son and Heir, by whom she had a Son *John*, who after her Decease, 3 *Edw. I.* had Livery of this and other Manors, as of her Inheritance, held of the King in Capite, together with the Barony of *Lanvalley*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee and an Half. He left no Issue Male. A little Distance from this Place is

Bletherwick or *Blatherwic*, the Manor and Seat of *Richard Engain* in King *Henry II.*'s Time. He being a Man of a Pious Disposition (according to the Manner of those Times) having a little Castle called *Hymel* at about a Mile Distance Eastward from his Seat, converted it into a little Priory for Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, calling it *Finisheved*. This Manor continued in this family of the *Engains*, till the 41 of *Edward III.* when *Thomas Engain* dying without Issue, his Estate (of which this Manor was then a Part) was divided between his three Sisters, *Joyce*, then married to Sir *John Goldington*, *Elizabeth* to Sir *Lawrence Pabenham*, and *Mary* to Sir *William Bernack*, as his next Heirs. To which of these this Manor upon the Partition came, we find not, but 'tis probable it was soon alienated, because the Family of the *Staffords* Knights, descended from *Ralph* the first Earl of *Stafford*, had their Seat here in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*: And *William Stafford* Esq; of this Place, was then so considerable a Person for Wealth and Honour, that he married *Dorothy* the Younger Daughter of *Robert Devereux* Earl of *Essex*.

Of this Family was descended *Anthony Stafford*, who being entered a Gentleman Commoner of *Oriel* College in *Oxford* in 1608, got the Repute of a good Scholar, and a Person of such pregnant Parts, that in 1609 he was permitted to Study in the publick Library, on Purpose to advance his Learning, having then a Design to

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publish

publish certain Matters. In 1623, he was created just after the Act, Master of Arts, with an *Encomium*, that he was adorned with all kind of Literature. He wrote divers Things, as *Niobe* dissolved into Nile, Lond. 1611. *Meditations*, &c. Lond. 1612. *The Life of Diogenes*, Lond. 1615. *The Guide of Honour*, Lond. 1634. *The Female Glory*, Lond. 1615, which gave such an Offence to the Puritanical Party, as favouring of Popery, that *Hen. Burton*, Minister of *Fridaystreet*, preached openly against it; and he himself was forced to write a Defence of it against *Burton's* Aspersions, &c. He died in the Time of the Civil Wars.

Brampton, whose Manor, according to the Conqueror's Survey, was in *K. Edward* the Confessor's Days, Part of the Possessions of *Waltheof* the great Earl of *Northumberland*; and in King *Henry IVth's* Reign, was in the Hands of *John de Beaufort* Marquess of *Dorset*, but whose it is now, we know not. Westward of this Place lies

Dingely, a small Village adjoining to the former, anciently the Manor and Estate of *William de Todenei*, one of the Conqueror's Captains which he brought with him out of *Normandy*, when he obtained the Monarchy of *England*. It is at present famous only for being the Habitation of *Thomas Andrews Esq*; who being then High Sheriff of this County, was obliged by Vertue of his Office to attend the Execution of *Mary Queen of Scots* at *Fotheringhay-Castle*, at which he demeaned himself with such a compassionate Gravity, that he was then thought worthy of great Commendation. In the late troublesome Times here also lived *Sir Edward Griffin* (whose Family was of no small Note in this County, for several of them were High Sheriffs in the Reigns of King *Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII* and *VIII.*) whose Estate being sequestred by the Parliamentary Committee for this County, he was obliged to pay 1700 *l.* to get the Restitution of it. At a little Distance Eastward from this Village is

Stoke-Albini, so called from *William de Albini*, the Son and Heir of *William Todenei* abovementioned) who died possessed

of it, and many other Manors in diverse other Counties. For what Reason he assumed that Name, and laid aside his Father's, we can't conjecture, unless it was because he was so great an Adorer of *St. Alban*, and so great a Benefactor to the Monastery of *St. Alban*, where he offer'd himself a Brother and Monk, and appointed his Burial, if he died in *England*. And this perhaps may seem the more probable, because his Name is often written *William de Albani*, as well as *Albini*; but be that as it will, this Manor continuing in the Family, his Son *William de Albini*, alias *Mesbines*, gave a Carucate of Land in this Parish to the Monks of *Thorney-Abbey* in *Cambridgeshire*, and 7 *Joh.* obtained a special License to make a Park at this Place, and Liberty to hunt the Fox and Hare in this his Domest Land, (it lying within the Precincts of the King's Forrest of *Rockingham*.) In After-times this Manor was the Possession of *William Briwere* junior, which he received by Inheritance from his Father of the same Name. He died without Issue 16 H. 3. 1232, and left his Estate to be divided among his five Sisters, of which *Margaret* the Second married to *William de Ferte*, and had this Manor for Part of her Share of his Estate upon the Partition. Southward of this Place, bordering on the River *Wel-land*, stands

Ashley, a small Village, but made of some Remark for this Accident; upon October 30 1669, between five and six a-Clock in the Evening, the Wind westerly, happened here a formidable Hurricane, scarce bearing 60 Yards in Breadth, and spending itself in about seven Minutes Time, but in them doing much Mischief: For 1. It took away the Hat and Pail of a Milk-Maid, and carried the Pale many score Yards. 2. It blew one *Sprigg's* Waggon-body off the Axle-Trees, breaking the Wheels and Axle-Trees in Pieces, and carried them over a Wall. 3. It blew a Branch of an Ash-Tree, which two lusty Men could scarcely carry, over Mr. *Salisbury's* House, without hurting it. 4. It forced a Slate from an House 200 Yards distant upon a Window of one *Samuel Templer Esq*; which bent

an Iron Bar in it, and at Mr. *Maidwell's* House, it broke open the Entry-Door, and that of the Dairy, overturned the Milk-Vessels, and beat down three Lights in the Dairy, and nine in the Chambers. 5. At *George Wignall's* it threw down a large Hovel of Pease, and set it cleverly on the Ground, without any great Damage to the Thatch. 6. It removed a Gate-post, which was set two Foot and half in the Ground, from the Place where it was fixed; many Yards. Having thus described such Places as have come to our Knowledge in this Hundred, we go on to

IV. *The Hundred of Polbrook, or Pochebroc Hundred. Do. B.*

This Hundred is enclosed on the East with *Huntingtonshire*, on the North with the Hundreds of *Willibrooke* and *Corby*, which last is the West Boundary, and on the South with the Hundreds of *Huxlow* and *Navisford*, the River *Nen* or *Ausena* crosseth it, dividing it into two almost equal Parts. The Fee of it we suppose to be in the Crown, and under the Jurisdiction of the High Sheriff, who appoints the Ruler of the Hundred Court and Bailiff. The Chief Town of it is

Oundle, as it is commonly called, but more properly *Avondale*, because it stands so low in a Dale or Valley, that the River *Nen* or *Avon* runs almost round it, yet is a pleasant and healthy Place. The

Town is fair and well built upon a declining Ground on the North-Side of the River *Nyne*. On the West and North-Side, at about a Mile's Distance, is a Wood, which makes the Prospect delightful, nor doth it want any Conveniencies for Trade. It is a Market-Town, having a great Market weekly on *Saturday*, and two Fairs yearly, the one upon *St. Valentine's* Day, *Feb. 14.* and the other upon *Whitsun-Monday*. The only remarkable Things in this Town are, 1. Two large Bridges, the one in the Road from *Thrapston* to this Town, and the other from thence to *Taxly* in *Huntingtonshire*. That called the *Northbridge* is taken Notice of by Travelers for the Number of Arches that support it, and the Causey leading to it. 2. A fine neat Parish-Church. 3. A Free-School for the Education of the Youth of the Town: And 4. An Alms-house; which two last were founded and endowed with a convenient Maintenance by *Sir William Laxton* Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1544, the Son of *John Laxton* of this Town. He was bred a Grocer in *London*, where he so prospered by his painful Industry, that he became chief Governor of that great City, and in Thankfulness to God for prospering him in his Calling, founded those two charitable Buildings. They are both well supported by the Grocers Company, and the School hath transplanted many Scholars to the Universities, which have proved eminent Men.

On the Front of the School, which joins to the Alms-house, is this Inscription graven in these *Latin* Verses.

*Oundellæ natus, Londini parta labore
Laxtonus posuit, Senibus puerisq; levamen.*

Thus English'd by *Dr. Fuller*.

*At Oundle born, what He did get
In London with great Pain,
Laxton to Young and Old hath set
A Comfort to remain.*

Nicholas Latham also built another Alms-house here, as is before-mention'd at *Brisstock*.

This Town hath been the Birth-Place or Residence of many emi-

nent Men, as *Peter Hausted* Doctor of Divinity, who in his younger Years was of a Poetical Genius, a familiar Acquaintance of the famous Poet *Thomas Randolph*.

whose Epitaph he wrote in *Latin* and *English* Verse, which *Christopher Lord Hatton* caused to be engraven upon a Tomb of white Marble, which he set up in one of the outward Isles of *Blotterewick* Church, for that hopeful young Man. He also translated the elegant Poem of *Raphael Thory* upon *Tabacco* into *English* Verse, and another called, *A Winter Song*, composed by the same Author. Having commenced Doctor of Divinity, he was preferred to the Rectory of *Haddam* in *Hartfordshire*. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he became Chaplain to the Noble and Loyal *Spencer Compton* Earl of *Northampton*, stuck close to him in all his Engagements, and was with him in the Castle of *Banbury* in *Oxfordshire*, when it was stoutly defended against the Parliament Forces. He died in the Castle in 1645; and was buried either in the Precincts of it, or in the Parish-Church. He hath ten Sermons. preached upon several *Sundays* and *Saints Days*, print. *Lond.* 1636, with an *Assize-Sermon*, besides Poems.

Thomas Ford Minister of this Town, but after the Rebellion broke out, removed to the City of *Exeter*, and when that Place was garrison'd for the King, retired to *London*, became one of the Assembly of Divines, took the Covenant and Engagement: And returning to *Exeter*, he was settled Minister of *St. Lawrence's* Church, till at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he was silenced for Non-Conformity, *An.* 1662. He was esteemed among the Party a Man of very great Parts and unbiass'd Principles, one and the same in all Times and Changes. He wrote some Treatises, viz. 1. To prove the Lawfulness of Singing Psalms, print. *Lond.* 1657. and 2, The Sinner condemned of himself; *Lond.* 1663, and has published two or three Sermons. He died *Decemb.* 1676.

Dr. Thomas Fuller, born in this Town, his Father being the Minister of it. He was bred in *Queen's College* under *Dr. Haverant*, and *Sidney College* under *Dr. Ward* in *Cambridge*, where he proved an excellent Historian, a Person of great Wit, and very facetious in Company, in-

so much that many Noblemen, Gentlemen and Clergy counted it an Happiness to enjoy it. He was so general a Scholar, and had such an Insight into every Thing he had read, that (together with his thinking and meditating Nature, out of which he could not be got sometimes for many Hours, and his extraordinary Memory, which he had reduced to Art) his Fancy was thereby made so nimble, that as soon as he heard any Subject, he was able to speak to it very pertinently, and therefore seldom took more than two Hours to recollect himself, when he composed his Sermons. He was a serious good Christian, as his Sermons and Meditations do testify, and an excellent Writer both for Style and Method, as his many Books sufficiently prove, viz. *Pisgah-Sight*, *Holy War and State*, *Church-History*, which with much Labour he brought down from Christ's Time to the Year 1648, the *Worthies of England*, set down under every County. *Abel Redivivus*, &c. He died (of Grief, as *Mr. Lloyd* says) *Aug.* 15. 1661, in the 53 Year of his Age. *Mr. Edward Bedley* of this Place, who died in 1693, devised an Estate of 140 *l.* per Annum (after the Death of his only Son, Vicar of *Southwick*, and of the same Name, in case he left no Heirs of his Body) to be and remain in perpetual Augmentation of the Vicarage of *Oundle*, paying 15 *l.* per Annum to his Sister for Life; and 300 *l.* to other Relations. But as no Corn is without Weeds, no Place without bad Men, so this Town was not free from a Person as infamous as the other were famous, viz. One

Hacket a mean Person and of no Learning, who on a sudden taking upon him a Shew of wonderful Sanctity, at first applied himself chiefly to hearing Sermons, and getting Scriptures by Heart, in which becoming a tolerable Proficient, he pretended to immediate Revelations from God and extraordinary Calls. Several Ministers who were zealous for the *Geneva* Discipline, but especially two called *Coppinger* and *Arkington*, highly extolled his Enthusiastick Dreams, accounting him as sent from Heaven; and at length proclaiming him in *Cheapside* a greater Prophet than *Moses*

or St. John Baptist; and at last asserting that he was Christ himself, come with a Fan in his Hand to judge the World, that he participated of Christ's Glorious Body, by his special Spirit was now come to propagate the Gospel over *Europe*, and settle a true Discipline in the Church of *England*, and that they themselves were two Prophets, the one of Mercy and the other of Judgment, with many such incredible Blasphemies. *Hacket* was here-upon apprehended, arraigned and hang'd, drawn and quarter'd, continuing his blasphemous Assertions, even at his Death he called aloud upon God to rescue him, otherwise he would set the Heavens on Fire and pluck him out of his Throne, to the great Amazement of the Spectators. *Coppinger*, a while after, starved himself to Death in Prison, and *Arthington* repented and made his Recantation in a public Writing. Near this Town, but on the other Side of the River is

Polbrooke, once the chief Town of the Hundred, as we may suppose, because it it gives Name to it, but at present has nothing remarkable in it) save that the Manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Peterborough*, and is of the yearly Value of 40 l. 8 s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. and that the Church pays them a yearly Pension of 1 l. Near this Place stands

Barnwell, where was in Mr. *Cambden's* Time a little Castle lately repaired, and beautified with new Buildings by the worthy Sir *Edward Montacute* Knight, of the Noble Family of that Name, as appears by his Coat of Arms, and formerly belonged to *Berengarius le Moigne*, that is the Monk, and not as some have said, to that *Berengarius* of *Tours*, whose Opinion concerning the Eucharist was condemned in a Synod of an 113 Bishops, held by the Bishop of *Rome*. At this Place, as also at *Warmington*, have been taken up diverse *Roman* Coins, as of *Aelius*, *Helen* and *Allectus*, which are fair Indications of the Antiquity of those Places; but there being now no Entrenchment, or other Places of Strength, that can well be supposed to be of that Date, nor any other visible Tokens of the same, we shall

not longer insist on them. Eastward of it stands

Hemington, a small Village, but not to be passed over in Silence, because it was the ancient Seat of the Family of the Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*, now Duke, for *Edward Montague* Esq; Father of the first Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*, lived here. He being a Person well learned in the Laws of this Realm, was first made the King's Serjeant, 29 Hen. 8. and being knighted, the next Year was advanced to that great Office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, where having sat about seven Years, he was removed to the same Station in the Common Pleas, in which he continued till Queen *Mary* was settled on the Throne, when he was displaced for having modelled King *Edward* VIth's Will. 'Tis probable, he had bought a better Seat at *Boughton*, than his Paternal at *Hemington*, while he was Judge, because we find that when he was displaced from the Bench, he retired to *Boughton*, and there died 1556, 2 Ph. & Mar. He left six Sons, of which *Edward* his Eldest, who was created Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *James* I. was afterwards by Letters Patents, 19 Jac. 1. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*. He was committed Prisoner to the Tower by the long Parliament for his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. and there died. His Grandson *Ralph* being Master of the great Wardrobe, was, 1 Gul. & Mar. created Viscount *Montbermer* and Earl of *Montague*, and 4 Ann. further advanced to the Title of Duke. He died in 1709, and was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by his only surviving Son *John*, who now enjoys them. In this Village also dwelt Sir *Andrew Hewes* Bar. who was High-Sheriff of the County, 7 Car. 1. It is remarked of him, that he had not one Foot of Land, nor so much as an House (for that which he dwelt in was hired of the Lord *Montague*) in the whole County, tho' it is provided by several Statutes, viz, 9 Edw. 2. 4 Edw. 3. &c. that every Sheriff should have a sufficient Estate in Land in the same Shire, to

answer the King and his People; but he had a fair Estate elsewhere, and it was generally looked upon, not so much an Injury to the County as to him, because the Sherifalty was imposed upon him by the Interest and Power of a great Courrier whom he had offended. - *Domesday-Book* gives this Account of this Village. In *Hemington*, the Abbey of St. *Benedict* at *Ramsay* in *Huntingtonshire* hath two Hides and an half. The Land is four Carucates. In the Demesne is one, and eight Villains. with one Bordsman, have three Carucates. There are ten Acres of Meadow, It was valued at ten Shillings of old, and now is valued at twenty Shillings. By it is

Luddington, whose Manor was in King *Hen. III's* Reign, the Estate of *William* Lord *Marmion*, who was summoned to Parliament to sit among the Peers, in the 49th of that King. He had this Manor with his Wife *Lora*, the Daughter of *Roece de Dover*, by whom he left *John* his Son and Heir. This *John*, in the 20th of King *Edward I.* obtained of that Prince a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands at this Place, and in several other Counties; and dying seised of this Manor, left it to his Son *John*, whose Heir *Robert* having no Issue, settled his whole Estate upon Sir *John Grey* of *Rotherfield* in *Oxfordshire*, who married his youngest Sister *Avice*, on Condition that their Issue should bear the Name of *Marmion*, which *John* and *Robert* their Sons accordingly did; but both dying without Issue Male, the Name became extinct, Near this Place stands a Village called.

Winwick, which is remarkable for this uncommon Accident in this Shire where Wood is reckoned so scarce, or rather dear, as if it were so. The Smiths of *Bromicham* in *Warwickshire*, who do usually once a Year make a Journey into the western Parts of this County to buy up Ash-Timber for the Doors of Bellows, found a great Prize in this Place, viz. an hundred Ashes so strait, large and clean, every way fit for their Purpose, that they gave 1500 l. for them. Near the furthest Corner of this Hundred westward stands

Benefield or *Benfield*, the first Place that *Richard Fitz-Gislebert*, who came into England with *William Duke of Normandy*, and gave him great Assistance at the Battle of *Hastings*, had for his Residence; for in the Year 1073, 6 Gul. Conq. he is called *Richardus de Benefatka*, being then joined with *William de Warren* in the Execution of the great Office of Justice of England. But after, at the Time of the General Survey, he is called *Richardus de Tonebruge* from his Seat at *Tonebruge* or *Tunbridge*, in *Kent*, which Town with its Castle he obtained of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* in Lieu of the Castle of *Brion*. He was also called sometimes *Richard de Clave* from his Manor in *Suffolk* so called, which he had obtained of the Conqueror, with diverse others in that County, and where he sometimes resided. This is all we have observed memorable in this Hundred, wherefore we proceed to

V. The Hundred of Navisford.

This Hundred, which in *Domesday-Book* is called also *Navesford* and *Neveslund*, hath for its Limits on the South-East Part of it *Huntingtonshire*, on the North the Hundreds of *Polbrooke* and *Huxloe*, which last encompasseth the West-Side, being divided from it for the greatest Part, by the River *Nen*, and on the South, the Hundred of *Higham-ferrers*. The Property of this Hundred (as we guess) is in the Crown, being govern'd by the High Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town is

Thorpeston, or as it is commonly called, *Thrapston*, a Market-Town, having its Market on *Tuesday* weekly, and a Fair on *St. James's Day*, *July 25*. The Manor of it did anciently belong to the *Veres* Earls of *Oxford*. Here is a fine Bridge over the *Nen* in the Road from this Town to *Kettering*, and tho' neither its Trade nor Buildings are worth Observation, yet it deserves this Description, that it is situate in a pleasant Place, not exceeded by any for Air, Water and Soil. It stands at a dew Distance from Woods, so that a Gentleman that desires the Pleasure of a Country-

Country-Life, cannot chuse a better Place to dwell in. The Villages of Note are.

Tichmarsh, Tichmerse, or Tishmersh, the Manor and Estate of the Family of the *Lovels*, of whom *John Lord Lovel* having attended King *Edward I.* in his Wars in *Gascoigne* and against *Scotland*, deserved so well for his Services there, that that Prince *Reg. 33.* did grant him a License to make a Castle of his House in this Place, as also for a Market there weekly on *Monday*, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve and Day of the Holy Trinity, and seven Days after: But the Market (if not the Fair) is long since taken away, it being found that the Markets in Villages were a Prejudice to the Towns and Corporations. This Manor continued several Successions in this Family, till *Francis Viscount Lovel* being an Adherent of King *Richard III.*'s, was after the Battle of *Bosworth* attainted by King *Henry VIII.*, and his Estate seised. He afterwards was a Commander under the German General *Martin Swart*, who by the Instigation of *Margaret* Dutches of *Burgundy* (Sister of King *Edward IV.*) endeavoured to set up *Lambert Simnel* as Duke of *York*, on the Throne, and was slain at the the Battle of *Stoke*, near *Newark* upon *Trent*, *June 16, 3 Hen. VII.* He left two Sisters, *Joan*, married to Sir *Bryan Stapleton*, and *Fridiswide* to Sir *Edward Norris*, but neither of them got any Part of his Inheritance.

John Dryden Poet Laureat in the Reigns of King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* was the Son of *Erasmus Dryden* of this Place. He was educated in Grammar at *Westminster School*, and in other polite Learning in *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, and in his Time was highly celebrated by ingenious Men for Poetry and other Sciences,

Pileton or Pilkton, the Manor of which was the Estate of Sir *Ralph de Camois*, 5 *Edw. I.* which with the Manor of *Torpel, Upton, Catherstoke* and *Glapthorn*, he held of the Abbot of *Peterborough* by the Service of six Knights Fees. Sir *Ralph* left this Manor to his Son *John Lord Camois*, who is famous in our History for

parting with his Wife *Margaret*, the Daughter of Sir *John de Gatesden*, by a formal Charter, set down at large in *Dugd. Baron. p. 1. 767. a.* It seems that his Wife *Margaret* better affecting Sir *William Painell Knt.* departed from her Husband, and lived adulterously with Sir *William*; whereupon the Lord *Camois* came to an Accord with Sir *William*, and by a formal Grant in Writing under his Seal, quitted to him all his Right and Title to her, and to all her Goods and Chattels.

She chanc'd to outlive him, and soon after his Death, by a Petition in Parliament, laid Claim to the third Part of his Manor of *Torpel*: But was answered by the King's Attorney, that she had no Right at all to the third Part, because she had left her Husband, and lived adulterously with *Painell*, and was never reconciled to her Husband *Camois*. Whereunto she and *Painell* answered, That she abode with him not in an adulterous Manner, but by Virtue of the Grant from her Husband beforemention'd: Whereupon the Case was referred to the Parliament assembled at *Westminster*, 30 *Edw. I.* which having heard the King's Counsel pleading the Statute, whereby it is enacted, 'That if a Wife doth of her own Accord forsake her Husband, and live adulterously with another Man, she shall for ever be debarred from her Dowry, unless her Husband do again receive her without Ecclesiastical Coertion, and being reconciled to her, do cohabit with her.' Judgment was given against her, that she should have no Dowry out of the Lands of her Husband *Camois*. The Case being thus determined, she was formally married to Sir *William Painel*, and his Estate descended entire to his Son Sir *Ralph de Camois*, who enjoyed this Manor 12 *Rich. 2.* and left it to his Posterity, who for several Descents possessed it; but Male Issue failing in *Hugh de Camois*, his two Sisters became his Heirs, and by Marriage translated it into the Family of *Ralph Rademilde* and *Roger Lewkenore*.

Wadenhoe or Wadenhoo, the Manor and Estate of *Edmund Lacy Earl of Lincoln*, who obtained the 35 *H. 3.* a Charter of Free

Fee-Warren for all his Demefn Lands in this Place, and many other of his Manors in *Yorkshire*, *Leicestershire* and *Lancashire*. *Henry de Lacy* was his Son, and Heir of this Manor, and all his other Estate.

Livedon, the Manor and Inheritance of *Sir Thomas Tresham* Knt. who being attainted of Treason, and his Lands thereby forfeited to the Crown, this Manor was by King *Edward IV.* Reg. 1. given to *William de Aldwinkle* Esq; to hold for Life; and after his Decease, the Reversion was settled on *Walter Devereux*, Lord *Ferrers*, and his Heirs.

Thorp, called *Thorp Waterwil*, to distinguish it from *Thorp Lubnam* and *Thorp Underwood*, both in the Hundred of *Rothwell*, the Manor and Estate of *William Tucket*, who accompanied King *Edward I.* Reg. 28. in his Expeditions into *Gascoigne*, and against *Scotland*, and for these Services obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demefn Lands in this Place, and diverse other Counties, and was summoned to Parliament among the Barons. In the other Villages of this Hundred we find nothing remarkable, and so pass to

VI. *The Hundred of Huxlow or Huxloe, or Hochefflaw, and Hocheffland, Do. B.*

This Hundred is bounded with the Hundred of *Higham-Ferrers*, and *Navisford* on the North, with the Hundred of *Corly*, on the West with the Hundreds of *Rothwell* and *Orlingbury*, and on the South with the said Hundred of *Higham-Ferrers*, and the Hundred of *Hamfordshew*. The Fee of it is, we suppose, in the Crown and Government in the High-Sheriff who rules in the Hundred Court, and appoints the Bailiff. The Chief Town of it is

Kettering, a well traded populous Market Town, whose Market is weekly on *Friday*, and Fairs yearly on *Wednesday* and *Thursday* before *Easter*, and *Thursday* before the Feasts of *St. Michael* and *St. Thomas* the Apostle. The Sessions-house, Church, and a small Hospital in this Place are the chief Things of Note in it. It owes its Prosperity wholly to the Woollen Ma-

nufacture, introduced and settled there about fifty Years ago by one *Mr. Jordan*, whose Posterity still manage a considerable Part of it. Their Loom-work, as they call it, consists chiefly in Shaloons, Serges, and Tammies; for the first of which they are particularly famous. 'Tis seated upon an Ascent of a small Hill on a dry and sandy Ground, in a free and pure Air. The Villages which afford us any Thing remarkable are

Addington, anciently the Demefn of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*. There are now two Parishes of that Name, viz. *Great* and *Little*, which since our ancient Historians do not distinguish, 'tis probable they have been divided in latter Ages, and the Manors of both were in the House of the *Veres*, whose Family is now extinct, and their Estate alienated. Upon the River *Nyne*, near this Place stands

Mill-cotton, where is an Entrenchment or old Military Work (as may be reasonably supposed) of the *Romans*, for an Urn with Ashes in it has been found in digging the Mote, and there are still some remains of a square Entrenchment, consisting of a pretty high Bank of Earth, and a Moat or deep Ditch upon the Outside of the Bank of which, there is remaining still a Part on the North and West Side. 'Tis probable the Clofes adjoining were formerly a Part of the Encampment. In the Fields above *Mill-cotton* near *Ringstead*, there have been ploughed up some few Pieces of *Roman* Money, particularly in a Place called *Mallow-cotton*, now a knot of small Clofes upon the Bank of the River, where there is the Area of a Town, as appears from the Fragments and Foundations of Walls that have been digged up there.

Boughton, the Manor and Estate of the Family of the *Montagues*, who have a very magnificent Seat there. It was purchased and made his Seat by *Sir Edward Montague*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, of whom we have spoken at *Bridgstock*, because his Father's Seat was there. The Seat here is mightily improved by the late Duke *Ralph*, and is particularly observable for its spacious, elegant and delightful Gardens, and sumptuous

tuous Water-works, curious Statues, Wilder-nesses, Pheasantry, Walks, Canal and Decoy. Here it was that the Family of *Montagues* took Root in Sir *Edward*, and from him sprouted out in diverse Branches, for he left diverse Children, who were born here; and

Edward the eldest continued in his Father's Seat. He was made a Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *James I.* and afterward *June 29, 19 Jac. 1.* was by Letters Patents advanced to the Dignity of Baron *Montague* of *Boughton*: He lived to be very aged, but standing firm in his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* in the Time of his Troubles, he was imprisoned in the *Tower* by the long Parliament, and there died in 1654. His Son

Edward succeeded him, who by *Anne*, the only Daughter of Sir *Ralph Winwood* principal Secretary of State to *K. James I.* left two Sons, viz.

Edward his Successor, who died unmarried, and

Ralph, who obtained his Honour upon his Death. This Lord was in the Year 1669, sent by King *Charles II.* Ambassador extraordinary to the Court of *France*, in which Office he demeaned himself so well, that upon his Return he was made Master of the Great Wardrobe, but held it not long, for not complying with the Court Design in stifling the Popish Plot, he was displaced, and retired first into the Country, and then into *France*, from whence he returned a little before the Revolution, in which he was so active to preserve Princess *Anne*, and settle the Crown on the Prince of *Orange*, the Nations Deliverer, and his Princess; that upon their Accession he was restored to the Office of the Wardrobe, and created Viscount *Mounthermer* and Earl of *Montague*. In Queen *Anne's* Reign, he being in special Favour, was further advanced to the Honour of Marquess of *Mounthermer*, and Duke of *Montague*. He died *March 9. 1709*, and left his Title and Estate to

John his onely Son the present Duke of *Montague*, who in his Father's Life-time married the Lady *Mary Churchill*, the 4th and youngest Daughter of *John* Duke of

Marlborough, by whom he hath two Daughters living, the Lady *Isabella* and *Mary*. Besides this noble Stem descended from the Lord Chief Justice in his eldest Son, his third Son

Henry, born also at *Boughton*, arrived at equal Honour with his Brother, for being bred a Lawyer in the *Middle-Temple* he attained to such Eminency in this Profession, that he passed thro' so many Preferments, as scarce ever any other Man did: For he was (1.) a Serjeant at Law, and Autumn Reader in that honourable Society. (2.) Knighted by King *James I.* *July 22. 1603.* (3.) Chosen Recorder of the City of *London.* (4.) Made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, *Nov. 18. 1616.* (5.) And in 1620, *Decemb. 14.* Lord Treasurer of *England*: Within a few Days after which, he was (6.) created a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Baron *Montague* of *Kymbolton*, in *Huntingtonshire.* And (7.) Viscount *Mandevil*, by Reason he was in Possession of the Castle and Lordship of *Kymbolton*, which had been many Ages since belonging to the Family of *Mandevile*. The next Year, viz. in 1621, *Sept. 29.* (8.) he was raised to the Dignity of President of the Privy Council: And upon the Accession of King *Charles I.* to the Throne, he was further created (9.) Earl of *Manchester*; and three Years after made (10.) Lord Privy Seal. His Posterity have enjoyed his Honour for three Successions, *Edward, Robert* and *Charles*, who hath been further dignified by his present Majesty King *GEORGE*, with the Title of Duke of *Manchester*, where we shall speak more largely of this Family of Noblemen, and next proceed to

James Montague the fifth Son of the Chief Justice, born also at *Boughton*. He was bred in *Christ's-College* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards became Master of *Sidney*, to which House he was a Nursing Father, and to the University in general no small Benefactor, in bringing running Water at a great Expence into *King's Ditch*, which being at first made for its Defence, was become nauseous to it. When the University of *Cambridge* went to meet King *James I.* when he came from *Scotland*, the

King cast his Eye upon him at *Hinchinbrocke*, and was so pleased with him, both as a Scholar and Gentleman, after he had conversed with him a while, that he resolved to prefer him, and accordingly preferred him to the See of *Bath and Wells*, in 1608, and eight Years after to the opulent Bishoprick of *Winchester*, which he enjoyed but two Years, and then died in 1618. He was buried at *Bath* in his Cathedral there, which oweth its Well-Being and Beauty to his Munificence, under a fair Tomb Anno 49. He translated King *James I's* Works into *Latin*, and improved his Greatness to do good Offices. He was popular in the Country, and yet favoured at Court. From *Sidney Montague*, the youngest Son of the Chief Justice, has sprung the noble Family of the Earl of *Sandwich*.

Within the Demesnes of *Boughton* is a Spring that incrustateth Wood, or any Thing that falls into it with a stony Substance. There was preserved in *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*, a Skull brought from thence, all over Stone within and without. It was sent for by King *Charles I.* to see it as a Curiosity, but was safely returned again to the College. A little Distance from hence is

Burton, a Barony given by King *Henry I.* to *Alan de Dinant*, a *Britain* of *France* by Parentage, as a Reward of his Valour in fighting and killing the King of *France's* Champion in a Field between *Gisors* and *Trie*. It is probable that in After-Times it came to be the Estate of the Lord *Latimers*, from whom it took the Name of *Burton Latimers*. In this Town was *Dr. Owen* Bishop of *St. Asaph* born, his Father being Minister of it. He was bred in *Jesus College Cambridge*, where having commenced *Dr. of Divinity*, he was made Chaplain to King *Charles I.* while he was Prince. He was a great Royalist, a true Son of the Church of *England*, and being much respected by Archbishop *Land*, was recommended by him to King *Charles I.* (who was much troubled with two Competitors) to the Bishoprick of *St. Asaph*, and obtained it as an Expedient to end the Contest. His Father was a *Welshman*, and by him the Bishop was related to most of the best

Families in *North Wales*. He was consecrated in 1629, and lived to see the Times, when not only all the Contempt possible almost was cast upon his Order; but the whole Bench of Bishops was deprived of their Votes in Parliament. As to the Asperion cast upon the Bishops by the Lord *Brooks* his Book, That they were *de face Populi*, of the Dregs of the People. He vindicated himself thus, That there was not a Gentleman in the *Welsh* Counties of *Carnarvan* and *Anglesey* of 300 *l. per Annum*, but was his Kinsman and Ally in the fourth Degree, which he thought enough to justify his Parentage. As to the loss of his Vote in Parliament and See, as he had no Remedy but Patience, so he made use of no other: but thinking it his Duty, with some others, to protest against the Proceedings of Parliament in their Absence; he subscribed the famous Protestation, for which he with the rest was imprisoned some Months. The want of this Bishop's Preferments was not so great to him as some others, because he had a temporal Estate; but he was not suffered to enjoy that quietly, for it was sequestred, and he was forced to pay down 500 *l.* to redeem it. He died at *Pertbkinsey*, Octob. 15. 1651, and was buried six Days after in the Cathedral Church of *St. Asaph*, under the Bishop's Throne. He wrote a Book, entitled, *Herod and Pilate reconciled*; Or, *The Concord of Papists, Anabaptists, and Sectaries against Scriptures, Fathers, Councils, and other Orthodox Writers, for the Coercion, Deposition and killing of Kings*, published in 1663, and dedicated to the Loyal Subjects of *Great Britain*. His See was void after his Death to the Restoration.

Dr. Robert Sibthorp, who was called in Question by Parliament for stily asserting the Cause and Prerogative of King *Charles I.* and promoting the Loan of Money without the Knowledge and Concurrence of Parliament, in a Sermon preached at the Assizes at *Northampton* in 1627, was Minister of this Parish. He was well rewarded for his Zeal, being made Chaplain to his Majesty, and a Prebendary of *Peterborough*, as well as Rector of this Place, but

but he enjoy'd none of his Preferments long, for upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, the Party began betimes with him, and dispossessed him of all at once: And not content therewith, plunder'd his Goods, and bore such a Hatred to his Person, that he was forced once to fly for his Life in the Habit of his Clerk. He outliv'd the Troubles, and was restored to his Prebend and Rectory, but died within two Years after the Restoration, and was buried *April 25. 1662*, in the Chancel of the Church here.

Denford, the Leet of *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, Son of *Edmund*, surnamed *Crouch-back*, who leaving no Heirs Male, his Estate was divided between his two Daughters and Coheirs, *Maud*, married to *William Duke of Bavaria*, and *Blanch* married to *John of Gaunt Duke of Richmond*, and afterwards in her Right, Duke of *Lancaster*. This Manor upon a Partition fell to the Share of *Maud*: But she dying without Issue, came to *Blanch*, and so was settled in the *Lancastrian* Family, which in *Henry of Bolingbrooke* obtained the Crown after the Death of King *Richard II.* as was also the Manor of *Barton* in this Hundred.

Luswick, the Manor and Estate of Sir *Henry Green* of *Drayton* in this County, Kt. who leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Constance*, who being married to *John Stafford* Earl of *Wiltshire*, a younger Son of *Humphrey Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, bought this Manor, with other Lands into that Family. *Edward Stafford* was his Son and Heir, and inherited this his Mother's Estate. This Lord in his Last Will, bearing Date *March 21, 14 Hen. VII.* bequeath'd his Body to be buried in our Lady-Isle in this Church, by his Grandfather *Green* appointing a convenient Monument to be erected for him, which was accordingly performed.

Sudborow, or as we find it in *Domesday-Book*, *Sutburge*, which is there thus described. The Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Westminster* holds in *Sutburg*, three Hides. This Land consists of eight Carucates. In the Demesne is one, and twelve Villains and five Sochmans, with two Bordsmen have six Carucates. There is a Mill of six

Shillings, a Wood of seven Quarentenes in Length, and six in Breadth. It hath been valued at, and is still worth 100 Shillings.

Berneuville or *Barnwell*, in which the Abbey of *St. Benedikt* at *Ramsay* in *Huntingtonshire* holds six Hides. The Land is eight Carucates. In the Demesne there is two Carucates and three Servants, and fifteen Villains, with a Priest and six Bordsmen, have six Carucates. There is two Mills of twenty-four Shillings, and forty Acres of Meadow, a Wood six Quarentenes long, and three and an half broad. It hath been valued at thirty Shillings, and is now at four Pounds.

Cranford, a small Village, famous only for the Birth of *Eusebius Paget* or *Pagit*. He was admitted at twelve Years old into *Christ's Church* in *Oxford*, where being appointed to carry the Pax, he broke his Arm. He became in a little Time eminent for his Learning, whereupon he was called the Golden Sophister, and made first a Chorister, and then a Student of *Christ's Church*. He at length became Rector of the Parish-Church of *St. Anne* and *St. Agnes* in *Aldersgate-street*, where he continued many Years a constant and faithful Preacher of God's Word. He was the Author of two very useful Books, viz. The History of the Bible collected by way of Question and Answer, And a Catechism of forty short Questions, besides two Sermons, one on Tithes, the other about Election, and diverse Translations. *Ephraim Paget* Minister of *St. Edmund's*, *Lombard-street*, who in his old Age was a great Sufferer in the troublous Times, was his Son. Near this Place is

Woodford, where are in a Field adjoining, three large fictitious Hills in a row, and pretty near one another, which seem to have been heaps of Earth cast up over the Bodies of some eminent Persons, who died in the Wars, by the Romans, Saxons or Danes. There are the like at *Warmington*, *Casfor* and other Places of this County, which need not be particularly mentioned, because they are of the same Form, and supposed to be for the same Use.

Twirewell, or *Teowelle*, in ancient Records, was one of those many Manors of which *Waltheof*, the Great Earl of *Northumberland*, died possessed, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey of *England*, called *Domesday-Book*. *Judith* his Widow ('tis probable) held this Manor for Life, for she had eighty-six Manors in this Shire, but to whom it descended afterward we find not.

The Abbey of *Thorney* had certain Lands in this Parish, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, which gives this Account of them. The Abbey of *Thorney* holds in *Turwell* three Hides, one Virgate and an half. The Land is seven Carucates. In the Demesne are two, and nine Villains, and five Bordsmen, with five Carucates. There are two Mills of seven Shillings and four Pence, and two Acres of Wood. It was worth but ten Shillings, but is now worth forty Shillings.

Thingdon, *Thingden*, or *Thyndon*, one of those Manors which was given by King *Henry III.* to *Christian*, one of the Sisters and Coheirs of *John Scot* Earl of *Chester*; who died without Heirs Male; upon this Account. The Earldom of *Chester* being a County Palatine, had Legal Privileges belonging to it, for the Earl (saith *Matt. Paris*, p. 421.) had Power to restrain the King if he should be exorbitant) which, because the King would not suffer to be divided among Women, he took it into his own Hands, and gave to his Sisters and Coheirs Lands of equal or greater Worth, amongst which this Manor was given to the Second; she married *Alan* of *Galloway*, a great Man in *Scotland*; but having no Issue, her Lands after her Decease, came to *Roger de Quency*, who married her Sister. In the Reign of King *Richard II.* this Manor was the Estate of *John Lord De la War*, and in King *Henry VIth's* Time of *John Lord Greyfoke*, but whose it was afterward, we know not.

VII. The Hundred of Rothwell.

This Hundred, which in *Domesday-Book* is called *Rodewelle*, is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Huxloe*; on the

North with Part of the Hundred of *Covby*, and the *Welland*, which divides it from *Leicestershire*, which is also the western Border; and on the South with the Hundreds of *Guiltsborough* and *Orlingbury*. This Hundred, i Hen. VI. was the Inheritance of *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, and by him left to his Son *Humphrey*, whose Posterity for some Descents enjoyed it. The Principal Town of this Hundred is

Rothwell or *Rowell*, or as *Domesday-Book* calls it *Rodwell*, anciently a Burrough or at least some considerable Place when, that Survey was made, as is evident from several Towns belonging then to the Manor, and other Marks and Tokens not proper now to mention, but now it is only a Market-Town, having its Market on Monday weekly, and its Fair yearly on Trinity-Sunday for a long Time, but now the Day after. It is a noted Horse-fair. Here is a fine Market-house, adorned with the Arms of most of the Gentry of the County, contrived and carried on by Sir *Lewis Tresham*, but never finished. It is a square Building of Ashler-stone. The Market is almost lost by its nearness to *Kittering*. This Manor with the Hundred was for some considerable Time in the Possession of the Earls of *Stafford*, being descended to them from the Earls of *Clare* and *Gloucester*, who possessed it in King *Edward I's* Time, and the Dukes of *Lancaster*, who held it in King *Edward II's* and King *Edward III's* Reign, by the last of which it came to the Crown, and 'tis probable was given by one of the *Henries* to the *Stafford* Family. *George Kendal*, Son of *Richard Kendal*, was born in this Town. He was a Bachelor of *New Inn Oxford*, and was created a Master of Arts, when King *Charles I.* was entertained by that University in 1635. He practised Physick for some Time, and wrote a Book, intituled, *The Appendix to the unlearned Alchymist*, wherein is contained a true Receipt of that excellent Medicine known by the Name of *Matthew's Pill*. Upon the *Welland*, which *Ethelwerd* an ancient Writer calls *Weolod*, the Saxon Annals *Weolud*, and *Florence of Worcester*, *Welund*: Near to its Spring stands

Braibroke,

Braibroke or *Braibroc*, the Manor of *Walthef* Earl of *Northumberland*, and *Judith* his Wife, and by them was the Church of this Place given to the Priory of *Daventry*. *William* the Conqueror gave the Manor to *Simon St. Liz*, one of his Captains who came with him out of *Normandy*, and married *Maud*, *Walthef*'s eldest Daughter whom he made Earl of *Northampton*. He confirmed this and several other Churches given by the above-said Earl *Walthef* to the Priory of *Daventry*. In this Place one *Ingebald* who married one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Ivo Newmarch* had his Seat, and by her had Issue a Son, called at first *Robert Mey*, or *May*, and afterwards *Robert de Braibroc*. He was a great Favourite of King *John*'s, and being made Master of his Wardrobe, and one of his Council, obtained a License of him to erect his House into a Castle (of which there are yet some Remains) and to keep Greyhounds to take the Fox and Hare in any of the King's Lands and Forrests, excepting his chiefest Warrens. His Son *Henry*, who was constituted one of the Justices Itinerant, 8 *Hen. III.* having married *Christiana* the Daughter of *Wischard Ledet*, a great Heiress, had two Sons by her, viz. *Wischard*, who called himself by the Name of *Ledet*, and *John* who retained the Name of *Braibroc*. Both these Sons died without Heirs Male, and so their Estate here came by the Marriage of *Alice* and *Christian*, the Coheirs of *Wischard* to the *Latimers* and *Griffins*.

Of this Family of the *Latimers* was Sir *Thomas Latimer*, who was one of these eminent Persons who so favoured the Sect of the *Lollards*, lately sprung up in this Realm, that they were very numerous, insomuch that King *Richard II.* feared an Insurrection from them, but both he and Sir *Lewis Clifford* returned from that Party, as their Wills shew, in which they beseech God to take their wretched Souls into his Mercy, thro' the Beseechings of Christ's blessed Mother and his holy Saints.

In this Village was born *Robert Braibroke* Bishop of *London* in 1381. 5 *Rich. II.*

It is probable he was descended from the Family of that Name above-mentioned. He was consecrated *Jan. 5.* of that Year, and in *September* following was made Chancellor of *England*; but he held that Office scarce half a Year, but continued in his See to his Death, which happened *Aug. 27. 1404.* tho' he sat in bustling Times, when King *Richard the II.* was deposed, and *Henry of Bolinbrooke*, Duke of *Lancaster* raised to the Throne, who displaced some Bishops for opposing King *Richard*'s Rejection. He was buried in the middle of *St. Mary's Chapel* in *St. Paul's*, under a Marble Stone. South-west from this Place is

Sibertoste, which Manor *Nicholas de Archer* in the Time of *Edw. I.* held by the Service of carrying the King's Bow thro' all his Forrests in *England*. *Richard Lord Stafford* died possessed of this Manor *Aug. 13. 4 Ric. II.* and left it to his Son *Thomas Lord Stafford*, in whose Family it continued many Successions.

The Springs of the River *Welland* are in and nigh the Ponds of the Vicarage-house here. On the North-East Side of this Town is a Piece of Ground, called, *The Castle-yard*; and in the lower Part of it a Promontory; upon the Point of which is a round raised Mount, entrenched on the South-Side, and a natural Precipice on all the other Sides. Below this Mount, Southward, is a Semicircular Bank, encompassed with a Trench, and within it an Area of half an Acre. The Design of this Fortrefs was not to reduce the Town, but to hinder the Inroads of the *Danes* from the North.

Hawthorp or *Hoothorp*, but our Maps call it *Hewthorp*, the Manor and Estate of *Edward Villiers Esq;* the Son (as we conjecture) of Sir *Edward Villiers*, younger Brother of Sir *William Villiers* from whom the Dukes of *Buckingham* of that Name were descended, and Ancestor of the *Villiers*, now or late Viscount's Grandson in *Ireland*. This *Edward Villiers* having no Heir Male, his Estate was divided between his two Daughters and Coheirs, of whom *Elizabeth*, married to *George Bathurst Esq;* who for his Purparty had this Manor of *Hawthorp*,

thorpe, and there settled his Habitation. He had by her twelve Sons and four Daughters, of which most of the Sons were killed in the late Civil Wars, fighting in Defence of the Right of King *Charles I.* so that *Benjamin* the youngest became possessed of the Paternal Estate of the Family, and among others of this Manor of *Howthorp*. His Son *Allen* was created Baron *Bathurst* of *Bottlefsden* in January 1711, and hath a Seat in this Place. There are two Families of this Name at *Clarendon-park* in *Wiltshire* and *Mixbury* in this County, both descended of Sir *Benjamin* abovementioned, and younger Brothers of *Allen* Lord *Bathurst*. Sir *Benjamin* was Treasurer of the Household to Princess *ANNE* of *Denmark*; and after Accession to the Throne was made Cofferer.

Draiton, anciently the Possession in Part of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, who procured a Grant of it from King *Edward III.* in his Minority, and gave it to his Son *Jeffrey*. In later Times it was the Estate of *Henry Green*, a very wealthy Man, who first built the fair House here, called, *Draiton-house*. He had only one Daughter, *Constance*, who was his Heir, and marrying to *John Stafford* Earl of *Wiltshire* brought this Manor, with the rest of her Father's Estate into this Family. *Edward Stafford* Earl of *Wiltshire* was her Heir; but having no Issue, her large Inheritance devolved unto the Family of the *Veres*; *Henry Vere* of *Addington* in this County having married *Isabel* the Sister, and at last the sole Heir of *Henry Green* of *Draiton* aforesaid Esq; but this *Henry*, who was afterwards knighted, dying without Issue Male, *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Coheir was married to *John* the first Lord *Mordant*, who thereby became Lord of this Place and *Addington*, with other fair Estates, upon the Partition with her Sister. The present Earl of *Peterborough* is lineally descended from this Family, and has a pleasant Seat here, which is of Note for the curious carved Works in Free-stone; and among many other valuable Things for a delightful Wilderness of flowering Shrubs, under which in Summer runneth a Range of double Stocks of various Colours, and under

them smaller Flowers of many Kinds; as also for a noble Shade-Alley or Covert-Walk, from the further End of which is a View thro' the House up the Grand Avenue, a noble Prospect.

Harington, a small Village, famous in History for nothing but this, That it gave a Title of Honour to Sir *John Stanhope* Knight, third Son of Sir *Michael Stanhope* of *Shelford* in *Nottinghamshire*, who being Vice-Chamberlain to King *James I.* was by Letters Patents, bearing Date May 4. 3 Jac. I. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of *England*, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Stanhope* of *Harington* in this County. His Heir was *Charles* late Lord *Stanhope*. The Earl of *Dysert* hath a Seat here.

Farndon, or *Ferendon*, as it is written in the Conqueror's Survey. This Manor in King *Edward* the Confessor's Days, was the Estate of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, who left it to his Son *Edwine*. He enjoyed it when *William* the Conqueror obtained the Crown of *England*, and submitted to him; But afterwards not being able to bear the Oppression of the *Normans*, he and his Brother *Morkar* made an Insurrection, endeavouring, if not quite to shake off, yet to lighten their heavy Yoke; but failing of Success, and being slain, his great Estate came into the King's Hands, who divided it among his Followers, as is above shewed, but who had this Manor, we have not found.

Upon the Top of the Hill in this Place, there stood a Castle or Bulwark against the *Danes*, but there is nothing of it now remaining, but two military Trenches, the one in *Hall-close*, the other in *Gallock-close*, west of the Church, and situate in such a Manner, as to be of little or no Use, but against a Northern Enemy, viz. the *Danes* of *Northumberland* and *Leicestershire*, who often infested these Parts. Further in this Part of the County, near the Head of the *Welland*, several Hills or Mounts are called *Moot-hills*, and one of them is near this at *Farndon*. 'Tis probable these are of that kind of Hills called *Folk-mote-hills*, where in Times of great Danger the People met to consult and give Warning to the Country around to be

be on their Guard against an approaching Enemy.

Oxendon, remarkable for the Echo, called by the Learned a Polysyllabical one, because it will make a return of many Syllables. The Object of this Echo, or the *Centrum Phonocumpticum* is the square Steeple or Tower of the Church, and particularly the Room, where the Bells hang, whose Roof or Covering is in the Shape of a *Cupolo*, but something Square. It repeats thirteen Syllables to a Person, that stands at Right Angles with the Object: On the western and more rising Part of the Hill, on which the Church is built, 673 Foot distant from it, there is also a Return, but not of so many Syllables from the South-side of the Steeple to a Person that speaks to it from the Top of an adjacent Hill over-against the Church Hill, but little or no Return on the East and North-side of the Steeple. There is a Tautological Echo at *Thongford*, which will return High Hoe, or the like dissyllable three or four Times.

Pipwell, which is one of those many Manors in this and other Counties which *William* the Conqueror gave *Robert de Todenai*, a noble Norman, who assisted him in his Expedition into England, as a Reward of his Valour and Labour. He left his Lands and Estate to his Son *William*, who called himself *William de Albany*, or *de Albini*. This *William* gave to the Monks of *Thorney-Abbey* in *Cambridgeshire* certain Lands in this Place. Here was a General Council held by King *Richard* the First, upon his setting out towards the Holy Land to recover it out of the Hands of the Infidels, wherein *William de Mandevile* Earl of *Essex* and *Albemarle* was joined in the great Office of Justice of England with *Hugh de Pufac* Bishop of *Durham*. Here also stood among the Woods, Solitude being suitable for it, the Monastery called anciently *De Divisis*, now *Pipwell*, founded by *William Buttesvillein* for Cistercian Monks in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second. Adjoining to this Village

is *Rushton*, the Manor and Seat of the Family of the *Treshams*, Gentlemen of

no small Note in this County, for among the Knights of the Shire we find that *William Tresham* (which we suppose must be more than one Person) returned six Times in the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth, viz. from the 5th to the 28th Year of his Reign, and *Thomas Tresham* Esq; returned 6 *Edw.* IV. And *John Tresham* High Sheriff in the 22 *Hen.* VII. and *Thomas Tresham* Esq; 15 *Eliz.* This Gentleman was knighted by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 18. at *Kenelworth*. He was a good Architect, and as he had a great Delight in Building, so he was endowed with equal Skill, of which the Market-house at *Rothwell*, adorned with the Arms of many of the Gentry of the Country, is a plain Specimen. He was zealous in the Roman Perswasion, for which he was under a long Confinement in *Wisbech* Castle. His Son *Francis Tresham* was also a strict Roman Catholick, but more desperately zealous, for he not only wrote a Book to justify the deposing of Princes, which he calls *Hereticks*, but engaged himself deeply in the Gunpowder Treason, for which being imprisoned in the Tower, he is thought to have poison'd himself there; however his Head was cut off and set up with the rest of the Conspirators Heads upon *London* Bridge. He wrote the Letter to the Lord *Monteagle*, by which the Plot was discovered. This Parish hath also been inhabited by Gentlemen of other good Families, for in the Catalogue of High Sheriffs for this County, we meet with *Sir Lewis Pemberton* Kt. and *Charles Cokaine* Esq; both of this Place. The Lord *Cullen* hath a Seat here, every where famous for its pleasant Paddock, or Wilderness, the Ground of which is so well laid out, that nothing in that kind can be more delightful. The Pole-hedges of *Hornbeam*, &c. are so tall and neat, the Walks so streight, and yet disposed and cut with so much Art, running various Ways from one common Center, that altho' they are bounded with Hedges on the Sides, they are certainly one of the most pleasant Confinements in the World.

Desborough, or as it is written in the General Survey *Deisburg*, one of those Manors which *William* the Conqueror gave to *Robert*

bert de Tedenei, a noble Norman, for his Assistance and Trouble in attending him into England, when he got the Crown. *Ferdinando Pulton* or *Poulton*, Son of *Giles Pulton* Esq; who was so eminent in his Time, for his Knowledge in, and Practice of the Law, was born in this Place. He studied in *Lincoln's-Inn*, and took all the Degrees usual in that Science there. He put out the Statutes at large from *Magna Charta* to 16 Jac. I. And to render them more useful to those of his Profession, as well as others, he published an Abridgment of them, and an Abstract of the Penal Statutes in an Alphabetical Order. He died Jan. 20. 1617, and lies buried in the Chancel of this Church, under a large plain Stone, with a commendatory Epitaph in Latin.

VIII. The Hundred of *Guilborough*.

This Hundred, which in *Domesday-Book* is called *Gisleburg*, is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Orlinsbury*, and *Spelhoe* on the North with the Hundred of *Rotbwell*, and Part of the little *Ouse*, which encompasses the western Side, and divides it from *Leicestershire*; and on the South with the Hundred of *Fausley* and *Newbottle*. The Property of this Hundred is (so far as we can understand) in the Crown, and so under the Government of the High Sheriff. It hath no Market-Town in it. The Villages of Note are

Guilsborough or *Guilesburgh*, commonly called *Goldsborough*, where is a great Fortification or military Fence to be seen between the Springs of the *Nen* and *Avon*, which run different Ways, and where only there is a Passage into the hither Part of Britain, without any Rivers to hinder it. It is of the Form of the common Roman Camps, an oblong Square, the two shortest Sides being placed North and South. It seems to have been fenced with a single Entrenchment only, but a broad and deep one. 'Tis called the *Burrows*, and some derive the Name of the Town from it. It was one of the Forts erected probably by *Ostorius*, and tho' it is in it self large, yet that at *Daven-*try is much more spacious. The Town is

situate upon an high Hill, and presents a large Prospect every Way. *Dabridgcourt Belchier* of *Christ's Church Oxford* was born in this Place. He was the eldest Son of *William Belchier* Esq; and, being well educated and ingenious, translated into English, *Hans Beer-pot* his visible Comedy, of *See me, and see me not*, acted in the *Low-Countries* by a Company of Health-Drinkers, when he was at *Utrecht* 1617, about which Time he wrote several Poems, and made other Translations. He died in the *Low-Countries* in the Year 1621.

Creeke, overagainst which the Military Way, which goes directly from *Wedon* in the Street Northward, with a Causey oft broken and worn away, appears so most of all, and is there joined with Bridges, but elsewhere it appears with an high Ridge, as far as *Dowbridge*. This Manor was the Demesne of *John Lord Mowbray*, 14 Edw. II. & tho' he forfeited them by his Rebellion; yet his Son *John* found so much Favour from King *Edward III.* Reg. 5. that he gave him Livery of his Father's Lands.

Buckby-Long, whose Manor was granted to *John Beaufort* Marquess of *Dorset*, and *Margaret* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten, by King *Richard II.* when he was made that King's Lieutenant of *Aquitain*, and continued long in that Family. Archbishop *Laud* was Rector of this Parish, and when he was consecrated Bishop of *St. David's*, was allowed to hold this Living and some other Preferments in *Commendam*, because the Revenues of that See were small; but he left them all in 1626, being then translated to the Bishoprick of *Bath and Wells*, and made Dean of the King's Chapel.

Cotesbrock, the Seat and Estate of the Family of *Langhams*, of which Sir *James Langham* of this Place Knight and Baronet, ennobled his Family by marrying *Penelope* the tenth Daughter of *John Hollis* Earl of *Clare*.

Dowbridge, a small Village deserving our Notice, because *Watlingstreet*, one of the Roman Highways, which enters this County at *Passenham* by the Bridge of *Stony-stratford* in *Clely* Hundred, runs along the

the West Side of it by *Towcester* and *Dawentry* to this Place, where, crossing the *Little Avon*, it goes to *Lutterworth* in *Leicestershire*. Mr. *Morton*, contrary to Mr. *Cambden's* Judgment places the *Roman Trepontium* here; and his Reasons are, 1. Because the Order of the Stations in the Itinerary is thereby preserved; which Mr. *Cambden* inverts, by making *Towcester* to be it. 2. Because the Distances to *Bennavenna* and *Vennonis* agree to *Dowbridge*, but not to *Towcester*. 3. The Name *Trepont*, or *Bridge-Town* very well agrees to it. 4. There are considerable Marks of Antiquity at and near it, viz. at *Lilbourn*, as Pavements, Ruins of Walls and Houses, Hills for Castles, Hillocks like Bastions, &c. 5. *Leland*, in describing *Watling-Street*, which he begins at *Dover*, carries it on by *St. Albans*, *Dunstable*, *Stratford*, *Towcester*, *Littleburn*, *St. Gilberts-Hill*, i. e. *Wreken* in *Shropshire*, and so by *Stratton* to *Cardigan* in *Wales*, which shews, that *Lilburn* was a *Roman Station*, as Mr. *Cambden* owned, and Dr. *Gale* says, 'tis the *Trepontium*.

Lilburn, the Manor and Seat in former Ages of the *Camvils*, who built a Castle here, of which there are some Remains to this Day. This Family became extinct in *Roger de Camvile*, who, dying without Issue, 12 *Joh.* left this Manor, and divers other Estates, to his three Sisters and Coheirs, *Petronil*, *Maud*, and *Alice*, of whom *Maud*, being married to *Thomas Lord Astley*, had this Manor upon the Partition for her Share. Her Son was slain in the Battle of *Evesham* in *Worcestershire*, and his Estate, with that of the other rebellious Barons, seized by the King and given to *Warine de Bassingbourne*; but was again recovered by his Son *Andrew*, by the favourable Decree, called, *Dictum de Kenilworth*, which allowed the Heirs of those rebellious Barons to compound for their forfeited Estates; and so *Andrew*, paying *Warine* 320 Marks, obtained a special Grant of his Father's Estate from him.

That this Place hath been anciently a *Roman Station* there is good Reason to believe, because of its Situation upon one of the Military Highways, the ancient Trenches there, and a little piked Hill

cast up, which some Persons of late dug up in Hopes of finding some hid Treasure, but found themselves greatly mistaken; for instead of Silver or Gold Coin, as they expected, they met with nothing but Dirt and Coals.

Mr. *Ashmole*, a curious Antiquary, in his Letter to Sir *William Dugdale*, dated April 20. 1657, travelling this Way in the *Roman Military Highway*, tells us, that over-against this Place, on the right Hand of the Way, he met with the *Vestigia* of an ancient Fort; the outward Line contained about an Acre of Ground, within which was a Mount like the Keep of an old Castle, surrounded with a Trench, and over-against it the Ground raised like an Half Moon, whose Horns enter'd the other Trench. The People call it, *The Round Hill*.

In *Domesday-Book* we have this Account of two Villages of this Hundred, viz.

Winwick, or *Winwiche*, That in this Place the Abbey of *Coventry* in *Warwickshire* held three Hides and one Virgate of Land in the Time of the Conqueror. The Land of it was six Carucates and an half. In the Demesne is three Carucates, with a Priest, and sixteen Villains, and five Bordsmen, have three Carucates. It is in Value five Shillings. As in

Ashby the Abbey holds two Hides and an half, and belongs to *Winewiche*. The Land is five Carucates; there are four Villains, and two Bordsmen, which hold two Carucates. The Value is ten Shillings.

Naseby, or *Navesby*, which our English Criticks will have to be rightly written *Navelesby*, because, as they compute, it is in the very Middle of *England*. This Manor was, 13 *Hen. II.* the Possession of *Guy de la Val*; but did not continue in that Family long; for we find, that in the 36 *Ed. III.* this Manor, which had been the Estate of *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, and, upon a Partition between his Heirs General, was some Time enjoyed by *Maud Dutcheffs of Bavaria*, came upon her Death to *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*, who had married *Blanch* her Sister. *Henry of Bolingbroke*; afterward King *Henry IV.* was her Heir, and so this Manor,

and her other Lands, became vested in the Crown, from whence, 'tis probable, it passed into the *Stafford* Family by Gift; for 9 *Hen. V.* *Hugh Stafford* Lord *Bourchier*, a younger Son of *Hugh* Earl of *Stafford*, who had married *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heir of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bourchier*, died possessed of this Manor, and left it to his Cousin and Heir *Edmund* Lord *Stafford*. In 12 *Hen. VIII.* *Sir William Fitz-Williams*, descended of *William Fitz Godric*, who assumed the Name of *Fitz-Williams*, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* being Vice-Admiral of the *English* Fleet, merited so well for his Services then done, as that the next ensuing Year, upon the Attainder of *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, he obtained in special Tail this Manor of *Navesby*, Part of the Possessions of that Duke.

In or near this Place was the fatal Battle between the King's and Parliament's Forces fought, *June 14. 1645*, thro' the Forwardness of Prince *Rupert*, as this Account will manifest. The King having heard, that *Sir Thomas Fairfax* and *Cromwell*, with a strong Army, were come into *Northamptonshire*, designed to retreat with his Forces to *Leicester*, but finding by their Spies, that *Fairfax* was within six Miles, a Council of War was called, wherein it was resolved to fight him, and accordingly the King's Army was drawn up into an Order of Battle within a Mile of *Harborough*; but the Enemy seemed not willing to fight, and so did not appear. Prince *Rupert*, impatient of Delay, went out to find him, and seeing the Parliament-Army drawn up about *Naseby*, sent to the King's Army to come up, and so at Disadvantage and in some Disorder fought them. The Prince led the Right Wing of Horse, and routed the opposite Party; but *Sir Marmaduke Langdale*, who headed the Left Wing, gave back to *Cromwell*, who, because Prince *Rupert's* Men would not rally, pursued his Advantage, and obtained a compleat Victory, which undid at once the King and Kingdom; for above 150 Officers and Persons of Quality were lost, and 100 of their Wives slain, together with 600 private Soldiers, among whom

were *Sir Thomas Dalison*, *Sir Richard Cave*, *Sir Peter Brown*, Colonel *Thomas*, Lieutenant Colonel *Daryes*, &c. The Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord *Astley*, and Col. *Russel* were wounded. Six Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, 18 Majors, 70 Captains, 80 Lieutenants, and 200 Ensigns and other Officers, and 4500 private Soldiers, 100 Irish and other Women, that followed the Camp, 13 of the King's Household Servants, and 4 of his Footmen were taken Prisoners, with 12 Pieces of Cannon, 8000 Arms, 40 Barrels of Powder, 200 Carriages, with all their Bag and Baggage, with Store of rich Pillage, 3000 Horse, divers Colours of Horse and Foot, one of the King's Coaches, with his Cabinet of Letters and Papers, among which were his Divine Meditations, which afterward made a Part of his *Eikon Basilica*. The King fled to *Hereford*, Prince *Rupert* to *Bristol* to the Prince, and *Sir Marmaduke Langdale* to *Newark*.

Yelvertoft, the Manor and Estate of *Alan de Zouch* of *Ashby*, who, leaving no Heirs Male, his Estate was divided among his Daughters, *Helena*, *Maud*, and *Elizabeth*; and this Manor, upon the Division, came to the second, at this Time married to *Robert de Holland*, to whom she brought this and divers other Lands, and left them to the Posterity descended from her; but Issue Male failing in her Grandson *Robert*, *Maud*, his only Daughter and Heir, married *Sir John Lovel* Knight, and enriched his Family with her Estate.

Cold-Ashby, a small Village, of little Note for any Thing but for being the Seat of the Family of *Knolles*'s, of whom *Richard Knolles*, Schoolmaster at *Sandwich*, and Author of the History of the *Turks*, is descended. He had no Time to compose so large a Work but at vacant Hours, his School taking up all his other Time, yet in twelve Years he composed it. His History goes no further than the Year 1610, when he died. *Sir Paul Ricaut*, a Consul at *Smirna*, hath continued it to the Year 1677. He was buried in *St. Mary's* Church at *Sandwich*, and left behind him the Character of an industrious, learned, and religious Man.

IX. Orlingbury Hundred.

This Hundred (which is called in *Domesday-Book Ordinbar*) is inclosed on the North with the Hundred of *Rothwell*, on the West with the Hundred of *Guilesborough*, on the South with the Hundreds of *Spelhoe* and *Hamfordslow*, and on the East with a Rivulet, which divides it from the Hundred of *Huxlow*. The Fee of it (as we suppose) is in the King. There is no Market-Town in it. The Villages, which yield us any Thing observable, are

Orlingbury, Of Note for giving Name to the Hundred, which we conceive it would not have done, had it not been at that Time the chief Town, and perhaps then a Market-Town, tho' so long disused, as there are at present no Footsteps of it.

Harrouden, the Lordship and Seat of the Family of the *Vaux's*, or *Vaulx's*, for above 300 Years, being descended of *Robert de Vaux*, or *de Vallibus*, a great Man in the North of England, who built the Priory of *Lanercost* in *Cumberland*, for the Health of the Soul of *Hubert* his Father, *Grecia* his Mother, his own, and all his Ancestors Souls. *William de Vaux*, the first that we find of this *Harrouden* Family was, in the Time of the sharp Contentis between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, a fierce Stickler for the *Lancastrians*, and on that Account lost all his Estate, when King *Edward IV.* obtained the Crown; but his Son *Nicholas*, upon the Accession of King *Henry VII.* to the Throne, not only regained his Estate, but was highly in that Prince's Favour, being knighted by him, *Reg. 2.* and a principal Person at the Solemnity of Prince *Arthur's* Marriage. King *Henry VIII.* continued his Favour to him, and made him, *Reg. 1.* Lieutenant of the Castle of *Guisnes*, one of his Ambassadors sent to confirm the Peace with the *French King*, and at length was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Vaux of Harrouden*, which Honour continued in the Family till the Year 1661, when *Edward Lork Vaux* died without Issue, and

left his Estate to his Wife's Son, *Nicholas*, by the Earl of *Bankbury*.

While his Majesty King *Charles I.* was a Prisoner in *Holmby-House*, he being a Lover of Bowling went sometimes under a sufficient Guard to the Bowling-Greens here, and at *Althorp*, there being none belonging to *Holmby-House*.

This Place is also famous for the Birth of divers Persons of Eminency in our Story, as 1. *Nicholas Estwick*, a most zealous Protestant, and a most pious and judicious Divine. He was presented by the Lord *Montague* to the Parsonage of *Warkton*, where he lived a painful Preacher forty Years. He preached the Funeral Sermon of that most religious and learned Divine, Mr. *Robert Bolton*, famous almost all over the Christian World for his excellent Art in relieving afflicted Consciences, in which he gives him many deserved Praises. He was preferred by the Earl of *Rutland* to *Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*, and hardly perswaded to accept it, as if he had been too deeply rooted at *Warkton* to remove. And so indeed it proved, for he died within one Year. 2. *Matthew Kellison*, whose Father being a Servant of the Lord *Vaux*, 'tis probable that he might in that Family suck in the *Romish* Tenets. He went beyond Sea early, and fixing in the College of *Rhemes* in *France*, took his Doctor's Degree there, and became the King's Professor, and Rector of that University. He wrote several Things, and died in 1620 or thereabouts.

Brixworth, or *Brikefworth*, the Manor and Seat of *Simon Fitz-Simon*, Founder of the Abbey of *Welbeck* in *Nottinghamshire*, who leaving only three Daughters, Coheirs of his Estate, two of them married, viz. *Isabel* and *Petronil* to *Walter* and *Stephen de Fauconberg*, who ratify'd the Grants of their Ancestors to the Abbey of *Welbeck*.

Broughton, the Manor and Estate of *Walter Devereux* Lord *Ferrers*, bestowed upon him with divers other Lands and Estates by King *Edward IV.* in Recompence of his manifold Services, vast Expences, and sundry Perils which he had exposed himself to in the Wars against *Henry VI.*

and his Adherents. It was before the Inheritance of Sir *Thomas Tresham*, Kt. but came to the Crown by his Attainder, and was given to the Lord *Ferrers*.

Edward Bagshaw, a Person for his eminent Learning worthy of our mentioning, but rather to be buried in Oblivion for his turbulent Spirit, was born in this Place, his Father of the same Name, a Lawyer and Benchet of the Temple, then living there. He hath written divers *Latin* Dissertations, and many Controversial Pamphlets. At the Restoration he was entertained by *Arthur* Earl of *Anglesey*, to be his Chaplain; but not finding Preference to crowd upon him so fast as he expected, he grew highly discontented, quarrelled with the Hierarchy, and betook himself to *London*, where he held a Conventicle some Years, and being taken Notice of as a Person that busied himself in raising the Sedition, he was ever and anon in Trouble, and at length, for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, imprisoned in *Newgate*, where he continued twenty-two Weeks before his Death, which happened Dec. 28. 1671. He was buried in *Bunhill-Fields*, and a Monument erected over his Grave, with an Epitaph composed by Dr. *John Owen*, commending his Learning and Patience in Suffering, &c.

Scaldwell, the Manor and Estate of *Simon de S. Liz* Earl of *Huntington*, who gave this and some other Churches of his Demesne Lands to the Priory of *Daventry*.

Hannington, a Village of no Note, but for the Birth of Dr. *Francis Godwin*, Son of *Thomas Godwin*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*. He was a passing great Lover of Antiquity, and of all good Literature, for his Attainments in which he was preferred to divers Livings, and at length made Bishop of *Landaff* by Queen *Elizabeth*, with an Allowance to hold one of his Dignities in *Commendam*, and the Rectory of *Kingston-Seymour* in the Diocese of *Wells*. Here he continued 16 Years, and was then removed to *Hereford* by King *James I.* who had a great Respect for him and his Learning, which he kept to his dying Day, April 1633. He was a good Man, and an excellent Divine, a pure *Latinist*, and an incomparable Historian, not infe-

rior to the learned *Selden*. He hath wrote and published many Things, but that Work which will render his Memory ever famous, is his Book *De Prasulibus Anglia*, for his indefatigable Pains and Labour in collecting the Succession of all the Bishops of *England* and *Wales*, since the first Planting of the Gospel in these Regions, not omitting such of the *British* Church, as have been remember'd by the Care and Diligence of preceding Writers, or have been kept in Memory in any old Monuments or Record. To the last Edition of this Work is prefixed, *A Discourse concerning the first Conversion of this Island of Britain to the Christian Religion*; and at the End is added, *A Discourse concerning such Englishmen, as have either been, or in our Histories are reputed Cardinals of the Church of Rome*. It was printed in 1616.

Cranesley, a Village, which we cannot but take Notice of, because the Vicarage here has been so fortunate as to receive an Augmentation from the Bounty of the late Queen *ANNE*, who settled the First Fruits upon certain Commissioners for the Augmentation of small Livings, for the better Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

Pythley, the Manor and Estate of the *Engaines*, Lords of *Blatherwick*, which they held of the King by Petit-Serjeanty, that is, by the Service of finding at their own proper Costs certain Dogs for the Destruction of Wolves, Foxes, Martrons, Cats, and other Vermin within the Counties of *Northampton*, *Rutland*, *Oxford*, *Essex*, and *Buckingham*. This Family failed in 41 *Edward III.* *Thomas* Lord *Engaine* of *Blatherwick* dying without Issue. Dr. *Morton*, Bishop of *Litchfield*, when the Lease of the Parsonage of this Place was to be renewed, did abate a good Part of his Fine, to increase the Portion of the Minister of the Vicarage here by an Annual Allowance, but the Sum we know not.

X. The Hundred of *Fausley*.

This Hundred, which in *Domesday-Book* is called *Foxele*, *Foxela*, *Foxelea*, and *Foxelaw*, is bounded with the Hundreds of *Guilborough* and *Newbottlegrove* on the East, and

and with the former on the North, with *Warwickshire* on the West, and with the Hundreds of *Warden* and *Norton* on the South. *William* the Conqueror bestowed this Hundred, then valued 40 l. per Ann. upon *Simon S. Liz*, to provide Snoes for his Horses. Whose it is now we know not, but it may probably be in the Crown. The chief Town of this Hundred is

Daventry, or *Daintry*, a Town of greater Antiquity than *Beauy*. It is a Corporation, governed by a Bailiff, Aldermen, Steward, and twelve Freemen. The Market is weekly on *Wednesday*, and Fairs yearly on *July 23.* and *Sept. 21.* Both of them chiefly for Horses and other Cattle. It is a Town of good Business, standing upon the great Road to *West-Chester*, and being of Note for its good Inns. 'Tis seated on the Rise of a small Hill. The Manor of this Town was anciently, viz. the Third of *Henry* the Fourth, 1134, the Estate of *Robert* the 5th Son of *Richard de Tonebrugge*, Son of *Gilbert* Earl of *Brion*, who having married *Maud* the Daughter of *Simon de S. Liz*, had by her a Son, named *Simon*, to whom he gave this Lordship of *Daventry*. His Son *Walter* gave three Mills, and divers Acres of Land and Meadow, lying within the Lordship of this Town, to the Monks of it, for the Health of the Soul of *Robert* his Father, *Maud* his Mother, and all his Ancestors, as likewise for the Health of his own Soul, and the Souls of *Maud de Lucy*, his Wife, and their Sons and Daughters. King *Richard II.* with his Queen, being in their Progress to visit the rich Abbies of *England*, as *St. Edmunds-bury*, *Thetford*, &c. lodged in this Town, Anno 1383, Reg. 7. and being at Supper the News was brought him, that *Graveling* was besieged by the *French* King, with a mighty Army, whereupon he put the Table from him, got on Horseback, and rode Post to *Westminster*, with a seeming Intention to have passed the Sea forthwith, and given the *Frenchmen* Battle, but found himself so tired with his Journey, that he sent his Uncle the Duke of *Lancaster*, as his Lieutenant to do it; but the Duke delayed so long, that the Town was surrendered before he got thither. In later Times the Manor came into the Possession of Sir

Hineage Finch of *Raunston* in the County of *Buckingham* Kt. He being a great Proficient in the Study of the Laws in the *Inner-Temple* was upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* made his Solicitor-General, and soon after advanced to the Dignity of a Baronet, constituted Attorney-General, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; shortly after which he was created by Letters-Patents, dated Jan. 10. 1673, a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Finch* of *Daventry*, (and in the Year 1681, Earl of *Nottingham*, of whom we shall speak more in that Place.) Here is a great Fortification or military Fence to be seen about half a Mile Eastward of the Town, upon that call'd *Burrough*, or *Burrough-hill*. It is much greater and larger than that at *Guilesborough* above-mentioned, for being Four Square, or rather oval, upon an high Hill, from whence all the Country round may be seen far and near, and having on the East Side a Mount, called by the Inhabitants *Spelwel*, it incloses within a cast-up Bank two hundred Acres or thereabouts, and is reckoned generally to be three Miles in Compass. It hath for some Years past been used as a celebrated Course for Horse-Races. As to the Entrenchment it self in the Eastern Part of the Rampire, there is a double Trench, and three Banks of Earth; on the North are three Trenches and four Banks; on the Western Side there is only a single Trench between two Banks of Earth; and on the South two Trenches and two Banks. Pieces of *Roman* Money have sometimes been found in searching the Breaches of the Trenches.

Below this Encampment or Rampire on the South East Side of the Hill is a lesser Camp, surrounded with a single Trench and Bank of Earth in the Inside. The Area is about an Acre, and the Figure an oblong Square. The Entrances into it seem to be on the East and West Side, opposite to each other. The Use of this perhaps might be for lodging the Carriages.

On the South Side, about a Quarter of a Mile below the Rampire, is a Place, called by the People, *Burnt-Walls*, where many Loads of the Stones of ruin'd Walls have been dug up, and carried away. It

take;

takes up about 6 Acres of Ground, and seems to have been moated round, and perhaps had Water formerly conveyed into it from the Ponds in *Daintry* Park, which are not far off, where (as the Tradition goes) stood a large House or Castle of *John of Gaunt*.

That this Camp on *Borough-Hill* was *Roman* appears sufficiently from the Coins often found there, and 'tis probable it was a Summer Camp for those Forces, which winter'd at *Daventry*, at the Bottom of the Hill, where in digging they meet sometimes with *Roman* Coins; for the *Roman* Soldiers not being able to endure the Winters in this Climate under Tents, 'twas necessary and usual to have their Summer Camps near some Town, in which they might lodge in Winter; for thus we find it in other Places as well as here, viz. *Gogmagog-Hills* near *Cambridge*, *Badbury-Hill* near *Winburn* in *Dorsetshire*, and *Maiden-Castle* near *Dorchester* in the same County. But some object, that the *Roman* Camps are usually Four-Square, and this is Oval, and so not *Roman*; but this is a Mistake, for *Mr. Camden* and *Dr. Gale* tell us, that the *Roman* Camps on *Camalet-Hill* in *Somersetshire*, and *Yaneshorough-Castle*, *Wiltshire*, are round, as also in other Places.

This *Roman* Camp was afterwards made use of by the *Saxons*, as no doubt many others were, but in a more particular Manner, *Anno* 1006; for in that Year the *Danish* Navy, under their King *Swane*, arrived at *Sandwich*, and spoiled and burned the Country; whereupon King *Ethelred* sent out his Orders to the whole Country of the *Mercians* to rise, which accordingly they did, and one Party of them, being a great Multitude, posted themselves upon *Burrow-Hill*, and enlarged the Camp to the Extent we now see; but all would not put a Stop to the *Danish* Outrages, but the Nation was more harassed by both Armies. The *Danes* also made use of these Camps, which hath given rise to the Opinion of the Towns-*People*, that the *Danes* made it. The *Inhabitants* have imbibed an Opinion, that the Town was built by the *Danes*, as having its Name from them, being called

Daintry, but the proper Name *Daventry* shews no such Thing.

This Town hath given Birth to several Men of Fame, as 1. *Henry Holland*, educated in Grammar and Philosophical Learning at *Eaton* and *Oxford*, where he took a Degree in Arts, and then, leaving his Friends, Country, and Religion, went to *Doway* in *Flanders*, where, having made a considerable Progress in Divinity, he was made a Priest, and commenced Bachelor of Divinity. Afterwards he went to *Rheims*, and in the *English* College there was the most noted Preacher for several Years, and at length lent an assisting Hand to the Translation of the *Rhish* Testament. He was sent over into *England* to make Converts soon after, but finding that Employment dangerous, he retired to *Doway*, where being made Licentiate of Divinity, he interpreted the Scripture in the Monastery of *Anchin* just by many Years. He hath divers Works in Print beyond Sea, which we know nothing of. He died in a good old Age, *Sept.* 28. 1625, and lies buried in the Cloister of the Monastery of *Anchin*.

2. *John Oxenbridge*, Son of *Daniel Oxenbridge*, Doctor of Physick of this Place, was educated in *Lincoln College*, *Oxford*, but took his Degrees at *Magdalen-Hall*, where he became a great Tutor; but giving offence to the University by his singular superstitious Way of managing his Pupils, as if the College Statutes were not strict enough, he was distutor'd 1634, which so anger'd him, that he ruin'd Schismatick, and being prosecuted fled to *Bermudas*. When the Parliament got the Supream Power he returned into *England*, and having preached enthusiastically in divers Places was looked upon as a zealous Brother, and was made a Fellow of *Eaton*, but was outed upon his Majesty King *Charles* the Second's Restoration; whereupon he went into the *West-Indies*, and died at *Boston* in *New England*. He wrote several Things not come to our Knowledge. The Villages are

Fawsley, once doubtless the chief Town in the Hundred, because it takes its Name from it. The Manor of this Town, 22 *Fac.* I. was the Estate of the Lady *Alice* *Dutche's*

Dutchess *Dudley*; for in that Year she gave 40 l. per Ann. by her last Will and Testament, for the Support and Repair of the Chapel at *Warwick*, built by *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, to be paid out of this Manor for ever; and if there chance to be any Surplusage, to be given to the Poor of the Hospital of *Warwick*, of her Grandfather's Foundation. The Family of the *Knightleys* have long had their Seat here, and have many of them been Men of Reputation and Honour; for *Nicholas Knightley* Esq; was Knight of the Shire for this County, 2 Hen. VI. and *Richard Knightley* Esq; was High Sheriff of this County 15 Ed. IV. as were also Sir *Valentine Knightley* Kt. 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, and Sir *Richard Knightley* Kt. 22 Eliz. They are descended from the more ancient Family of the *Knightleys* of *Gnowls-kall* in *Staffordshire*. The Family still continue in this Place, or lately were. For Mr. *Richard Knightley* presented Mr. *Dod* to the Living of *Fausley* in the latter End of King *James* the First's Reign, where his Hospitality and Charity was so great, that there was not a poor Body left in his Neighbourhood, he having put them all in a Way to live. He was the Puritan Cavalier, for tho' he never much liked the Episcopal Government when it prospered, yet he was faithful to it when it suffered, declaring zealously against the scandalous Rebellion of the Puritans. But the same cannot be said of his Patron; for our Historians tell us, that this Mr. *Richard Knightley* was one of those Persons, who greatly fomented the Discontents between King *Charles* I. and his Subjects, which broke out into such a Rebellion at length as no History almost can parallel; for in his House in this Place it was, that the grand Scheme, to which the Malecontents, resolved to adhere, was concluded on and determined, viz. To retrench the Regal Power, which consisted in four Things. 1. Of making War and Peace. 2. In the sole Disposal and Ordering the Militia. 3. In nominating all great Officers to Places of Trust and Profit. 4. In Disposing of the Revenues of the Crown, and put them under the Management of four several Councils, to be appointed for

that End by Parliament, which should meet every Year without any Writs or Summons from the Crown. A Scheme which appeared at first very plausible in the Theory, but proved very defective in the Execution. The learned and most accomplished Bishop *Wilkins* was born in this Town, in the House of his Mother's Father, Mr. *John Dod* the Decalogist; but his Father was a Goldsmith of *Oxford*. His greatest Enemies have nothing to say of him but what is admirable, except, that he he was not of settled Principles, because he so far closed with the Presbyterians, as to take the Covenant and Engagement, and accept of Preferments from *Oliver* and his Son *Richard Cromwell*, as Master of *Wadham-College*, *Oxford*, and *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*; but at the Restoration of King *Charles* II. his shining Worth soon rubbed off these Blemishes, and he became Preacher of *Grays-Inn*, Minister of *Lawrence-Jewry*, and at length Bishop of *Chester* in 1668, in which See he died in 1672.

Asby St. Leger, a Village of Note for being the Seat of a Branch of the Family of the *Catesbys*, who take their Name from an adjoining Village of that Name, where the Head of the Family first resided. In this Place was born Sir *William Catesby*, a Man well learned in the Laws of the Land, and by Means of *William Lord Hastings* so much advanced in the Favour of King *Richard* III. when he was Protector, that he, with Sir *Richard Ratcliff*, and the Lord *Lovel*, were thought to govern the Kingdom, which induced *Colingborn* to make this Libel upon their Names, which cost him his Life.

*The Rat, and the Cat, and Lovel the Dog,
Do govern all England under the Hog.*

That is, King *Richard*, who gave a Boar for his Crest. But at the same Time he kept up his Interest with his Patron the Lord *Hastings*, and by his Dissimulation was in special Trust with him, and bore a great Sway in *Leicestershire*, where that Lord's Power chiefly lay, which he was so desirous of, that he was the Instrument of his Ruin; for when King *Richard* was jealous

jealous that the Lord *Hastings* would not concur in his Designs, and *Catesby* was ordered to sound him, he reported to the Protector, that he heard him speak such bitter Words that he dare not break any Thing to him, and advised him to rid himself of him quickly, which the Protector accordingly did. A horrid Piece of Ingratitude and Treachery! Yet much inferior to that execrable Villany, which was partly contrived and carried on by one of his Posterity born in this Place, *Robert Catesby*, one of the Conspirators in that horrible Plot to destroy his Prince and Country, by blowing up the Parliament-House in a full Assembly with Gunpowder; a Piece of such horrible Cruelty as is not to be paralleled in History, nor ought it to be mentioned, unless it be in our Praises to God for our wonderful Deliverance from it. Yet there have not been wanted some of this Family, who have been Men of Reputation and Honour, who have served their Country faithfully, as *William Catesby* Esq; who was High Sheriff of this County 30 *Hen. VI.* *Sir Richard Catesby* Kt. who served in the same Office 34 *Hen. VIII.* and 3 *Ed. VI.* and *Thomas Catesby* Esq; who was also High Sheriff 4 *Eliz.*

Catesby, a Village, famous for the Family who derive their Name from it, who have no such Stain upon them as that of *Asby S. Leger*, but have for many Generations been Men of Honour and Reputation; for *John Catesby* Esq; of this Place was Knight of the Shire for this County the 3d and 7th Years of King *Henry VI.* and *William Catesby* in the 27th of the same King, and *John Catesby* was also High Sheriff for this County 4 *Hen. VI.* Near this Village stands

Badby, in which the Abbey of *Crowland* had certain Lands and Possessions, which are thus described in *Domesday-Book*. "In *Badebi* the Abbey of *Cruiland* holds four Hides; the Land is ten Carucates. In the Demesne are four Carucates and eight Servants, and five Maids, and twelve Villains, and eight Bordsmen, with six Carucates. There is a Mill of two Shillings, and twenty-eight Acres of Meadow, a Wood one Quarentine

long, and two broad. It was and is worth eight Pounds.

In the Lordship of *Badby*, between that and *Catesby*, is a Roman Encampment, called,

Arbury, or *Arbury-Banks*, a Name partly British and partly Saxon, as are several others of that Nature, *Ard* in British signifying *Hill*, and *Berg* or *Berry* in Saxon an *Hill*, and very fitly applied here, it being made upon the Top of one of the highest Hills in the whole Country. The Figure inclines to a Square, and it is fenced with a single Ditch, and a steep Bank. The *Area* is about ten Acres, declining a little to the East. *Ostorius*, as 'tis believ'd, placed a Garrison here, as he did at *Gulfborough*, to be a Bridle to the Natives, the Britains.

Charwelton, in which the Abbey of *Thorney* hath certain Possessions, thus described in *Domesday-Book*. "The Abbey of *Tornig*, or *Thornny*, holds half an Hide in *Charwelton* of *Baldwin*. There is one Carucate of that Land. In the Demesne is half, and one Villain, with a Bordsman, hath half a Carucate. It was worth Twelve-pence, and is now worth five Shillings." We also find in the same Record, that in

Salwebridge, another Village in this Hundred, "One *Turthil* held of the Abbot of *Thorney* five Hides. The Land is five Carucates. There are twelve Villains, and five Bordsmen, with four Carucates, and eight Acres of Meadow. It was worth fifty Shillings, and is now worth 60 s."

Braunston, or *Brainton*, the Manor and Estate of *Robert de Todenei*, a noble Norman, who came into England with the Conqueror, and having assisted him in gaining the Crown was rewarded with this and many other Manors in divers Counties, which together making a great Barony, he built *Belvoir-Castle* for his Seat. This Village is famous for having had that learned and excellent Divine, *Dr. Edward Reynolds*, at length Bishop of *Norwich*, Rector of it. He is much blamed for his Compliance with the Usurpation of the Presbyterians, being one of the Assembly of Divines, a Covenanter, a Preacher

Preacher before the Long Parliament, Dean of *Christ-Church, Oxford*, upon the Ejection of Dr. *Samuel Fell*, flattering Oliver and his Son *Richard*, upon their usurping the Throne, &c. But these his Failings are much out-ballanced by his rare Endowments, and other wise Actions; for he refused the Independent Engagement in 1650, and was forward in endeavouring to make his Majesty's, *Charles the Second's* Restoration more easily accomplished; for which he was made one of his Majesty's Chaplains at *Canterbury*, May 26. 1660, elected Master of *Wadham-College, Oxford*, by Virtue of the King's Letters, and soon after Bishop of *Norwich*, which he held to his dying Day, which happened July 28. 1676. He was buried in the Chapel belonging to his Palace, built by himself in 1662. He was a Person of most admirable Endowments of Wit, Fancy, and Judgment, profoundly learned, and a great Divine, of singular Affability, Meekness, and Humility, of great Authority and Fame among the *Calvinists*. He wrote many Things of great Use and Worth, all printed in *Folio* in 1679. In the Assembly's Annotations he wrote the Comment on *Ecclesiastes*, which was so well done, that the learned Men of those Times wished, that the rest of the Books of the Scripture had been done as well, viz. as clearly and learnedly.

Dodford, the Manor and Estate of old of *Ralph de Kaineto*, who came into England with *William the Conqueror*. He gave the Church of this Place to the Monks of *Luffield* in this County. It is probable, that this Manor in After-Ages became the Estate of the Family of *Dodfords*, who took their Name from it. It lying upon a Branch of the River *Avon*, where there is a Ford over it. Dr. *Fuller* supposeth, that it takes its Name from the Ford, and *Dods*, or as they are vulgarly called, Cats-Tails growing in or near it. *Robert Dodford*, a Benedictine Monk in the Abbey of *Ramsay*, was born in this Place. He applied him to the daily Study of the Hebrew Tongue, wherewith the Library of that House (of which he was Keeper) did abound, and was no mean Proficient in it. He wrote some

Postils upon the Proverbs, and other Sermons; but Time hath robbed us of them. *Bale* says, that he flourished about the Year 1370; but *Pitz* maketh him more ancient by a hundred Years. The *Wyrles*, Gentlemen of good Account, have long had their Habitation in this Place.

Lytchburrow, or, as it is written in ancient Records, *Lichbarwe*, a very ancient Place, and one of those British Garrisons, which took upon it to dispute a while with the Saxons about the Possession of these Countries; after of Assistants they began to set up for Proprietors, but it was taken by the Saxons in 571, by *Cuthwulf*, Brother of *Cearwlin*, 3d King of the West Saxons. In After-Times it was the Manor of *William de Patesbul*, who leaving his Estate to his Sisters, one of them, named *Maud*, married to *Walter de Fauconburge*, and brought this Manor into his Family, leaving it to her Heir *Thomas de Fauconburge*, with divers other Lands. *Alice*, the Widow of *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, afterward created by King *Charles I.* *Duchess of Dudley*, gave by her Will to this Church of *Licheborow* the seventh Part of a hundred Pounds, as also one hundred and twenty Pounds a Year, for the Maintenance of twelve poor Widows, whereof two of them to be Inhabitants of this Parish, to be chosen by the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor, and each of them to have a Gown of gray Cloth, with these Letters K. and L. in blue Cloth affixed on them. Likewise one hundred Pounds per Ann. more to be paid out of the Rents and Revenues of *Foxley*, for the putting out ten poor Boys Apprentices, two of them to be of this Parish. And the Remainder of the Rents, if any be, to be to the Use of the Poor of this Parish, *Blakeley* and *Patsbul*. *Dugd. Bar.* Part II. Pages 227, 228.

Stow, the Manor and Estate of *George Nevil Lord Latimer*, Son of *Ralph Earl of Westmoreland* by his second Wife, 9 Ed. IV. to whose Family it came from the Posterity of *Warine Lord Lisle*, who died in Possession of it, 6 Rich. II.

In the Parish-Church here is erected a noble Monument to the Memory of Dr. *Thomas Turner*, who died President of *Cor-*

pus Christi-College, Oxford, and Chanter of St. Paul's, London, upon the Occasion of the Manor and Estate, which was purchased in this Place by Edmund Chisholm, Batchelor of Divinity, and Chaplain to his Majesty King George, and Francis Heywood of Oxford Gent. his Executors, with Monies left by him for that Purpose, and settled by them according to his Will upon the Society of Clergymens Sons, for and towards the Relief of such Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, as by the Governors of that Charity shall be thought fit Objects. The whole Estate at Stow and West-Wrattling in Cambridgeshire amounts to above a thousand Pounds per Ann. It was erected in 1716, two Years after his Death, which happened at Oxford, Apr. 29. 1714. He was the Son of Dr. Thomas Turner, Dean of Canterbury, and having for some Time been Domestick Chaplain to Henry Lord Bishop of London, was installed Archdeacon of Essex in 1680, but left his Archdeaconry, when he was chosen President of Corpus Christi, Oxford. He hath a Sermon in Print, preached in the King's Chapel at Whitehall, May 29. 1685, when he was Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty King James II. Dr. Francis Turner, the ejected Bishop of Ely, was his elder Brother. His Effigies stands carved on the South Side of his Monument.

Wedon, a Village bordering on the Nen, (whose Channel hereabout is but small) once the Royal Seat of Wolphber King of the Mercians, and converted into a Monastery by his Daughter Werburg, a most Holy Virgin, whose Miracles, in driving away Geese from hence, some credulous and superstitious Writers have much magnify'd. Mr. Camden seems certain, tho' he was once of a contrary Opinion, that it is this Wedon, which Antoninus in his Itinerary calls Bannavenna, Bennavenna, Bennaventa, and once corruptly, Isannaventa, and Isanavaria, notwithstanding there remain not now any express Footsteps of that Name, so much does Length of Time darken and change every Thing. But the Distance from the ancient Stations and Quarters on both Sides exactly agree, and in the very Name Bannavenna the Name of the River Aufona, (or Avenna, now called Nen) the Head whereof is near

it, in some Measure discovers it self. Likewise a Military Way goes directly from it Northward, with a Cawsey in many Places broken and worn away, (from whence it is called *Wedon in the Street*) but most of all over against Creke, a Village, where of Necessity it was joined with Bridges; but elsewhere it appears with an high Ridge as far as Dowbridge near Lilbourn. Mr. Burton on the Itinerary adds. "This, tho' an ancient City hath not much to set forth its Memory, or which can assert it much from the Injury of Oblivion, but the very Name only thrice mentioned in the Itinerary, viz. in Iter 2, 6, and 8, in the last of which it is called *Bannavantum*. Yet if our Conjecture hath any Verisimilitude, those Camps and Muniments were near upon this Ground, wherewith P. Ostorius Scapula, the Propator here under Claudius, fortify'd the River Aufona, and with which Petilius Cerealis was defended when he escaped thither with his Horse, after the Britons had conquered the ninth Legion, and slew most of his Foot. From the whole it may be worth our Observation, that the Saxon Princes, after the Roman Power had left this Island, took up their Residence usually where the Roman Stations before had been, as most agreeable to their State."

St. Werburgh being born in this Place, it may be necessary to give some fuller Account of her. She was bred a Nun under St. Audry, her Aunt, Abbess of Ely, and being at Woman's Estate returned hither, and turned her Father's Palace into a Monastery. She had the Inspection of two other Nunneries, viz. of Trekingham in Lincolnshire, and Hamburgh near Ely in Cambridgeshire; among all which she equally divided her Residence, that she might bestow equal Care on them. She died in 675, and was buried first at Trekingham, and after at Hamburgh, according to her Will; the Nuns of this last House going by Night, and taking her Body without Resistance from Trekingham, the Gates opening of themselves, and Watch being asleep. Hugh Lupus afterwards took up her Body, and translated it to Chester, where somewhat after the Conquest he built

built the fair Monastery of St. Werburg to her Memory, which King Henry VIII. converted into a Cathedral.

Castle-Dykes, about a Mile from *Weldon* to the South, where are many Entrenchments, the whole Compass of which contains about eleven Acres of Ground, and in the highest Part, (as Tradition says) there stood a Castle, but whether it was a Roman Work or no is not certain. 'Tis not to be doubted, but that formerly some Structure of Strength and Note stood upon that intrenched Hill, as appears plain enough by the Stones, that have been digged up there. Of late some Workmen getting up the Stones, of which an House standing near is built, discovered two Rooms, one of which was arched in the Roof with Stone, and the Walls made of Stone, struck over with Lime, the other sent forth a Smell like that of putrid Carcasses, which discouraged them from searching farther into it. Among the Stones they found three rudely carved, the one with a bearded Arrow, the other with a Woman's Head, and a third with a Man and Woman, having their Arms a Kembow. Upon the Side of the adjoining Hill, on the South West of the Castle-Hill, is a Plat of Ground, called the Castle-Yard, of six or seven Acres, intrenched on every Part but the South West, where the Ground it self is highest, but not of the Figure of the Roman Camps. Neither History nor Tradition give us any Account of this Fortification, and so we judge it Saxon, demolished by the Danes, built by *Æthelfleda* the Queen of Mercia, Anno 913, and destroyed by *Swane*, Anno 1013.

XI. The Hundred of *Newbottlegrove*.

This Hundred (called in *Domesday-Book* *Nicebottlegrave* and *Neubotlegrave*) is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Spelhoe*, on the North with the Hundreds of *Guilesborow* and *Orlingbury*, on the West with the Hundred of *Fawfley*, with Part of which and the Hundred of *Towcester* it is bounded on the West. We suppose the Property of it to be in the Crown. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, the farthest Part of it not being far distant

from *Northampton*. The Villages of most Note are

Althorp, the Manor and Seat of the noted Family of the *Spensers*, descended from the ancient Barons *Spensers*, of whom *Hugh Spenser*, the Father and Son, Favourites of King *Edward II.* were. This Branch was only Knights, but allied to very many noble Families, and others of great Worth and Reputation. Many of them were Sheriffs of this County, viz. Sir *William Spenser*, 23 Hen. VIII. Sir *John Spenser*, 5 & 6 of Phil. & Mar. and Sir *Robert Spenser* 43 Eliz. Of this Family was Sir *Robert Spenser* Kt. the fifth of that Dignity in this Family, who being besides a Person of a great Estate, and a worthy Encourager of Virtue and Learning, was by his Majesty King *James I.* Reg. 1. advanced to the Honour of Baron *Spenser* of *Wormleighton* in *Warwickshire*, which was descended to him from his Ancestors, who had built them a Fine Seat there. His Grandson *Henry* falling into the Times of Trouble, which happened to King *Charles I.* from his Parliament, gave many Proofs of his Loyalty to his Majesty, for which he was raised to the Degree and Dignity of an Earl, Reg. 19. by the Stile and Title of Earl of *Sunderland* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*. He was slain in the Battle of *Newberry*, and succeeded by *Robert* his Son, who was in great Favour with King *James II.* and King *William III.* but upon different Accounts. He died in 1702, and was succeeded by his Son *Charles*, who is not long since dead, and is succeeded by his Son *Robert*, who is not yet of Age. This Family hath a Seat still here, which is said to be most observable for these three Things. 1. The Exactness of the Proportion of the Parts both within and without, and particularly of the Gallery. 2. The dry Moat, which encompasseth the House upon three Sides. And 3. the Park. In the Gallery and Closet are Pictures drawn by Hands of the best Masters, which are said to be 36 in the Gallery, besides several others in the Closet. The *Magdalen* in the Gallery and *Bacchanals* in the Closet are accounted the finest Pieces.

Holdenby, the Native Place of *Christopher Hatton* Esq; afterward Privy Councillor to Queen *Elizabeth*, Lord Chancellor of

England, and Knight of the Garter. He was but a private Gentleman at the Inns of Court, but being for his Comeliness and Activity taken into that Queen's Favour, by his subtle Wit he so much improved it, that he was in a few Years made one of her Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber, Captain of the Guards, Vice-Chamberlain, Privy-Councillor, Lord Chancellor, and Knight of the Garter. He erected in this Place a stately and magnificent Building, called ever since *Holdenby-House*, being the Lands and Inheritance of his Great Grandmother, the Heir of the ancient Family of the *Holdenbys*. He used to call it the greatest and last Monument of his Youth. He died Nov. 20. 1591, unmarried, and was buried in the upper Part of St. Paul's Cathedral, under a large Marble Stone, with a long Epitaph, describing his Preferments, &c. He made Sir *William Newport* Kt. his Sister's Son, his Heir; yet in Default of Male Issue by him, he gave the Bulk of his Estate to *Christopher Hatton*, his Godson, and nearest Kinsman, who at length came to enjoy it; and his Son was for his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* created at *Oxford*, July 29. 1644, Lord *Hatton of Kerby* in this County. His Son *Christopher*, who succeeded him in his Honour, was created by King *Charles II.* Viscount *Hatton*, and left for his Heir *William* Viscount *Hatton*, who is yet living. Mr. *Cambden* gives the Chancellor this Character, (which he says is nothing but his Due) that he was eminent for his Piety towards God, his Love to his Country, his untainted Integrity, and unparallell'd Charity. One that was always ready to encourage Learning, and therefore likely to live longer in the Writings of the Learned than by the most durable Monument. When King *Charles I.* who had yielded himself up to the *Scots*, in Hopes of their Assistance against the Parliament Power, was by them sold to his Enemies for 200000 *l.* in Hand, and Security for as much more, he was delivered to a Committee of Parliament at *Newcastle*, and by them carried to *Holdenby-House*, one of his Palaces, but then to be made his Prison, to be kept under the Guard of Major-General *Brown*. Here his Maje-

sty had all due Respect given him, and was allowed to use such Recreations as pleased him best, but could not have his Friends and Chaplains come to him, and he did not care the Presbyterian Divines should, because (as he says in his *Eik. Bas.*) "tho' he respected them for that Worth and Piety which may be in them, yet he could not think them proper Physicians for him, who had (some of them at least) a great Hand in inflicting his Wounds." The King remained here something better than three Months, and spent his Time in much lamenting the Loss of his Chaplains; "as if his Enemies, (as he speaks *ibid.*) who envied his being a King, were loath he should be a Christian; and while they seek to deprive him of all Things else, were afraid he should save his own Soul;" and for Want of them being his own Chaplain, spending much of his Time in devout Prayers and pious Meditations and Vows; and not suffering Mr. *Marshall* and Mr. *Caryl*, the two Divines which the Parliament had sent to attend him, so much as to say Grace for him at his Meals; but notwithstanding his Majesty's Restraint, which was as a Cloud spread over his Regal Dignity, the People retained a mighty Veneration for him; and as at his Removal from *Newcastle* to *Holmby* they brought their Sick to be touched by him, and followed him with Acclamations of Joy, and Prayers for his Safety, so while he was kept a Prisoner here they resorted to him in great Throngs to be touched for the King's Evil. The Commissioners at *Holmby* by Letters acquainted the House of Commons with the great Resort of People to his Majesty on that Account; upon which the House ordered a Declaration to be drawn up to inform the People of the fond Superstition of being touched by the King for the Evil, and renewed their Orders for a more strict Custody of his Person.

While the King remained at *Holmby*, the Controversy between the Parliament, which chiefly followed the Presbyterian Interest, and the Army, which sided with the Independants, began. The Parliament had Thoughts of disbanding the Army

my gradually, viz. Part of it first, and the rest after some Time, and perhaps had effected it, had not the Earl of *Essex* died suddenly, to the great Joy of *Cromwell* and his Party, who formed a kind of Parliament in the Army, and resolved, That they would not be disbanded till their Arrears were paid, Liberty of Conscience settled, and all Grievances (for which they had taken up Arms at first) removed. *Cromwell* still remained in the House, and shewed such Concern at these Distractions as if he had no Hand in them; but being at length found to be the chief Fomenter of them, the House laid wait to imprison him, which he finding out fled to the Army. Upon his Arrival the General, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and the other great Officers, were summoned to their Rendezvous, and upon a Consultation it was thought necessary, that the Army should get the King into their Power, which was accordingly soon after done. For Cornet *Foyce*, June 3. with a Troop of fifty Horsemen, rode to *Holmby-House*, and taking the King away by Force carried him to the Army. The King was extremely surprized at this Change of Affairs, and the Parliament was no less amazed, because it was done without their Order; but when the General gave them an Account of the King's Presence with the Army, and engaged for his Majesty's Safety, and their Submission to the Parliament's Commands, the House seemed for the present satisfy'd. The King being thus in the Army's Hands was carried to *New-Market*, and being attended by the chief Officers was treated by them with all imaginable Civility, allowed his Chaplains, viz. D. D. *Morley*, *Sheldon*, *Sander-son*, and *Hammond*, and promised, that all Things should be settled to his Content, if he would be satisfy'd, which mightily pleased the King, and raised in him some Hopes, that he should by the Help of the Army be restored to his Right; but with what Grounds let History declare, we not having Occasion here to carry on the Account farther.

This Place in the Year 1665 did by Grant of King *Charles II.* give the honorable Title of Baron to *Lewis Duras*,

que's of *Blanquesfort*, and Brother to the Duke of *Duras* in France. He was lineally descended from the famous *Galliard Duresfort*, Lord of *Duras*, whom King *Edward IV.* for some special Services, not only made a Knight of the Garter, and conferred on him a yearly Pension of 100 *l.* and having been naturalized by Act of Parliament, he was made Captain of the Duke of *York's* Guards, and attended his Royal Highness in the bloody Sea-Fight with the *Dutch* that Year, in which he behaved himself with so much Courage, that his Majesty King *Charles II.* raised him to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of *Duras Lord of Holdenby* in this County. He married *Mary* the eldest Daughter and Coheir of Sir *George Sondes* of *Lees-Court* in the County of *Kent*; after whose Death he became Baron of *Throwley*, Viscount *Sondes*, and Earl of *Feversham*, all in that County. He was General of the Land Army, raised and maintained by King *James II.* and after the Settlement of King *William* remained some Time an Attendant in the Court of *Katharine* the Queen Dowager of King *Charles II.* and with her left the Realm of *England*, which is all we know of him.

The King's House here is chiefly remarkable for some Shews of its past Magnificence, and the present Hopes it has of being nobly improved by the Posterity of the late great Duke of *Marlborough*, who some Time before his Death was become the Proprietor of it.

Upton, a Village, whose Manor, being in the Crown, was by King *Edward II.* granted to *Piers de Gaveston* Earl of *Cornwall* his Favourite, whom he had before married to *Margaret*, the second Sister and Coheir to *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Gloucester*, Daughter of *Joan* of *Acres*, the King's Sister; but he being put to Death by the discontented Lords, this Manor, in the 30th of *Edward III.* was the Demesne of *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Kent*, who left it to his Posterity. In the Grounds of this Parish, not far from *Duston*, was lately felled a very stately Oak, whose Body was six Foot Diameter, and eighteen in Circumference. The Stick or Trunk was thirty-one Feet in Length, and the Distance between

tween the Extremity of the Branches 42 Feet. It yielded 12 good Waggon Load and eight Carriage Load of Timber, besides Sap, and Roots, and a Load and half of Bark. *James Harrington* Esq; a noted Commonwealth's-Man, was born in this Place. In the Beginning of the War between the King and Parliament he sided with the Presbyterians, and was thought by them so firm to their Cause and Principles, that he was appointed by the Parliament to be one of the Grooms of the Bed-Chamber to the King, while he was kept in *Holdenby-House* in this County. He was a sober Man, and an accomplished Gentleman, which his Majesty finding by Discourse with him chose rather to converse with him than others in the same Place. They had often Discourses about Government, but when *Harrington* mentioned a Commonwealth, the King would not endure it; however, upon the whole, he found his Majesty quite another Person as to his Parts, Religion, and Morals, than he was represented by his Enemies, and became so passionately affected with him, that he took all Occasions to vindicate him from the Aspersions cast upon him, insomuch, that at *Hurst-Castle*, soon after the King was removed from *Holdenby-House*, he was dismissed any further Attendance upon him, who ill resented it, because it was done without acquainting his Majesty with the Occasion. Being thus dismissed Mr. *Harrington* never was suffered to come near the King till he was with him on the Scaffold where he suffered Death, with which he was so grieved, that he declared among his Companions, that nothing ever went so near him as the Death of that wise and pious Prince. Nor could he forbear in *Oliver Cromwel's* Reign to speak of the King with the greatest Zeal and Passion imaginable. He wrote many Things, as his *Oceana*, and *Rota*, which were so much admired by some as to be compared to the *Pattern on the Mount*, and several other Fooks; and died in 1677, and was buried in *St. Margaret's Westminster*, near *Sir Walter Raleigh's* Grave.

Bugbrooke, the Manor and Estate of *Ralph de Blandevil* Earl of *Chester*, who dying without Issue his Estate was divided

between his four Sisters *Maud*, *Mabel*, *Agnes*, and *Hawise*, of whom this Manor came upon the Division to the third, who was married to *William de Ferrers* Earl of *Derby*, 16 *Henry III.* in whose Family it continued to the 28 *Hen. VI.* and longer. Mr. *Thomas Whitfield*, a zealous Writer against Lay-Preaching and Preachers, and *Arminians*, was Rector of this Place in the Times of the Long Parliament, and was afterwards Minister of Great *Yarmouth*.

Brampton Parva, a Moiety of which Manor was the Estate of *John de Beaufort* Marquess of *Dorset*, who by his Testament nuncupative, bearing Date *Mar. 16. 1409*, gave all his Goods to *Henry* his Brother, Bishop of *Winchester*, but left his Lands, and among them this Manor, to *Henry* his Son, then nine Years of Age, who dying before he arrived at one and twenty Years, his Brother *John* became his Heir, and by his Daughter *Margaret*, who was his Heir, it passed by Marriage to the Family of *Edmund de Hadham* Earl of *Richmond* with his other Estate.

Brinton, a small Village, famous only for being the Burial Place of the noble Family of the *Spensers*, Barons of *Wormleighton*, and Earls of *Sunderland*, of whom *Robert Spenser*, the first Baron, was buried here, and hath a noble Monument erected over him and his Lady, which he provided in his Life-time. *Henry* also, the first Earl of *Sunderland*, who was slain at *Newberry*, *Sept. 20. 1644*, 19 *Car. I.* lies buried here, with several others of that Family. *Ralph de Bulniere* had Lands in this Parish, which after his Death were assigned to *Margaret*, his Relict, as Part of her Dowry, 40 *Ed. III.*

Whilton, adjoining to *Watlingstreet*, where is a Field, in which have been plowed and dug up old Foundations of Houses, and the Stones of ruin'd Walls, and among them Pieces of Roman Money, which the People call *Danes Money*. The like are also found in almost all the Towns standing on that Street.

Duston, the Manor and Estate of *John de Rotherfield*, who 4 *Ed. III.* had a Charter for Free-Warren in Lordship of *Duston*, and divers dying in Possession of it left it to

to his Son *John*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it for some Successions, till Issue Male failing in *Robert de Grey*, his Daughter and Heir *Joan* marrying Sir *John D. Eyncourt*, carried this and other Estates into that Family, being Heir also to *Richard Grey* Kt. her Uncle.

Dallington, the Lordship of *Geffrey* or *Godfrey de Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, who dying 12 *Edward I.* left his Estate to his Son *Jeffrey*, but this Manor of *Dallington*, with some others, were assigned to *Eleanor* his Mother for her Dowry.

Flore, or *Flowre*, the Possession and Demesne of *William de Kaineto*, or *de Keynes*, who in the Battle of *Lincoln*, 6 *Steph.* stood on the Part of *Maud* the Empress, and watching the King, who fought most valiantly so long as his Battle-Ax and Sword held, and seeing them broke, and unable to defend him, rushed in upon him, and calling for Help took him Prisoner.

Harlston, in which *Ralph de Bulmere*, a Parliamentary Baron had some Lands, which, after his Death 40 *Ed. III.* were assigned to his Widow *Margaret* for Part of her Dowry.

Killingbury, or *Killingbury*, the Manor and Estate of *Warine Lord Lisle*, 1 *Ed. III.* in whose Family it continued only two Successions, and then falling to the Female Heir, *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Warine Lord Lisle*, it was transferred, with several other large Estates to *Thomas Lord Berkley*, of whom it is related, that he was a great Lover of Learning, and especial Favourer of that worthy Person, *John Trevisa*, Vicar of *Berkley* in his Time, of whom *Bale* gives this Character, that he was, *Vir multâ eruditione & eloquentiâ clarus*. He was Author of many useful Works, and among them translated the Old and New Testament into *English*, dedicating some of them to this his Patron and Favourer. He added 55 Years History of the Affairs of *England* to *Ralph Higden's Polychronicon*.

Heyford, in which *Ralph de Bulmere*, a Parliamentary Baron had some Lands. In *Horsestone-Meadow* in this Parish, about half a Mile from *Watling-street*, was discovered in 1699 a most remarkable curious Chequer-Work Pavement, exceeding all that were ever yet found in *England*. It consisted of little Bricks or Tiles, artifi-

ally tinged with Colours, white, yellow, red, and blue, as smooth as polished Marble, and disposed into various regular Figures, with great Exactness. It was about 15 Feet from the East to West, and seems to have been the Floor of a Burial-Place of some noble Roman Family that resided at *Bennavenna*. In this Parish was born *John Stanbridge*, a noted Grammarian, who being naturally delighted in the Faculty of Grammar, became Master of the Free-School in *Magdalen-College, Oxford*, and so happy in his Employment, that many eminent Persons did not scruple to acknowledge, that they had such Instructions from him, as enabled them much to amend and refine the Latin Tongue among us, as *Rob. Whittington*, *William Horman*, and *William Lilly*. He was an indefatigable Man in Teaching and Writing, with which he gratify'd the publick in several Books of Divinity and Grammar, besides Translations. He lived to be old, and followed his Profession to his dying Day, but when that happened we can't discover; it was some Time after 1522.

Dr. *John Preston* also, the Patriarch of the Puritan Party, was a Native of this Village. He was bred in *Queen's-College, Cambridge*, and is said, while he was under the Degree of Master of Arts, to be so far from Eminency, that he was but a little above Contempt; but soon after he had commenced that Degree, he grew so famous for his Skill in Philosophy, that he was respected for it thro' all the University, and being chosen Fellow of his College became at length the greatest Pupil-monger that was ever known in *England*, for he had sixteen Fellow-Commoners admitted under him in one Year in that College, and provided, thro' the President Dr. *Davenant's* Favour, convenient Accommodations for them; but being chosen Master of *Emanuel-College*, he carried most of his Pupils with him thither. Here he became a great Statesman, for being a powerful Man with the Puritan Party, which then prevailed most in Parliament, the Duke of *Buckingham*, to work that Party to his Compliance, so highly carefs'd the Doctor, that none was thought so much in the Duke's Esteem as he: The Doctor was not unsensible of the De-

sign, and as a perfect Politician, rendered himself useless to the intended Purpose, and so was cast off by the Duke, but with no Dishonour to himself. He had a perfect Command of his Passions, and shewed himself above the Regard of satirical Writers, who plentifully bestowed their Scoffs upon him; he never had Wife, nor Care of Souls, and so leaving a plentiful Estate, died *July 20, 1628.*

Brockbold, or Brockball, a Place of no Note, but for the Rector of it *Mr. James Cranford*, who was a painful Preacher, as to the Doctrine he profess'd (being a zealous Presbyterian) an exact Linguist, well acquainted with the Fathers, not unknown to the Schoolmen, and familiar with modern Divines. He was at length Minister of *St. Christopher le Stocks* near the *Old Exchange, London*, where he died *April 27, 1657*, and was buried in the Church there. He hath written, A Confutation of the Anabaptists, An Exposition on the Prophecies of *Daniel, London*, 1644; and a Sermon, shewing the Mischief of Heresies, on *2 Tim. 2. 17.* printed *London 1646.*

XII. The Hundred of *Spelhoe.*

This Hundred is surrounded on the East with the Hundred of *Hamfordshoe*, on the North with the Hundred of *Orlingbury*, on the West with the Hundred of *New-bottle-grove*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Wymersley*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred are

Northampton, of old the Chief Town of the Shire, giving Name to it, but now inferior to *Peterborough*, which is a City and Episcopal See, made so of a Monastery by King *Henry the Eighth*. The Name of it (says *Mr. Camden*) seems to be taken from the northern Situation of it upon the River *Aufona*, or *Nen*, upon whose Banks it stands, just at the Conjunction of the little River *Northafandon*, which washes it on the West, and has the same Name; but for brevity sake is called *Northampton*. But the learned Antiquary is mistaken, for it was called *Hamptun* till after the Conquest, and when *North* was prefixed, it was done to distinguish it from *South-*

hampton. The City it self (says *Mr. Camden*) which seems to have been built all of Stone, is very neat, and fine, for Compass large enough, and walled about; from which Walls there is a noble Prospect every way into a spacious Champian Country. Others say, 'tis one of the prettiest Towns in *England*. It was burnt down *Sept. 3. 1675*, but by a generous Contribution, it was soon after raised up again much finer, and uniform, than it was before. It is a Corporation, or Borough Town, containing four Parishes, and as many Churches within the Walls, and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, two Bailiffs, four Aldermen, forty-eight Common-council-men, a Town-Clerk, and other subordinate Officers. Its principal Streets which are four, do open to the four Cardinal Points, and concenter at or near *All-Saints Church*, which is almost in the Middle of the Town. It has sent Burgesses to Parliament ever since the 26th Year of King *Edward I.* and the present Burgesses are the Honourable *Edward Mountague, Esq;* and *William Wilmer of Siwell* in this County, *Esq;* The Market is weekly, on *Wednesday, Friday*, and chiefly on *Saturday*; of which, one is celebrated for having the best Horses of *England* to be sold at it: and being a Place of great Trade, hath many Fairs, viz. From *Christmas* to *June*, every *Wednesday*; as also *March 25. April 23. August 15. September 8. November 17. and December 8.* Here is a good Free-School, and two Alms-houses; one of which, called the *Hospital*, the Parliament then being in War with King *Charles I.* appointed by their Ordinance, that the Rents of it should be employed for the Maintenance of Soldiers and the Poor there, *July 22, 1645*, and that the Monthly Assessment upon the Town should be continued. The County Goal, and the Quarter Sessions, and Assizes, are usually kept here. The Buildings of the principal Street and Market-place are neat, tall, and of equal height. The Fronts of many of the Houses are of squared Stone, some of them of the Red kind, which makes a pleasing Variety. The Market-place, which is esteemed one of the finest in *Europe*, is a spacious Square, ranged on

every Side with handsome Houses ; but the Structures of particular Distinction and Note, are, 1. The Sessions-house ; 2. *All-Hallows* Church ; both erected since the Fire. The Sessions-house is large and stately, well contrived for the Business 'tis designed for. It consists of two Sides of a Square ; the Doors are adorned with Corinthian Columns, and between the Windows, on the Front, are Pilasters of the same Work, 2. *All-Hallows* Church has a Greatness and Beauty surpassing any on this side *London* ; the Cupolo is said to resemble that of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*. At the West End, is a Piazza erected upon strong Stone Columns. The Streets are strait, well-paved, and declining to the River. The principal Manufacture of the Town is of Shoes, which are sent in great Numbers to foreign Parts ; and next to that, of Stockings. This Town is the most commodious for the Publick Business of the County ; the northern and western Roads lead thro' the Town, and are no small Advantage to it. It has no Commerce by Navigation, yet is populous and rich.

It is thought to have been a very ancient Town, tho' we have not so full an Account of it, as of some others, which lay more in the Way of the Saxons and Danes Invasions ; for we find no mention at all of it during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, nor do our Writers, who speak of the Depredations of the Danes, say any thing of it, unless it was when *Sueno* the Dane, with barbarous Fury and Outrage ravaged all over *England* ; for then, as *Henry* of *Huntington* Reports, it was set on Fire, and burnt to the Ground, *Anno* 110, but was soon after rebuilt (possibly with the Help of King *Canute*, who pitying the Desolations which had been made by *Sueno*, restored many of them) ; for we find in *Domesday-Book*, that in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, there were in this City sixty Burghesses in the King's Demesne, having as many Mansions there ; but of them, in the Conqueror's Reign, fourteen lay Waste, and only forty seven remained. But over and above these, there were in the *New-Borough*, forty Burghesses in the Demesne of King *William*, who gave the

Town to *Simon St. Liz*, a Noble *Norman*, who came over into *England* with him. This Person being made Earl of it, built the Castle, so long famous for its Governors, of which, not long since, were very venerable Remains, and joyned likewise to it a beautiful Church, dedicated to *St. Andrew*, for his burial Place, and, as it is reported, re-edified the Town. His Son *Simon*, who succeeded him in the Earldom, founded the Nunnery called, *De la Pree*, or *De Pratis*, near the Town.

This Town being both convenient and pleasant for its Situation, many of our Kings have had their Residence for some Time there, insomuch, that many Matters of State have been transacted there under several Reigns, of which we shall give a short Account.

Anno 1106, 7 *Hen. I.* King *Henry* being provoked by some threatening Words of his Brother *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, who had said openly, in Reproach, that his Brother *Henry* had craftily circumvented, and flatly couzened him of the three thousand Marks, which he was to have had of him by Agreement (tho' he had frankly released them to the King) sent a great Army over into *Normandy*, and then followed himself, took many of *Robert's* Cities, and returning into *England* before Winter, abode at *Northampton*. Duke *Robert*, after his Departure, finding himself unable to oppose his Brother's Arms, especially, since his Subjects generally were not firm to him, went after his Brother, and finding him there, besought him out of brotherly Love to grant him a Peace, because he was ready to yield all that he had into his Hand, but King *Henry* would come to no Agreement with him ; whereupon, Duke *Robert* returned dissatisfied, and getting together all the Forces he could, came to a Fight with him in the Spring, and being beaten by the *English*, with a great Slaughter of the *Normans*, was himself Taken, and being carried into *England*, was imprisoned in the Castle of *Cardiffe*, in *Wales* ; where he remained twenty six Years, and then died. He endeavoured to Escape, but being taken, had his Eyes put out to prevent it for the Future. He was a valiant

Prince, and governd *Normandy* nineteen Years.

Anno 1146, 11 *Steph.* A Parliament was held here; whither *Ralph de Gernon*, Earl of *Chester*, who had a little before been reconciled to the King, for holding out the Castle of *Lincoln* against him, came to attend according to his Place, but was, by the Artifice of King *Stephen*, seized; and could not be delivered, till he had surrendered the Town and Castle of *Lincoln*, with other Fortresses pertaining to the Crown, into his Hands; which having got, he entered into *Lincoln* with the Crown on his Head, and caused the Barons of *England* to swear Allegiance to his Son *Eustace*, as the lawful Successor to the Throne.

Anno 1174, 19 *Hen. II.* This Town of *Northampton*, in the Quarrel between King *Henry II.* and his Son *Henry*, whom he had taken into the Regal Dignity with him, held with the Father, and on that account, was attacked by the Earl of *Leicester's* Men, under the Command of *Robert Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, who led them from *Leicester*, and intended to force the Town into Obedience to *Henry* the Son. The Inhabitants maintained their Post awhile stoutly, but being at last overcome, the Earl got into Possession of the Town, which he burnt; and having beat out the King's Garrison, took two hundred Prisoners: and having slain and wounded near as many more, returned laden with Spoil, and flushed with Success, to *Leicester* from whence he came. Some impute this Action to *Anketil Malory*, Constable of *Leicester*.

Anno 1176. *Reg. 22 Hen. II.* *Benedictus Abbas* tells us, That whereas in all former Parliaments, none other were summoned to it but the Bishops, Barons, and great Men of the Realm, this King came to *Northampton* about the Feast of *St. Paul*, and celebrated a great Council there concerning the Statutes of the Realm, in the Presence of the Bishops, Earls, and Barons of the Land, with the Counsel and Advice of the Soldiers, and his Men, which last (*Sir H. Spelman* says) were such Persons as held Lands of the King in *Capite*, and not *per Baroniam*, and had, by Right

of their Tenure, a Title to be present in the Councils of the Kingdom.

Anno 1177. 23. *Hen. II.* King *Henry* kept his *Christmas* in this Town, and held a Parliament there, at which, upon the Submission of *Henry* the Son, *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*, *Robert de Bellemont*, and other Lords who had taken his Part, and on that account had forfeited their Lands, had their Estates restored; and so many of them as were imprisoned, were releas'd; and so the Flames of this unnatural Rebellion were quenched.

Anno 1193. 3 *Rich. I.* In this Town sat the Bishops of *Lincoln* and *Rochester*, with the Abbot of *Peterborough*, being appointed by the Pope, to hear and determine the Controversy between the Archbishop of *York*, who was then *Jeffrey Plantagenet*, the Chancellor, and *Hugh Pudsey*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and Bishop of *Durham*. The Case was this: The Bishop of *Durham* sought divers Ways to withdraw his Subjection from the Archbishop of *York*, which when the Archbishop perceived, he excommunicated him. The Bishop appealed three Times to the Pope's Consistory, and went on in the Execution of his Office, celebrating the Sacrament, &c. the Archbishop seeing this, broke the Altars and Chalices with which the Bishop had celebrated; which, when the Bishop had informed the Pope and his Cardinals of, they judged the Excommunication Null, and decreed, that if the Archbishop had broken the Altars and Chalices in which the Bishop of *Durham* had celebrated, after the Appeal, the Bishop should be acquitted of any Subjection to him during their lives; but this did not decide the Matter, whereupon it was heard by the forementioned Arbitrators, who determined it thus, *viz.* They appointed them to agree the Matter among themselves before the Nativity of *John the Baptist* next ensuing, or else the Pope's Letters should stand in Force, as before mention'd.

Anno 1194. 5 *Rich. I.* King *Richard* assembled a Parliament of his Nobles at this Place, where, first of all, the Petition that the *Scotch* King, who came into *England* to congratulate his return from so long and dangerous a Journey as that into the

the Holy Land was, had made to the King 16 Days before, was considered, viz. That he might be restored to the Counties of *Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire*, which, in Right of his Predecessors belonged to him; and Answer given him, That he might by no means satisfy his Petition; for if he should do so, his Adversaries in *France* would report, that he did it for Fear, and not for any hearty Friendship. But yet the King granted, and by his Deed confirmed, unto the said King of *Scots*, and to his Heirs for ever, in the Presence of his Mother, *Queen Eleanor*, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then assembled, That when he, or any of his Successors should come, by the Summons of the King of *England* unto his Court, he, or they, shall be attended from Shire to Shire by the Bishops and Sheriffs till he comes there, and from the Time they enter the Realm, shall have daily out of the King's Purse, for his Livery, an 100 Shillings; and when he is in the Court, shall be allowed every Day, for his Livery, as long as he remains there, 30 Shillings, 12 Mancher Wastels, 12 Mancher Simnels, 4 Gallons of the Best Wine, 8 Gallons of Household Wine, 2 Pound of Pepper, and 4 Pound of Cumin, 2 Stone of Wax, or 4 Links, 40 great and long Colpons of Candles, 24 Colpons of other Candles; and when he returns, shall have the same Attendance, and Allowance for his Livery. This Charter was delivered to *William*, King of *Scots*, at this Town, by *William* Bishop of *Ely*, in Easter Week, Anno Dom. 1194. 5 Rich. I.

Anno 1199. 1 Jo. King *John* then residing in this Town, did, on the 7th of June, solemnly create *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Darby*, by a special Charter dated at *Northampton*, being girt with a Sword by the King's own Hands, (being the first of whom, in any Charter, that Expression was used) having likewise thereby a Grant of the third Penny of all the Pleas impleaded before the Sheriff throughout the whole County whereof he was Earl, to hold to him, and his Heirs, in as ample Manner as any of his Predecessors had enjoyed them.

Anno 1209. 10 Jo. The Court of Exchequer was removed from *Wistminster* hither.

Anno 1211. 13 Jo. King *John* being then at this Town, just come out of *Wales*, had long Conferences with *Pandulph* a Lawyer, and *Durant* a Templar, the Pope's Legates, who were sent to exhort the King, with many terrible Words, to leave his stubborn Disobedience to the Church, and to reform his Misdoings, and particularly to restore the Goods belonging to the Priests which he had seized upon; but they could not prevail; which, when they perceived, they departed, leaving Him accursed, and the Land interdicted.

Anno 1213. 15 Jo. King *John* residing in this Place, and having conceived great Indignation against his Nobility and others, because he intended to have gone against the *French* in *Poitou*, and required their Assistance, and Attendance, which, because the King would not bear their Charges, they refus'd, assembled an Army to punish those Lords who had thus denied him; but the Archbishop of *Canterbury* sought to appease his Anger, and when he still persisted in his Designs, threatned to excommunicate all that should aid him, and so obliged him to lay aside his Enterprize.

Anno 1215. 17 Jo. The Castle of this Place was looked upon as so considerable a Fortification in the Wars between King *John* and his Barons, that when the Barons had the Advantage, and five and twenty of them, by the King's Consent, were chosen and given Authority and Power to see the Charter of Liberty, which the King had granted them, perform'd, The Chatelain, or Constable of this Castle, was one of those that was sworn to govern his Castle according to the Command of them, or the major Part of them, and Orders given, that none should be Chatelain of it, but one that was known to be true and faithful to the Barons; and on the other Side, when King *John* prevailed, it was entrusted to *Foult de Brent*, a Person had in the highest Estimation by that King for his Courage and Fidelity.

Anno 1223, 8 Henry III. The King being then in this Town, the Barons, divers of them being discontented about the King's not confirming the Charter of Liberties, which had been exacted of his Father, and being too much governed by the Advice of *Hubert de Burgh*, Lord Chief Justice of England, sent a minatory Letter to the King from *Leicester*, where they then were keeping their Christmas, viz. That except he would forbear to require his Castles, and to hearken to the Counsels of *Hubert de Burgh*, they would all unanimously rise against him, and compel him to be guided by them. But to this they received such an Answer from Cardinal *Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, as made them all to startle, viz. That unless they would on the Morrow render to the King all his Castles, himself and other of the Bishops would excommunicate them every Man by Name; whereupon understanding withall how well the King was provided with military Forces to deal with them, they prudently came hither to the King, and submitted themselves to him.

Anno 1224, 9 Hen. III. King Henry having assembled his Parliament hither, Complaints were brought to him, that *Foulk de Brent*, a Man of a restless and unquiet Temper, having fortify'd his Castle at *Bedford*, robbed and spoiled the Country round about; and because *Henry de Braibroke*, and other the King's Justices, keeping their Circuit at *Dunstable*, had, upon Information given and presented before them, condemned *Foulk* in great Sums of Money to the King, he sent his Men of War to *Dunstable* to apprehend the Justices, and accordingly they took Judge *Braibroke*, and brought him Captive to *Bedford-Castle*. The King being adviz'd of these Things gathered an Army with all the Speed he could, and hasting to *Bedford* besieged the Castle, and in two Months took it, and hanged them that held it out against him, being about 80 Persons, of whom *William de Brent*, *Foulk's* Brother, was one. *Foulk* was then in *Cheshire*, but was soon after taken, and pardoned Life, but banished for ever, and at length poisoned.

Anno 1227, 11 Hen. III. King Henry ended a Controversy between his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, and *Waleran* a Dutch Gentleman, Captain of the Castle of *Barkamstead* at this Place. The Earl being informed, that a certain Manor belonging to his Duchy was in the Possession of *Waleran*, to whom King *John* had given it for his good Services, seized it, and by Force took it away from him. *Waleran* hereupon exhibits his Bill of Complaint to the King, who presently sent to the Earl to come to him, and give his Reason for the Fact. The Earl accordingly went, and having pleaded his Right concluded, That he was ready to stand to the Judgment of the King's Court, and the Peers of the Realm, which last Words so anger'd the King, that he commanded him either to restore the Lands to *Waleran*, or depart the Realm, never to return again: To which the Earl answered, That he neither would do the one or the other, without the Judgment of the Peers, and so departed. From the King he went to *Stamford*, where several Peers being met, they sent this bold Message to the King, That he should make present Amends to his Brother for the Wrong done him, and confirm their Charter of Liberties he had cancell'd just before at *Oxford*, or they'd force him to it. The King not judging it safe to deny their Requests, appointed a Time to meet them here, and do them Justice, and being accordingly met, the King granted his Brother all his Mother's Dowry, with all the Lands in *England*, which belonged to the Earls of *Britain* and *Bullogne*, and so pacify'd all Matters; but whether *Waleran* recovered his Manor is not said.

Anno 1241, 25 Hen. III. and Anno 1246, 31 Hen. III. Two Tournaments were held in this Town, the one in the *Quindene* of *Easter* by *Peter de Savoy* Earl of *Britanny*, a Person in much Favour with the King, and President of his Council, against *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, to the End that these Strangers that came into *England* with him, and others, might trie Masteries with the *English*; the other by *Richard* Earl of *Gloucester*, who, by Leave of the King, Reg. 31. had caused Proclamation

to be made for the holding of that military Exercise here. *William de Valence* manifested his Skill in Feats of Arms at this Tournament, as he also did in another at *Brackley* two Years after.

1260 *Anno*, 45 *Hen.* III. It was signify'd to that King in his Council, that the *Oxford* Scholars suffered great Inconveniency from the great Numbers of Persons resorting thither, either on the Account of the National Affairs, or for other Reasons, thro' which many Riots ensued by their Commerce with the Citizens. The University complaining of these Things, as Impediments of their Studies, and endangering their Safety, the King, for the future Prevention thereof, granted Leave to the Masters and Scholars to go to this Town, if they pleased, and erecting Schools profess the Liberal Arts and Sciences there; ordering and appointing by his Brief, sent to the Mayor and Bailiffs of *Northampton*, that they should receive them into their City with all the Signs of Benignity, and treating them with Humanity provide them with all Necessaries, neither doing them, nor permitting any other to do them any Wrongs or Injuries, whereby they may be discouraged or hindered in exercising their Scholastick Discipline. Upon this Grant many of the Doctors, Masters, and Students resorted hither, and began a new University.

Anno 1264, 48 *Hen.* III. The King having at *Oxford*, at the Parliament called *Insanum Parliamentum*, i. e. *The Mad Parliament*, to which the Lords came with great Retinues of armed Men, submitted to many Things contrary to his Will and Prerogative, which he never intended to observe. The Barons for some Time bore this Neglect with Patience; but at length getting an Army together sent a Letter to the King, beseeching him to have in Remembrance his Oath and Promises made for observing the Statutes of *Oxford*; but the King would give no Answer to it; whereupon they determined by Force to bring their Purpose to pass, and having gathered a strong Body of Men ingaged the City of *London*, and as many other Towns as they could on their Side, ravaging the rest as Enemies. The Citizens

of *London*, under the Conduct of Sir *Hugh Spencer*, Constable of the Tower, spoiled the Manor-House of the King of *Almain*, and set it on Fire, &c. and *Peter Mountfort*, Son of the Earl of *Leicester*, possessed himself, and fortify'd this Town for the Barons. King *Henry*, hearing of this Act, got together as many Forces as he could, marched with the King of *Almain*, his Son Prince *Edward*, and several Lords towards *Northampton*, and soon took it, making many Gentlemen of Note Captives. In the Town, when the Siege was, there were a great Number of *Oxford* Scholars, who had retired thither to follow their Studies, because of the Quarrel at *Oxford* between the University and Townsmen. These united in a Body to fight against the King, and did his Men more Harm than any other of his Opponents, which being known to the King, he threatened to hang them all, and so had done, but that his Council perswaded him to the contrary, because there were many Noblemens and good Gentlemens Sons among them, and so they escaped. But *Northampton* had not a little anger'd the King by siding with his Barons, which the Mayor and Citizens of *Oxford* being sensible of supplicated him, as soon as he had made a firm Peace with his Barons, that he would pity the Ruin and Destruction of the ancient University in that City, and cause the Students to return to the Colleges and Schools, which had been built by the Expence and pious Care of his Royal Predecessors, and other charitable Benefactors. The King was not backward to answer their Petition, and therefore sent his Brief or Precept to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Citizens of *Northampton*, commanding them, by and with the Advice of his Bishops and Nobles, not to suffer any University to be in their Town, nor to allow any Students to remain or abide there. Dated *Feb.* 1. *Reg.* 49. and so the University in this Place came to an End in four Years, or a very little more.

Anno 1265, 50 *Hen.* III. Cardinal *Ottoboni* held a Synod here, and according to his Orders from the Pope pronounced all the King's Adversaries accursed, and particularly all the Bishops which had aided the

the Barons against the King in the Time of the late Wars, but most of them were afterwards absolved. Moreover, in this Council a Grant was published by the Cardinal in the Pope's Name, allowing, that the King should receive all the Tenths of the *English* Church for one whole Year next ensuing. The King was in this Town at the same Time, and the *Londoners*, by their Seneschals or Stewards, made such earnest Suit to the King for a perfect Pardon for all Offences and Trespases by them committed in the late Wars, that at length, after the Seneschals had taken Sureties for the Payment of their Fine, the King caused his Charter of Pardon to be made under his broad Seal, and sent it to them, certain Persons, whose Bodies and Goods were given his eldest Son *Edward*, being only excepted. This Charter was dated here Jan. 10. 1265.

Anno 1268, 53 Hen. III. Cardinal *Ottoboni* having held a Synod here and at *London*, in which he had made many Orders for Churchmen, and levied much Money, and being upon his Departure to *Rome*, Prince *Edward*, the King's eldest Son, and divers other great Lords, received the Cross at his Hands in this Town on *Midsummer-Day*, engaging themselves by Promise shortly after to go into the *Holy Land* to war against God's Enemies, the Infidels; and accordingly the next Year, in *May*, began the Prince, with divers Nobles, to set forward on his Journey, and going thro' *France* was accompanied with *Lewis* the *French* King, and other Princes, who, after some Stay in *Sicily* during the Winter Season, arrived at *Aries* in the Spring following.

Anno 1318, 12 Ed. II. One *John Poldras*, or *Ponderham*, was executed here, for pretending to be the Right Heir of King *Edward I.* and so rightful King of *England*. He was a Tanner's Son of *Exeter*, and going to *Oxford*, while the King was there, thrust himself into the King's Hall, and there declared himself the right Heir to King *Edward I.* alledging, that while he was at Nurse he was stole away, and that King *Edward II.* was a Carter's Son, and laid in his Place, by which Means he

was bred up in Obscurity in *Wales*, and *Edward* obtained the Crown. For these Speeches he was ordered to be apprehended, which to prevent he fled into the Church of the White Fryars in *Oxford*; but talking there after the same Manner, he was taken from thence, and removed to this Town, where being arraigned and condemned, he was carried from thence to a Place called *The Copped Oak*, and there hanged and quartered. At his Death he confessed, that in his House a Spirit in the Likeness of a Cat assured him among other Things, that he should be King of *England*.

Anno 1328, 2 Ed. III. A Parliament was holden in this Town at the three Weeks of *Easter*, wherein it was ordained and established by the King, with the Assent of the Lords and Commons. 1. That the great Charter of the Forrests be observed in all Points. 2. That Charters of Pardon shall not be granted, but only where the King may take his Oath, *i. e.* where a Man slayeth another in his own Defence, or by Misfortune. 3. That such Justices shall be made as be good and lawful Men, having Knowledge of the Law, and none other. 4. That no Man of what Condition soever, except the King's Servants in his Presence, and his Ministers executing their Office, &c. shall come before the King's Justices, or other the King's Ministers, in doing their Office with Force and Arms, or ride armed in their Presence. 5. That according to the Statute of *Lincoln*, Sheriffs and Bailiffs shall be of such People as have Lands in the same Shires or Bailiwicks. 6. That at what Time or Place in the County a Man doth deliver a Writ to the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff, they shall receive the same Writs, and make a Bill (give a Warrant) without taking any Thing therefore. 7. That Justices shall have Power to punish Breakers of the Peace. 8. That no Commandments under the King's Seal shall disturb or delay Justice. 9. That all Staples shall cease, and all Merchants Strangers have free Leave to go and come with their Merchandizes into *England*. 10. That the Bench of Common Pleas shall not be removed without Warning by a Time.

a Time. 11. That Hundreds and Wapentakes shall be annex'd to the Counties, and not be let to Farm singly. 12. That Fairs shall not be kept longer than by the King's Charter or Customs they ought, under the Penalty of the Sellers being grievously fin'd, and the Lord's Losing the Fair. 13. That all Inquests in Plea of Land, shall be taken as well at the Request of the Tenant, as the Demandant. 14. That a Writ of Deceit shall be maintainable as well in the Case of Garnishment [i. e. Warning] as in Case of Summons touching Pleas of Land.

At this Parliament, by the Advice of evil and naughty Counsellors, of whom the Lord Roger Mortimer, and the Queen Mother, were thought to be the Chief, this King Edward concluded both an unprofitable and dishonourable Peace with the Scotch King without consulting the English Nation on these Terms; 1. He releas'd to the Scots all Claim of Fealty and Homage, and all Pretence of Right to the Superiority of Scotland, delivering to him certain old ancient Writings, sealed with the Seals of the Kings of Scotland, and diverse Lords of that Nation both Spiritual and Temporal, among which was that famous Evidence or Indenture call'd, *The Ragman-Roll*, wherein was particularly specify'd, what Homage and Fealty the King and Crown of England was to have made to them by the King, Nobles, and Prelates of Scotland, with many other Charters, and Patents, by which the Kings of Scotland were bound as Feodaries to the Crown of England. At the same Time also, there were delivered to the Scots certain Jewels which had been taken from the Scots by the Kings of England, among which was One of great Value, call'd, *The Black-Crossier* or *Rood*; and it was further agreed upon and granted, that such Lords, Barons, and other Men of England, that had any Lands or Rents within Scotland, should lose their Right, unless they would go and dwell upon the same Lands, and become Subjects of the King of Scotland; with many other Things, to the high Discontent of the English. On the other Side it was agreed, that Robert Bruce, King of Scots, should pay to King Edward

30 Thousand Marks Sterling by way of Restitution of Damages, which the Lord Mortimer being afterward publickly charg'd with the Receipt of, was, for the same, and other Crimes, executed as a Traytor. In confirmation of this Peace, there was a Marriage concluded between David Bruce, Prince of Scotland, and the Lady Jane, King Edward's Sister, (hence called by the Scots *Jane Make-Peace*) and magnificently solemnized at Berwick, soon after, upon St. Mary Magdalen's Day, July 21.

Anno 1336. 10 Edw. III. The King called another Parliament here, but being engaged with Edward Baliol to recover the Crown of Scotland from David Bruce, his Brother-in-Law, in hopes, if he had Success, he might regain what, through evil Counsel, in his Minority he had resign'd to the Scots. He left the Prelates, Lords, and Commons, to treat and conclude of such Matters as were propounded to them, and himself rode Northward; and setting forward by Berwick, to St. John's Town, took with him part of the Army which lay with Baliol there, march'd as far as Elgenin, Murrey, and Inverness, burning and destroying the Towns, and spoiling and wasting the Countries wheresoever he came, as well going as returning, without any Resistance. What was done by the Parliament in the mean Time, our Histories give us no Account of.

Anno 1363. 37 Ed. III. and 1369. 44 Ed. III. Richard Wydevill was constituted Sheriff of Northamptonshire, and Governour of the Castle of Northampton; which last Place, seems to have been continued to his Son, John de Wydevill, and his Grandson, Richard de Wydevill; for King Hen. VI. Reg. 26. restor'd an annual Rent of 14 s. 4 d. that one William Burton, one of the Grooms of the King's Chamber had for Life, to him, as Keeper of the Castle of Northampton.

Anno 1381. 4 Rich. II. A Parliament was held here about the Feast of St. Martin, Nov. 11, to the great Trouble of them: that came to it; because it being Winter, there was no store of Fuel to make them Fires, and Lodgings were very straight for so great a Multitude; but the Cause that the Council appointed the Parliament to meet here, was to proceed more freely, upon

upon the Tryal of *John Kirkby*, a Citizen of *London*, for the Murther of a *Genoese*, who being condemned by the Parliament, was hanged in the Sight of the *Londoners* that came thither; which Execution, if it had been done in *London*, the Lords feared that some Tumult would have been raised by the Citizens, who in those Days, were very rash and presumptuous in their Doings.

The only Statute that we can find this Parliament to have made, was upon the Complaint of the Commons, that the Lords and themselves were often deceived in the Quantities of Wines when they had bought them for want of Gauging, to remedy which Abuse, it was enacted, That the Statute made 27 *Edward III. c. 8.* shall be holden, kept, and put in due Execution; and moreover, that all manner of Vessels of sweet Wine of the *Rhine*, and other Wines, as also all Vessels of Vinegar, Oyl, Honey, and all other Liquors gaugeable, which shall hereafter come into *England, Wales, or Ireland*, shall be well and lawfully gauged by the Gaugers thereto assign'd, or their Deputies; and if any will not suffer the same to be gauged, he shall forfeit the Wines, or other Liquors, and be imprisoned during the King's Pleasure; or if any Fault be in the Gauger, he shall pay the Party grieved treble Damages, lose his Office, and be imprisoned during the King's Pleasure. By this Parliament there was a new and strange Subsidy or Tax granted to be levy'd for the King's Use, and towards the Charges of the Army, sent into *France* with the Earl of *Buckingham*, viz. That every Priest, secular or regular, should pay six Shillings and Eight-pence, and every Nun as much; and every Man or Woman, married or not married, being 16 Years of Age (Beggars, certainly known, only accepted) Four-pence each (or as *Mr. Speed* says, Twelve-pence). This Tax was much grumbled at by the People generally, and proved the pretended Occasion of the monstrous Mischief that followed by *Wat Tyler's* Rebellion.

Anno 1394. 18 *Rich. II.* *William Courtney*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in visiting these parts of his Province, as he shewed a great

Zeal against the *Wickliviſts*, or *Lollards*, in many other Places, so coming to *St. Peter's Church* (or *Peterburgh*) he applied himself to a certain Anchoreſs named *Matildis*, who was there kept as in a Closet, to reprove her for holding the Errors and Opinions of the *Lollards*; and finding her Answers insufficient, cited her to appear before him in *St. James's Abbey* in *Northampton*, to answer to him about those erroneous Points: She did appear at the Day appointed, and renouncing her Errors, had a Penance enjoyned and departed; but did not return to her Closet again till the second Day before the Feast of *St. Lucy*, December 13.

Anno 1460. 38 *Hen. VI.* The Quarrel and Contest continuing between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*, the King assembled a great Army, and being accompanied with the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Buckingham*, and diverse great Lords who took his Part, came to this Town; where the Queen perceiving the King's Army to be able to fight their Enemies, took upon her to encourage it (for the King study'd nothing but Peace) and so, when the whole Army was got together, it marched out of the Town, and passing over the *Nen*, encamp'd in the new Field between *Harsington* and *Sandisford*, guarding themselves with high Banks, and deep Trenches. On the other Side, the Lords being advanced near the King's Camp, sent the Bishop of *Salisbury* to the King to know his Mind, and to offer a Treaty of Peace; but he not doing it circumspectly, returned with an answer of Defiance and Contempt; which so provok'd the Earl of *March*, who was then in the Heat of Youth, that he resolved upon a Battle, and moving towards *Northampton* in the Night, began the Fight about seven a Clock in the Morning. Both Parts behaved themselves so bravely for near two Hours, that the Victory was dubious, but about nine a Clock, the King's Army was discomfited with the Loss of few less than ten Thousand kill'd and drown'd; among whom, was *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*, *John Earl of Shrewsbury*, *Thomas Percy Lord Egremont*, *John Viscount Beaumont*, and many others of Note; besides whom, many

were taken Prisoners, and among them, King *Henry* himself, whom the Barons conveyed to *London*, and lodg'd in the Bishop's Palace.

Anno 1477, The Students of the University of *Oxford* apply'd themselves to the Building of a Divinity-School, and having purchased of *Baliol* College a void Space of Ground, lying within the City-Wall, began to build it, but before they had advanced far, found a great want of Money to compleat it; whereupon they wrote to the Heads of the *Benedictine* Order, assembled in this Place in a general Chapter, desiring their Assistance in so laudable a Work, which they readily granted, and sent them an 100*l.* (a large Sum in those Days) upon Condition, that the School when built, and in Use, should be open to the Monks of their Order. The same did the *Austin* Friars, who it seems held a Council in this Town much about the same Time, and had a Petition by a Letter to the like Effect sent them. By these, and the more considerable Donations of *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester*, Archbishop *Chicheley*, &c. the Schools were in some few Years erected.

Anno 1483. 1. *Edw. V.* The Protector, *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, met *Henry* *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham* in this Town, and having had a long Conference, it was believ'd, that the Design of making him King, which happened soon after, was laid here; for that Time it was observ'd, that the Duke stood up vigorously for the Protector, maintain'd his Right to the Crown, and was one of those who went to the Queen, who for fear of the Protector was fled to Sanctuary at *Westminster*, with the young King and his Brother, and by fair Pretences and Promises, got them out of her Hands, which having done, *Richard* soon made his own Way to the Throne; but tho' when he was King he rewarded the Duke largely, not only with great Titles, as Countess of *England*, Chief Justice of South and North *Wales*, &c. but with the large Estate of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, to which he pretended himself to be Heir by Descent; yet not being contented therewith, he plotted with *Dr. Morton* Bishop of *Ely*, to bring

Henry Duke of *Richmond*, to the Crown; which being discovered by King *Richard*, he was apprehended, and beheaded at *Salisbury*.

Anno 1642. 18. *Car. I.* A War being determined by the Parliament against King *Charles I.* for the Preservation of themselves, the Religion, Laws, and Peace of the Nation, as was speciously pretended, and the Earl of *Essex* being constituted General of their Army, the first Rendezvous of their Army was order'd at this Town, where met a Body of fifteen thousand effective Men, besides several Bodies which were ready to join them in other Places; the King was then at *Nottingham*, and hearing of *Essex's* approach, left that Town and remov'd to *Shrewsbury*, which he effected to the no small Wonder of all Men that *Essex* did not attack him either at *Nottingham*, or in his March, as he might easily have done with a fatal Success both to the King's Person and Forces; but *Essex* having no Orders, as is suppos'd, to encounter the King's Forces, let them pass freely, as unwilling to act against his Master unless upon Necessity.

This Town hath been the Birth-place of many Eminent Persons, as *Richard* and *Adam* of *Northampton*, both of them Bishops of *Fernes* in *Ireland*, the one consecrated *Octob. 13, 1282*, and died Anno 1304, the other consecrated Anno 1322, and died *Octob. 29, 1346*; having first seen his Cathedral Church burnt and destroy'd by the *Rebellious Irish* under *O Morda* their Leader.

John of *Northampton*, written in *Latin* *Foannes Avonius*, he became a *Carmelite* Frier in this his Native Town, and so addicted himself to the Study of Mathematics, that he became one of the most eminent of that Age for practical Experiments. He was the Author of a Work which he entitled, *The Philosopher's Ring*; which was not like the Philosopher's Stone, a Thing meerly Imaginary, nor was a *Cyclopaedia*, or a Circle of several Arts (as the Name may seem to import) but it was in plain Truth a perpetual Almanack, which Word, tho' some will have it of *Arabick* extraction, yet *Vesfegan*, a great Antiquary, will have it derived

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from the Dutch *Al-mon-aght*, i. e. the Regard or Observation of all Moons. This Work was esteemed a Masterpiece of that Age, and hath been since commented upon by other Writers. He flourish'd *Anno Dom.* 1340.

Samuel Fisher, the Son of *John Fisher*, an Haberdasher and Mayor of this Town, an Oxford Man, and being puritanically inclin'd, was presented to the Vicarage of *Lydde* in *Kent* in 1632; where, after he had continued about 11 Years he turn'd Anabaptist, publickly disown'd his former Tenets, revolted from the Church of *England*, renounced his Cure at *Lydde*, was immediately repaptiz'd, and zealously, for a while, kept up a Conventicle to propagate his Opinions, writing many controversial Pamphlets, and challenging the Neighbouring Ministers to a Disputation; but he was not at rest here, the Quakers springing up about eight or nine Years after his first Apostacy, he turned a zealous Quaker, and in the Company of one of that Sect undertook a Voyage to *Rome*, under a Pretence of converting the Pope, but was suppos'd to be converted there, and made a Romish Priest; for in his Travels, he had as good Bills of Exchange as any Gentleman of an Estate could have, tho' he had none, and when he did bear Witness against the Pope and Cardinals they meddled not with him, when he returned he was in gentile Habit, tho' his Companion was in a poor miserable Condition. He continued a Quaker in Profession to his dying Day, yet had asserted, that he look'd upon the Jesuits and Friars to be sounder in Doctrine than the Reform'd Churches; would often plead for Popish Tenets, and being in a Dispute at *Sandwich* charg'd with Popery, he made flight of it, and said, with a Gesture of Derision, *That Bellermin* held many Truths, which must not be rejected because he held them. He wrote many Books, and was accounted a chief Leader of the Quakers. He held a Conventicle in *London* after the Restoration of King *Charles II.* and was imprison'd for it in *Newgate*; from whence, after some Time, being deliver'd, he retired to *Hackney*, where he died of the Plague, *Octob.* 1665.

Dr. Samuel Parker, Bishop of *Oxford*, the Son of *John Parker*, Serjeant at Law of this Borough. He was educated in grammar Learning here, and in the Arts and Sciences in *Wadham-College*, in *Oxford*. He was bred up puritanically both by his Parents and Tutor, but removing to *Trinity-College* upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* by the Advice of *Dr. Ralph Bathurst*, then senior Fellow, was rescu'd from the Chains of an unhappy Education (as himself says) and became a zealous Asserter of the Church of *England*. In 1663, proceeding Master of Arts, he took Orders, was frequently at *London*, became Chaplain to a Nobleman, and was a great Droller upon the Puritans. In 1665 he publish'd a Book, which he entitled *Tentamina*, &c. and dedicating it to the Archbishop, *Dr. Sheldon*, made himself known to that great Prelate, who, in 1667, made him one of his Chaplains; by which Means he soon after was loaded with Preferments, being installed Archdeacon and Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and presented to the Rectories of *Ickham* and *Chartham* in *Kent*. In this Station he remained till the Year 1686, when he was promoted to the See of *Oxford* upon the Death of *Dr. Fell*, and was consecrated *Octob.* 17. being allowed to hold his Archdeaconry in Commendam with it. What he transacted as a Bishop, will be more proper to be accounted for in the County of *Oxford*, and therefore we shall pass to his Works which were many, and some of them thought well wrote, viz. His *Tentamina*, &c. abovemention'd; his *Censure of the Platonick Philosophy*; his *Account of the Origenian Hypothesis concerning the Pre-existence of Souls*; *Disputationes de Deo & Providentia*; and many controversial Tracts.

Dr. Thomas Cartwright Bishop of *Chester*, who was born in this Borough, and educated at the Free-School here. He was sent from thence to *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, but staid there only two Years, the Visitors appointed by Parliament, thrusting him by Force into *Queen's-College*. In 1649 being ordained Priest by *Dr. Robert Skinner*, Bishop of *Oxford*, he became Vicar of *Waltham-Stow* in *Essex*, where he was a confident Preacher for the

the Cause then in Being; but upon the King's Return he was very forward to express his Loyalty, and being made Domestick Chaplain to *Henry Duke of Gloucester*, got to be Doctor of Divinity, Prebendary of *Twyford* in the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, of *Shalford* in the Church of *Wells*, and *Durham*, Minister of *St. Thomas Apostle, London*, and Dean of *Rippon*; but all these Things did not content him, for he put in with great Boldness for the See of *St. David's*, which tho' he missed, he obtained that of *Chester* soon after, and was consecrated to it, *Octob. 17. 1686*. Being in Favour with King *James II.* because he was ready upon all Occasions to comply with his Designs to obtain a better Bishoprick, he was made one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and one of the Delegates to examine and determine the Affair relating to *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*: By which Offices he became so odious to the Sons of the Church, that when the Prince of *Orange* came over, he, for Fear of the Insults of the Rabble, fled into *France* to his Master King *James II.* who, upon the Death of *Dr. Ward*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, presented him to that See. While he abode at *St. Germain's* he usually read the Liturgy of the Church of *England* in his Lodgings to such Persons as would come to it. When King *James* went into *Ireland* he attended him thither, where being overtaken with the Country Disease, the bloody Flux or Dysentery, within about a Month after his Arrival, he died on or near *Apr. 14. 1689*. Upon his Death-bed two Popish Priests went to him to bring him over to their Church; but he gave them such a short Answer, that they went away *re infectâ*, declaring, that as he had lived so he would die a Member of the Church of *England*. He hath seven or eight Sermons, and a Speech much commended, in Print. He was buried suitable to his Quality by the Bishop of *Meath* and Earls of *Porwis* and *Longford* in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, in the North East End of the Choir, the Bishop reading the Office.

John Conant, Minister of this Town: At the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he was Rector of *Exeter-College, Oxford*; but

in 1662 he left his Rectory, because he would not subscribe to the Act of Conformity; but afterwards upon better Thoughts he did conform, and became the Minister of this Place, where he was living an aged Man in 1692. He was made Archdeacon of *Norwich*, *June 8. 1676*, by *Dr. Edward Reynolds* then Bishop of that See, whose Daughter he had formerly married, and *Decemb. 3. 1681* he was installed Prebendary of *Worcester*. He was a learned, pious, and meek Divine; but hath not published any Thing so far as we know. When he died we do not find.

John Avon, born in this Town, and a Carmelite Friar there, a Doctor of Divinity, and such an excellent Preacher, that he outdid all others of his Time. He also excelled in Mathematical Knowledge; for he not only knew all that could be known in that Science, but made many notable Discoveries. He composed a perpetual Almanack, to find in every Year for ever the Moveable and Immoveable Feasts, the Aspects of the Heavens, the Changes of the Moon, and all Things relating to the Ordering of the Divine Offices, according to the several Solemnities throughout the Year. *Richard Maidstone*, an able Divine of the same Order, explained that Book, which the Author intituled, *A Philosophical Ring*, with learned Commentaries. He also wrote upon some other Mathematical Subjects, and some Sermons. He died, and was decently buried in his Monastery, *Anno 1350*.

William Beufu, a Carmelite Friar here, and Doctor of Divinity of *Oxford*, and at length Prior of his Monastery. He wrote many Things of his own, as *The Miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary*; *Lecture of Sentences and various Collations*, and translated others out of the *French* into *Latin*, as *St. Edmund Archbishop of Canterbury's Mirrour for beholding the Deity, &c.* He died, and was decently interred in his Monastery, *Anno 1390*.

Mr. Whaley of this Town, a Zealot in late Times for the Establishment of a Commonwealth without a King. This Man, when he perceived some in the Earl of *Essex's* Army begin to stagger in their Obedience, would needs send them

to Mr. *Dod*, the Decalogist, just as he was dying, to be resolved of their Scruples, which, when they had propounded, he told them he was not able to speak to them, and therefore only bid them look on what he had written on the Fifth Commandment, where he had made it clear from the Word of God, that it is damnable to take up Arms upon any Pretence whatsoever against a Prince; in which Opinion he said he would die.

Ralph Freman, the Son of *William Freman* of this Town, Cloathworker, was so prosperous in his Business, that he was made Mayor of *London*, Anno 1633.

This Place hath given the Titles of Earls and Marquesses to these Families, viz.

Seward, the great Earl of *Northumberland*, was Earl of *Northampton* before the Conquest; and by the Gift of King *Edward the Confessor*.

Waltheof his Son succeeded him in this Earldom; but when *William the Norman* had obtained the *English* Crown, and no *Englishman* almost continued in the Estate he had formerly but by his special Favour, *W. I* heef was forced to submit, and accept of his Earldom of *Northumberland*, upon Condition of his true Allegiance to the Conqueror; and as to this Earldom it was given him in Portion with *Judith* the Conqueror's Niece, that so he might as well by the Bond of Affinity as Gratitude be obliged to be a good and faithful Subject to him; but he conspiring with the Earl of *Norfolk*, and *Roger* Earl of *Hereford*, to destroy and expel King *William*, lost his Honour and Life; and King *William* gave this Earldom to

Simon Senlize, or *St. Liz*, who married *Maud*, *Judith* the Conqueror's Niece's eldest Daughter. He built the Castle of *Northampton*, and the Priory of *St. Andrew* in the same Town. He was a Witness to King *Henry* the First's Laws, and went into the Holy Land in his Reign, but died in his Return home, leaving for his Successor,

Simon St. Liz, his eldest Son, who taking Part with King *Stephen* against *Maud* the Emper's, and her Son *Henry*, shared

with him in the bad Fate he had at the Battle of *Lincoln*, Reg. 6. He founded the Monastery called *De la Pree*, near this Town, and dying 18 *Steph.* was buried in the Priory of *St. Andrew* here. He left by *Isabel* his Wife a Son called

Simon de St. Liz, who immediately succeeded his Father in this Earldom. He, upon the Collection of an Aid for marrying the King's Daughter, 12 *Hen. II.* certified, that the Knights Fees he then held were 68 and an half *de veteri Feoffmento*, 12 *de novo*. He died in 1184 without Issue, and was buried in the Priory of *St. Andrew* here. After his Death this Earldom was vacant for above an hundred and fifty Years, viz. to the Year 1337. 11 *Ed. III.* When

William de Bohun, fourth Son of *Humphrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, upon the Advancing of *Edward* the Black Prince to the Dukedom of *Cornwall*, was created Earl of *Northampton*. He was a Man of great Action in Military Affairs, attending the King in several Expeditions into *France* and *Scotland*, and being one of the Commissioners for settling a Peace with those Nations. He departed this Life, *Sept.* 16. 1360, and was buried in the Abbey of *Walden*, to which he, with his Wife's Consent, had a little before given the perpetual Patronage of the Priory of *Berden*, leaving for his Successor in this Earldom,

Humphrey de Bohun, his only Son, then but nineteen Years of Age. His Uncle, *Humphrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, died without Issue the Year after, and he being his Heir received this Addition of his Honour, that he was Earl of *Hereford*, *Essex*, and *Northampton*, and withall Constable of *England*; but he enjoyed not these Honours long, for he died 46 *Ed. III.* and was buried at the Feet of his Father in the Abbey of *Walden*. He left no Issue Male, but had only two Daughters for his Heirs, viz. *Eleanor*, married to *Thomas* of *Woodstock*, 6th Son *Edward III.* then Earl of *Buckingham*, and Duke of *Gloucester*; and *Mary* to *Henry* Earl of *Derby*, afterward King *Henry IV.*

Thomas

Thomas of Woodstock, by his Marriage above said, became Earl of *Northampton*, and Constable of *England* in her Right. By her he had only two Children, viz. *Humphrey* Earl of *Buckingham*, who died at *Chester* of the Plague, Anno 1400, and *Anne*, who married to *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, by whom she had

Humphrey Earl of *Stafford*, and, after her Brother's Death without Issue, Earl of *Buckingham*, *Hereford*, *Northampton*, and *Perth*, and Constable of *England*. He, by Reason of his near Alliance in Blood to the King, and for his eminent Services in *France* and *England* in the Reigns of King *Hen. V.* and King *Hen. VI.* was advanced to the Title of Duke of *Buckingham*, to hold to himself and Heirs-Male. His Grandson,

Henry Earl of *Stafford*, the Son of *Humphrey*, commonly called Earl of *Stafford*, who was slain in the Battle of *St. Albans*, 34 *Hen. VI.* succeeded him in this Earldom, and all his other Honours; as did also

Edward his Son, who was much in Favour with King *Henry VII.* because he had so vigorously opposed the *Cornish* Men, who rose up in Arms on the Behalf of *Perkin Warbeck*; but in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* having disgusted Cardinal *Wolsey*, he was upon the Accusation of *Knevet* his Steward (whom he had displaced for oppressing his Tenants in *Kent*) attainted of High Treason, and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, May 17. 1521. His Son *Henry* was restored in Blood by the next Parliament, but not to his Honours and Lands; by which Means this Honour lay dormant above twenty Years, till

William Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*, Brother of the Lady *Katharine Parr*, who was married to King *Henry VIII.* who created him Earl of *Essex*, Reg. 35. was by King *Edward VI.* advanced to the Title and Honour of Marquess of *Northampton*, Reg. 1. He married 33 *Hen. VIII.* *Anne* the Daughter and Heir of *Henry Bouchier* Earl of *Essex* and *Ewe*; but she being convicted of Adultery he was separated from her in the same King's Reign, and moved for

a second Marriage, but could not obtain it, tho' a Commission was granted to certain Delegates to examine what Relief might be given to the innocent Person in such a Case. Upon the Accession of King *Edward VI.* to the Throne the Commission was renewed; but the Matter being new, and *Cranmer*, who was one, and that the Principal of the Delegates, acting with his usual Exactness, which was commonly accompany'd with Slowness, this Marquess became impatient, and married a second Wife. This Act of his gave a great Offence to the Council, who forthwith ordered them to be parted, till the Delegates should give Sentence, which, after many long Debates, was at length given in his Favour; and so his second Marriage with *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *George* Lord *Cobham*, was confirmed. Yet upon Advice with the learned, he obtained a special Act of Parliament for disannulling his first Marriage, and ratifying his second, that the Children begotten in it might be legitimate. He was one of King *Henry* the Eighth's Executors, and constituted Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* by King *Edward VI.* but taking Part with the Earl of *Northumberland* after King *Edward's* Death, in setting the Lady *Jane Gray* upon the Throne, he was, upon Queen *Mary's* Accession arraigned and condemned, but not being executed, he got to be restored in Blood, but not to his Honours, so that he was ever after stiled, *William Parr*, late Marquess of *Northampton*, till Queen *Elizabeth* Reg. 1. restored him both to his Honours and Estate. He died without Issue, 14 *Eliz.* 1571, and this Honour became vacant, and so continued to the Death of the Queen, King *James*, who succeeded her, having Knowledge of the Learning as well as Noble Pedigree of

Henry Howard, second Son of *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, whose Father *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* had, as it were, been his Mother's Martyr, (being executed because he was said to have had a Design to marry her) created him Lord *Howard* of *Marnhill* and Earl of *Northampton*, and further made him a Knight of the Garter,

ter, Privy Counsellor, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports. But it will be ever a Blot upon this Earl's Memory, that he was so much concerned in the Death of Sir *Thomas Overbury*. He was Uncle to the Lady *Essex*, who, having a greater Lover to *Robert Carr*, Viscount *Rochester*, and afterwards Earl of *Somerset*, than her Husband, obtained a Divorce to marry him. Sir *Thomas Overbury* opposed this Match, as both unlawful and dishonourable, which much disturbing the Lady, she complained to her Uncle, who joined with *Somerset* in poisoning Sir *Thomas*, and not contented therewith gave out after his Death that he died of the Pox: But his Wickedness soon overtook him; for not long after being discovered to be a Roman Catholick, and a Favourer of Papists, contrary to Law, he suddenly retired from Court, disposed of his Estate, and died. He was never married, and so left no Heirs of his Honours when he died *June 15. 1614*, by which Means this Title was a while laid aside, but not long, for the same King dignify'd

Sir *William Compton* Kt. with the Honour of Earl of *Northampton*. He had been summoned to Parliament 35 *Eliz.* made Knight of the Bath at the Creation of Prince *Charles* Duke of *York*, and 15 *Jac. I.* constituted the King's Lieutenant within the Principality of *Wales*, and in *August* was raised to the Dignity of Earl of *Northampton*, and soon after installed Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. He married *Elizabeth*, sole Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Spenser*, Alderman of *London*, and by her had a Son *Spenser*, and Daughter *Anne*, and dying *June 24. 1630*, left his Son,

Spenser Compton, Heir of his Estate and Honour. He was a Person of a burning Loyalty, and readily took up Arms on the Behalf of his Royal Master King *Charles I.* to maintain his Right against the Forces raised by the Parliament to invade it. In which Service, encountering with divers Companies of Foot, and some Troops of Horse, under the Command of Sir *John Gell* of *Hopton* in *Derbyshire*, and Sir *William Brereton* of *Hanford* in *Cheeshire*,

(who had made Head against the King's Forces in *Staffordshire*) he lost his Life on *Hopton-Heath* near *Stafford*, *Mar. 19. 1642*, and was buried in *Allhallows* Church in *Derby*. His Troops obtained the Victory, tho' much inferiour to the Enemies, with many Arms and Prisoners; but the Loss of his Person was so great, that it turned the Joy both of his Majesty and his Friends into Mourning, not only upon the Account of his personal Courage and Conduct, but of his great Interest in *Warwickshire*, *Staffordshire*, and this Shire, where he had settled such an Association as to be able to raise at once two thousand well disciplined Men, firm to the King's Cause, which he brought to the Fight in *Keinton-Field*, and Siege of *Leicester*. He might have saved his Life, (for he fell into his Enemy's Power by a Fall from his Horse) if he would have accepted of Quarter; but he said he would not owe his Life to them that had forfeited theirs, and thereupon was slain. The King was greatly troubled for him, and said, he was the greatest Loss but one he had since the Beginning of the Wars. He left many Children, both Sons and Daughters, of which four were Knights, and *Henry* the youngest Bishop of *London* near 40 Years, and the eldest,

James Lord *Compton*, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, who has this Character deservedly given him, that during the whole Course of the Civil War, which was but newly begun at his Father's Death, he proved a true Heir of his Father's Loyalty and Courage, and an Avenger of his Blood; for he in 1644 relieved *Banbury*, and taking the Besiegers at Unawares, made his Way to the Castle, and having relieved it made good his Retreat; after which, with 3000 Horse, he much infested Part of *Buckinghamshire* and *Oxfordshire* where the Parliament Interest lay: But *Cromwel* meeting him near *Oxford*, fell upon a Party of his Horse, took 400 Horse, and 200 Prisoners, of whom were many Officers, and Gentlemen of Quality, and the Queen's own Colours, the rest flying. From this Time the King's Affairs began to grow daily worse and worse, and this Earl being subject to the Displeasure

Displeasure of the Parliament and their Party, had his Estate sequestred, and a greater Composition set upon it than usual, viz. above two Years full Rent, and was forc'd to pay; which hard Usage, with other Confusions of the Nation, and cruel Treatment of the Loyal Party, so troubled him, that he petitioned the Parliament for leave to go into *France*, but could not obtain it but by taking the Negative Oath. He outlived these rebellious Times, saw his Majesty King *Charles II.* restor'd to his Throne, and died at *Castle-Ashby* in this County December 15, 1681, but was buried with his Ancestors in the Vault of the Family under the Church of *Compton-Winniate* in *Warwickshire*, from which they take their Name.

George, his eldest Son, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, and having marry'd *Jane*, the youngest Daughter of Sir *Stephen Fox*, hath issue by her three Sons, viz. *James Lord Compton*, born May 1687, and summon'd by Writ to the House of Lords, Anno 1711, *George*, and *Charles*; and six Daughters. He hath one Brother, the Honourable *Spencer Compton*, Esq; who having been a Member of the House of Commons in several Parliaments, was Speaker in the Septennial Parliament which was dissolved Anno 1721, and still continues in that Station in the new-elected Parliament chosen in 1722.

About a Mile southward of this Town is a military Work called *Hunsborrow-Hill*, made most probably by the *Danes* as the Inhabitants of *Northampton* tells us, and not by the *Saxons*. The Figure is rather Oval than Circular, enclosed with a single Ditch about twelve Feet wide, and a double Bank. The Area is about an Acre of Ground, into which there is but one Entrance on the South; 'tis upon an high Hill, overlooking and commanding the adjacent Country; by the Form it is incontestably a *Danish* Encampment, the *Roman* and *Saxon* Camps where of another Shape, otherwise contriv'd and larger. It was a Summer-Camp for one of those Parties of *Danes* who sustained themselves by Plunder and Rapine, and pitched themselves here while *Towcester* was building by King *Edward the Elder* in 921, that

they might the better awe the Country, and sally out for Forage and Plunder, upon which they liv'd. The Villages of Note in this Hundred are but few, viz.

Buſton, or *Bottone*, the Manor of which was possessed in King *Edward the Confessor's* Days by *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*, as it is recorded in the Conqueror's Survey, and was inherited by his Son *Edwyne*, by whose Death it came into the Conqueror's Hands, and so became the Estate of his *Norman* Lords, whom he rewarded with the *Saxons* Estates, as is shewed in the historical Relation of this County above.

Pisford, a Village situate upon the Road from *Northampton* to *Harborough*, hath nothing remarkable in it but the Hill call'd *Longman's-Hill*, and an Entrenchment call'd *Barrow-Dyke*, within the Parish. The first, which is nearest the Town, is of an oblong Shape, about ten Yards wide, but not encompassed with a Ditch; which is an Argument that it is a Tumulus or a Sepulchral Hill, and so much the more, because there seems some such Thing to be imply'd in the Name of it, and so it may pass for the Sepulchre of some *Danish* Commander. As to the Entrenchment, we know not what Account to give of it more, than that it appears to have been of a square Figure, two Sides of it still remaining, and one of them above eighty Yards in Length.

Billing, which Name there are two Parishes that bear, but not distinguish'd in ancient Records, and therefore *Domesday-Book* speaks thus in general of it. In *Billing* the Earl, (i. e. *Robert Earl of Moreton* abovemention'd) holdeth half an Hide, and half a Virgate of Land, the Land is one Carucate; there are three Villains with Oxen, and ten Acres of Meadow. It was formerly worth but two Shillings, but now ten Shillings. *Osmund* held it freely.

In modern Writers, we find *Great Billing* to have been given by King *Edward IV.* to *Thomas Lord Stanley* for Life, and after his decease, invested by King *Richard III.* Reg. 1. on *John de la Pole*, the eldest Son of *John de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, by his Sister *Elizabeth*, who was created Earl of *Lincoln* by his Brother.

Sir *Isaac Wake* 'tis probable was born in this Place, his Father *Artkur Wake* being Rector of it, Master of the Hospital of St. John at Northampton, and Canon of *Christ's-Church, Oxford*. This *Isaac* was admitted at *Merton-College* in 1593, made Probationer Fellow in 1598, and being chosen University Orator in 1604, became so well known to the King and Court by his Orations in a Ciceronian Style pronounced before them, that in a little Time after he was advanced to the King's Service, and employ'd as Ambassador Extraordinary in *Savoy* and *Piedmont*; and Ordinary for *Italy, France, and Helvetia*. He was admired every where for his excellent Elocution; and there can be no doubt but that he was a Man of exquisite Learning, strong natural Parts, and a refined Wit. He died at *Paris*, and his Body being embalm'd by the Order of King *Charles I.* was brought over into *England*, buried in the Chancel of *Dover Chapel*. He hath several Orations and Discourses upon the State of those Countries in which he was Ambassador, as the *Switz Cantons, Italy, Sweden, &c.* in print, and several Letters in the two *Cabala's* printed at *London* in 1654 and 1663, besides a Manuscript Relation of what happened in the Dutchies of *Mantua* and *Monferrat* in the Year 1628 and 1629, which is among Mr. *Selden's* Books at *Oxford*. This Family of the *Wakes* hath been long famous in this County; for *Hugh Wake* Esq; was Knight of the Shire for it in four Parliaments in the Reign of King *Edward I.* and *Thomas Wake*, High Sheriff seven Times in the Reign of *Edward III.* and *Roger Wake* in the 2d of *Richard III.*

Sir *Thomas Billing*, who had his Name, and 'tis probable his Birth in this Place, tho' he dwelt at *Ashwell* in great State. He was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the sixth Year of King *Edward IV.* and so continued till the one and twentieth. His Estate, which was very large, went by his Death to the Family of the *Lovells*, and by them to the *Skirlie*.

John Freeman, Esq; High Sheriff of this County, 3 Jac. I. 1605, dwelt in *Great Billing* at that Time. He dy'd with-

out Issue, and was a most bountiful Benefactor to *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, giving two thousand Pounds to the Founding of Fellowships and Scholarships in that House.

Moulton or *Molton*, the Manor and Estate of *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, but being forfeited into the Hands of King *Richard II.* He gave it, with other large Estates, to *Thomas de Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, who had a principal Hand in Murder of the King's Uncle, *Thomas of Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, and being on that account greatly in Favour with him, was advanced by him to the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*. He fell into Disgrace at length with that Prince, and died in Banishment, but his Heirs *Thomas* and *John* enjoy'd his Estate and Honour successively, till Issue Male failing, it passed by the Heirs general to the Families of *Berkley's* and *Howards*, and by them to the *Nevils* Earls of *Warwick*, by whose Daughters it passed to the Crown 9 Ed. IV. In the Park here was one of the largest Oaks that this County was ever known to breed, it was called the King's-Oak, and was cut down somewhat above 30 Years ago; it is generally reported, that it had a Body 30 Foot in Girth, and 10 in Diameter.

Rethersthorp, or *Raundsthorp*, a Manor belonging to the See of *Lincoln*, but by Virtue of King *Edward the III'd's* License, granted to his Son *John of Gaunt*, and *Blanch* his Wife, and the Issue of their Bodies lawfully begotten, by *John Sinwell* Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, and others; *Thomas de Fauconberge*, Son of *Walter de Fauconberge*, had certain Lands in this Village at the same Time, which came to him by *Maud* his Mother, the Sister and Coheir of *William de Pateshull*. This is all we find of this Hundred.

XIII. The Hundred of *Hamfordslow*.

This Hundred, called in *Domesday-Book*, *Andfordsdesbo*, and *Annesdesou*, is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Higham-Ferrers*, on the North with the Hundreds of *Huxloe* and *Orlingbury*, on the West with the Hundred of *Spelhoe*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Wymersley*,
I from

from which it is parted by the River *Nen* or *Nyne*. The Fee of this Hundred, we suppose, to be in the Crown. The Chief Town is

Wellingboro, *Wedlingboro*, or *Wadlingborough*, or, as *Ingulphus* calls it, *Wendlingborough*. It has a clean Situation on the South Side of an Hill, having fertile Meadows, and the River *Nyne* at Quarter of a Mile Distance below it. The Houses are built of a Kind of Red Stone. It is large and populous, consisting of 600 Families or more. It was destroyed by the *Danes*, but having recovered it self was made a Market-Town by King *John*, at the Suit of the Monks of *Crowland*, who had the Manor, which *Domesday-Book* thus describes. "In *Wendleberrie* the Abbey of "*Crowland* holds two Hides and an half. "The Land is ten Carucates. In the Demesne is one Carucate, with one Servant, and twenty-one Villains, with a Priest, seven Bordsmen, and eleven Sockmen, who have eleven Carucates. "There are two Mills of fifteen Shillings, and thirty Acres of Meadow. It was worth once fifty Shillings, and afterwards forty, but of late 'tis worth six Pounds." But it grew so great a Corn-Market as now it is from the Decay of that of *Higham-Ferrers*, which tho' several Attempts have been made to retrieve, all have hitherto proved in vain. It carries on a good Trade in Corn, hath a fair Church, and a good Free-School, with a Market on *Wednesday* Weekly, and two Fairs, the one on *Easter-Tuesday*, and the other on the Eighteenth of *October*. It is of some Reputation in this County for certain Medicinal Springs, the Waters of which are drank for divers Indispositions and Diseases. The Well in this Place thus used was so long ago known, that some have thought the Name of the Town taken from from it; but our Antiquaries tell us, that it was at first called *Wedlingboro*, or *Woodlingboro*, as is before said, so that their Notion proves no more than a Fancy taken from vulgar Pronunciation, which is of no Authority. However, 'tis probable the Waters were once in good Esteem, because Queen *Mary*, the Consort of King *Charles I.* lay many

Weeks in the Town to drink them. What Benefit her Majesty got by them, we know not; but 'tis certain, that the Town got good Store of Money, and the Well a much greater Reputation, which it hath in some Measure kept up ever since, tho' before they were neglected.

It being seated in an open Corn Country, the Farmers employ and maintain a considerable Number of People; but moreover there is such a Number of Lace-makers, as few Towns exceed it. This Trade alone (as 'tis reported) makes a Return of no less than fifty Pounds a Week into the Town one Week with another, by a moderate Computation, which being allowed it may justly be accounted the second Town in this County.

We meet with no Persons of Note in this Town, but Mr. *Jones*, the grave and learned Vicar of it, a Person unblameable in Life, and an excellent Preacher, but being unmoveably loyal was perhaps the greatest Instance of the inhuman Usage of the late unhappy Times that our Histories afford. He was lame and sickly as well as seventy Years old, when he was taken Prisoner by some of the Parliament Forces, who first abused him with Scoffs and Jeers, compelled him to go on Foot to *Northampton*, and because he did not go so fast as they'd have him, let loose a Bear upon him, which they had taken from a Barber, whom they had killed, that they might thro' Fear make him hasten his Pace; but the Bear ran between his Legs, and carried him a while tamely, to the Wonder of the Beholders: The Soldiers, not pleased with this Gentleness of the Bear, removed him to an Horse, that he might not ride so easy, and one that had an Hand in killing the Barber got upon the Bear, as if it would carry him as tamely as it did Mr. *Jones*; but his Mistake proved fatal; for the Bear threw him off, and so tore and mangled him, that he died of the Wounds. Mr. *Jones* being brought to *Northampton* was there imprisoned three Months, being allowed nothing to lie on but a Mat and Straw, and to eat but Bread and Water, his Friends not being allowed to afford him better. Being released at

length he returned to his Cure, where preaching up Loyalty, and observing the Orders of the Church, he was again upon Information apprehended, and being carried again to *Northampton* Gaol, was there starv'd. The Villages which yield us any thing memorable in this Hundred are,

Barton, the Manor and Estate of *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, Son of *Edmund* surnamed *Crouchback*, who dying without Heirs-Male left his Estate to his two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*. Upon the Division this Manor fell to *Maud*, who was married to *William Duke of Bavaria*; but she dying without Issue, all her Purparty came to her Sister *Blanch*, married to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Richmond*, and after the Estate of the last House of *Lancaster* was come to him, created in Parliament Duke of *Lancaster*.

Holcot, a small Village, famous for the Birth of *Robert Holcot*, whose Ancestors took the Name from it, an Argument, that at that Time they were the Lords of the Manor, and chief Men in it. He was bred in the University of *Oxford*, and afterwards become a Dominican Friar at *Northampton*. He was a deep Scholar, and accounted one of the greatest Schoolmen of his Age, yet was highly commended for a prudent Man in managing secular Affairs. *Trithemius, de Scripto. Eccles. p. 136*, describes him as a publick Luminary to all *Christendom*, in these Words, *Vir in Divinis Scripturis, &c. i. e. a Person excellently well skill'd in the Holy Scriptures, and yet not devoid of secular Learning, of an acute Understanding, and eloquent Tongue, being very famous for his Declamations. He wrote many celebrated Works, by which his Name is perpetuated to future Ages. He died at Northampton 1349 of the Plague, which at that Time raged so fiercely in England, that scarce a tenth Part of the People were left alive; insomuch, that the Churches and Churchyards in London not sufficing for the Interment of the dead, a new Burying-ground was consecrated in Smithfield, wherein fifty Thousand, which died of that Disease, were buried.*

John Barbon, M. A. of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, was the Son of *Eusebius Barbon* of

this Town. He was driven out of the University by the Parliament Visitors in 1647, and remain'd in a poor Condition till his Majesty's Restoration, when he became first Vicar of *Dallington*, and then of *Pitchford*, commonly called *Pisford*, both in this County, and enjoy'd the last of them to his dying Day, which happen'd June 23, 1688; soon after which, he was buried in his Church of *Pisford*. He was well read in various Authors, and wrote two Treatises; the one to prove the Liturgy of the Church of *England* a most Divine Service, and the other in Defence of Episcopacy; both of them printed together at *Oxford* 1663, in Answer to a Pamphlet stiled, *Common-prayer-book no Divine Service*, pretending to prove it by 27 Arguments, and 69 Objections; all which, Mr. *Barbon* fully answer'd and satisfy'd. Bordering upon this Parish lies

Siawell, or *Sywell*; or, as *Domesday-book* hath it, *Sawelle*, or *Snewell*, the Manor and Possession of *Robert de Todenai*, a noble Norman, who attending *William the Conqueror* into *England*, for his Valour and Assistance was rewarded with large Estates taken from the Saxons, among which this Manor was one. *Domesday-book* thus describes it; *Robert de Todeai* holds three Hides in *Sewell*, and four Parts of one Virgate. The Land is seven Carucates. There is one and an half in the Demesne, and eight Villians and three Bordsmen have three Caruates and an half. There is one Mill of twelve Shillings and Sixpence, and seven Acres of a Meadow, a Wood of two Quarentenes and an half long, and two broad; it was lately worth but 10 s. but now is worth 40 s. His Son *William* took upon him (for what Reason it doth not appear) the Name of *William de Albany*, or *Albini Brito*. He was a Person learned in the Law, and for that Reason was made a Judge Itinerant with *Richard Bassett* in King *Stephen's* Days, and left an increas'd Estate to his Posterity, which continued in a flourishing Condition to the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* but this Manor was sometime before alienated, for we find it 1 *Edward IV.* granted by that King to *Walter D'Evereux Lord Ferrers*, with many other Estates most of them

them forfeited to the Crown by the Attainders of *James Earl of Wiltshire, Everard Digby, Esq;* and *Sir Thomas Tresham*.

In this Parish dwelt *William Wilmer, Esq;* who was High Sheriff of this County in the twelfth Year of King *James I.* He was the first Pensioner, as *Dr. James Montague* was the first Master, and *Sir John Breton* was the first Scholar of the House in *Sidney-College Cambridge*, being all three of them in several Proportions, Benefactors to that Foundation.

Wilby, the Manor and Estate of *William Lord Latimer*, who 42 *Edward III.* obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demefn Lands in this Place.

Efton, in *Domesday-book* call'd *Eckentone*, of which it gives this Account. *Ralph* holds of *Earl Hugh* four Hides in *Eckentone*; the Land is eight Carucates, of which Land there is one Hide and a Half in the Demefne, and there are two Carucates, and four Servants, and eight Villains, and nine Bordsmen, and twelve Sockmen with eight Bordsmen. There is a Mill of 14 s. and 32 Acres of Meadows, which was formerly worth but three Pounds, but is now worth an hundred Shillings.

XIV. The Hundred of *Higham-Ferrers*.

This Hundred in our Maps is written also *Higham-Ferris*, and *Higham-Feyrs*. In *Domesday-book* it is call'd *Hecham* Hundred, probably enough, for *Higham-Ferrers* is certainly a modern Name in *Domesday-book*; 'tis thus describ'd, *William Peverel* holds *Hecham* of the King, where are six Hides. The Land is twelve Carucates and an half. In the Demefne are two Hides of the Lands and four Servants, and sixteen Villains, and nine Bordsmen with a Priest, have eight Carucates and an half. There is a Market which yields 20 s. per Ann. and a Mill of 20 s. and ten Acres of Meadow. A Wood one Quarentene long, and one broad. These Villages belong to the Manor, *Risden* now *Rushden*, *Caldecot*, *Calverton* now *Chelston*, *Cruitestone*, now *Nustun*, *Raunds*, &c. It is bounded on the East with part of *Bedfordshire*, on the North and West with the Hundreds of

Huxloe, *Hamfordshoe*, and *Wymersley*, in which it ends in a Point Southward. The Fee of this Hundred belonged to the See of *Lincoln*, till *John Sinwell*, Bishop of it, by License from King *Edward III.* granted it to *John Gann* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Blanch* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten; from whom it passed to the Crown in their Heir *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, afterwards King *Henry IV.* The chief Town of this Hundred, is

Higham Ferris or *Ferrers*, seated on the Banks of the *Nyne*, yet on such an Elevation of Ground, as might deservedly give it the Name of the High Town; from it, by an easy Descent, we go down to the *Nyne*, which runs at no great Distance. It is small, but not very populous, and stands clean and dry, in a free and open Air, which renders it very pleasant. The Church is an handsome Structure, with a lofty Spire. It is an ancient Corporation, but sends but one Burgess to Parliament. 'Tis now govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, thirteen capital Burgessees, and other inferior Officers. 'Twas formerly defended by a Castle which now lies in Ruins; yet hath at Present, an Alms-house for twelve Men and one Woman, and a good Free-school. The Manor of this Town anciently belong'd to the *Peuerells*, of whom *William*, who came over with the Conqueror, had forty-four Manors in this Shire; among which this was one. His Son *William* inherited all, or most of his Estate, and gave this Manor in Marriage with his Daughter *Margaret* to *William de Ferrers* Earl of *Darby*, from whose Family it took the Name of *Higham-Ferrers*. They had their Castle here, but now it is in Ruins. But the chief Ornament of this Place was

Henry Chicheley, Son of *Thomas* and *Agnes Chicheley*, who was born in this Town. He was bred at *Oxford*, and design'd by *William Wickham* himself (he being then alive) to be one of the Fellows of his New-College. He afterwards became Chaplain to *Richard Metford* Bishop of *Sarum*, who made him Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, which he exchanged for the Chancellor's Place of the Cathedral. This Bishop, at his Death,

made him his chief Executor, and bequeathed him a fair gilt Cup for a Legacy. He was sent to the Council of Pisa in 1409 by King Henry IV. and by the Pope's own Hand, was consecrated Bishop of St. Davids at Vienna; and from thence, was advanced to the See of Canterbury by King Henry V. In his Reign, the Parliament at Leicester made an attempt towards the Dissolution of all the Abbies; but this Archbishop very artfully put it by, by giving a large Sum himself, and engaging to the King, that the Clergy should bountifully contribute towards the Wars he was carrying on in France, and so diverted his Thoughts to foreign Achievements. In the Reign of King Henry VI. he sat sure in his See, but was often affronted by Cardinal Beaufort Bishop of Winchester, whom he discreetly thank'd for many Injuries. A Cardinal's Cap was offered him, but he refus'd it out of Policy rather than Pride, because he was unwilling to be so much obliged to the Court of Rome; for he was zealous for Church-Popery, and bitterly persecuted the Lollards, but State-Popery he cared not for, because he was a great Supporter of the English Liberties against Papal Usurpations. He was a diligent Promoter of Learning, as appears by the three Colleges erected at his Expence, and endow'd by himself, or his Procurement, viz.

1. One College, with an Hospital for the Poor in this Town, to which last, besides the Fragments of Bread and Meat left by the College, he assigned certain yearly Revenues.

2. St. Bernard's Hostle at Oxford, afterwards alter'd and improv'd by Sir Thomas White, who converted it into St. John's-College.

3. All-Souls in the same University, which hath bred many learned Men; and besides, gave to the University of Oxford 123 l. 6 s. 8 d. to be put in a Chest or Hutch, call'd from him Chicheley's Chest, for this Use, that the University might, upon just Occasions borrow five Pounds; and each College, except New-College, as many Marks; because he had given that College the like Sum. He held his Archbishoprick 29 Years, and died April 12, 1443. The Villages are

Bosfate, Bosfete, or Bosfexate and Bosfeyate, the Manor and Estate of *Waltheof*, the Great Earl of Northumberland, in Edward the Confessor's Reign, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey; but *Waltheof* being found guilty of conspiring with some other Lords, to kill or remove the Conqueror, his Lands were seiz'd by that King; and 'tis probable, that this Manor, with some others in this County, were given to Simon S. Liz, whom he made Earl of Northampton, and married him to his Eldest Daughter *Maud*. *Domesday-book* tells us, that *Fudith*, the Countess of Northumberland, and Widow of *Waltheof*, held one Virgate of Land in this Village possibly for Part of her Dower) on which were four Bordfmen. In King Edward the III'd's Time, Reg. 9, we find this Manor to be the Estate of William Lord Latimer, and his Posterity, in which the Male Line failing, this Manor, with some others, passed with Elizabeth the Daughter of the last William Lord Latimer, the Widow of John Lord Nevil, to Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby.

Easton-Mauduit, or *Maudal*, so called from the Family of the *Mauduits*, some Time Lords of it, to distinguish it from some other Villages of that Name in other Hundreds of this County, as *Easton* in Cleley Hundred, and *Eaton juxta Collyweston* in Willibrooke Hundred. This Place is famous for being the Seat of the *Yelvertons*, of whom these were Men of great Worth.

Sir Christopher Yelverton, who being descended of an ancient and gentile Family of his Name, living at Rowgham in Norfolk, first settled in this Place. He was, after his School and University Education, enter'd a Student in Grays-Inn, where he had the Repute of a very ingenious Gentleman, of which he gave a Proof, in writing the Epilogue to a Play, translated from Euripides, called *Jocasta*, written by Mr. George Gascoigne, and publicly acted in that Inn in 1566. He after proved an eminent Counsellor, was knighted, and at length made a Judge, and dying at this Place was interred in the Church here, Anno 1607.

Sir Henry Yelverton, his eldest Son, inherited his Seat and Estate here. He was born in this Place on St. Peter's Day in

1566, and after his School-Learning was educated for a Time among the *Oxonians*, and from them was translated to *Grays-Inn*, where after he had taken the Degree of *Barrester*, continuing some Time; he was thought so well read in our Common Laws, that he was chosen the *Lent Reader* in 1606. A few Years after he got into the Favour of *Robert Carr* Earl of *Somerset*, who had a great Interest with King *James I.* and by his Means was made his Majesty's Solicitor General in 1613, and afterwards Attorney General in 1616. Soon after this his Promotion, his Patron the Earl of *Somerset* being to be tried for Sir *Thomas Overbury's* Death, he refused to appear, and plead publicly against him, and was committed to the Tower for so doing; however, he recovered this Misfortune, and continued the King's Attorney General till the Year 1621, when he was discharged of that Office, fined, and committed Prisoner to the Tower again, for passing some Clauses in the Charter of the City of *London*, which were not agreeable to his Majesty's Warrant. The Duke of *Buckingham* was the chief Cause of all this, so that so long as that Duke bore such a Sway, Sir *Henry* despaired of a Release; But his Fortune soon changed, the Duke went to visit him in the Tower *incognito*, to examine him in certain Matters, in which he received such Satisfaction, that Sir *Henry* was presently released, taken into Favour, and in 1625 made a Judge first of the King's-Bench, and then of the Common Pleas, in which Station he died; and had not the Duke been suddenly cut off, 'twas thought he would have been made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Under his Name there are extant in Print,

Several Speeches spoken in Parliament, and particularly one in *Rushw. Col. p. 34.*

Reports of divers special Cases in the Court of King's Bench, *Lond. 1661.*

The Rights of the People of *England* concerning Impositions, *Lond. 1679.*

Thirty-two Sermons of Mr. *Edw. Phillips*, a Puritan Preacher, taken by him in Short Hand.

He died in *February*, 1629, leaving for his Heir, *Robert*, whose Heir was

Henry Yelverton, born in this Place in 1633, *July 6.* He was educated in Grammar-Learning in *St. Paul's School, London*, and from thence removed to *Oxford*, where he was admitted a Gentleman-Commoner in 1650. He made great Proficiency in several Sorts of Learning, and was as exact a *Latinist* and *Grecian* as any in the University of his Age and Time. Removing from the University he lived at this Place, and being a true Son of the Church of *England* he kept Dr. *Thomas Morton*, Bishop of *Durham*, who had been ejected from his See some Years before, and lived in great Want, in his Family several Years, and was as tender of and respectful to him as his Parent. He died in the Flower of his Age, *Octob. 3. 1670.* He wrote A Short Discourse of the Truth and Reasonableness of the Religion delivered by *Jesus Christ*; as also something in Vindication of the Church of *England*, against *Edward Bagshaw* of *Christ-Church*, and a Preface to Bishop *Morton's* Book, entitled, *The Episcopacy of the Church of England, justify'd to be Apostolical from the Authority of the Primitive Church.* This Bishop died at Sir *Henry's* House on *St. Matthew's Day*, 1659. The Lord *Longville's* Seat is in this Town.

Eckton or *Edon*, a Village of no Note, but for being the Birth-Place of Sir *Augustine Nichols*, Son of *Thomas Nichols*, Serjeant at Law. He was bred up by his Father, after Grammar and University Learning, in the Study of our municipal Law, and attained to such an Eminency in it, that Queen *Elizabeth* made him a Serjeant, and King *James I.* chose him to be his, from whence he was freely preferred to be one of the Judges: Freely, (we say) because King *James* used to call him, *The Judge that would give no Money.* In his Office he was renowned for the best Judiciary Endowments, as Patience to hear, a Memory to retain, a Sagacity to search and discern, and Integrity to determine impartially all Causes without any Biass or Respect whatsoever. He never would travel upon the Lord's Day, which wrought a Reformation upon some of his own Order, and loved (as he expressed it) plain and profitable Preaching, which touched

touched the Conscience, not tickled the Ears. He died as he went the Northern Circuit, and hath a fair Monument set upon him in *Kendal Church, Westmoreland*. Upon the Bank of the River *Nen*, in this Hundred we find a Village called

Chester, where we meet with a Roman Fortification or Burrow, as the Inhabitants call it. It is an oblong Square, near twice as long as it is broad, which was at first walled about with Stone. The longest Sides of it are placed North and South. The *Area* within is about twenty Acres of Ground. The Bottom of the Wall is about eight Foot thick. The Out-Courses of the Stone are laid flat-ways, the Inward End-ways. The River runs under the Northern Wall. Among the Ruins of the South Wall have been found two plain Pillars of Stone of an oblong quadrangular Form, about four Feet long, and two broad. Being found in a Roman Encampment, 'tis probable they are Monuments of theirs, and by their Form they seem to be Sepulchral Altars, but being without Inscriptions, or any other Marks, we cannot determine for what End they were made. In digging up, the *Area* Parts of Roman Bricks and Pavements are often found, as also some Roman Coins. 'Tis probable here was the Summer Station of the Roman Soldiery, and their Winter one was hard by at *Archeater*.

Newton, a Village, famous for being the Native Place of *William Tresham*, the Son of *Richard Tresham*, by *Rose* the Daughter of *Thomas Billing Esq*; his Wife, descended of a Knightly Family, which had their Seat here. He having passed his Degrees at *Oxford* was elected Probationer Fellow of *Merton-College* in 1515, and Register of the University in 1523. Afterward, being about that Time Doctor of Divinity, and in great Repute for his Learning, he was made one of the Canons of the first Foundation of *Christ-Church*, compleated by King *Henry VIII.* in 1532, and having the Character of an active Man was elected to the Office of Commissary (or as 'tis now called Vice-Chancellor) of the University, which he executed with great Commendation several Years. He took Part with King *Henry VIII.* in the Matter of his Divorce from Queen *Katharine*. He

disputed in King *Edward the Sixth's* Reign with *Peter Martyr* about the Eucharist, and was imprisoned several Times in that Reign. When Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, he disputed with *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer* at *Oxford* in 1554, but refusing the Oath of Supremacy to Queen *Elizabeth* was deprived of his Canonry in *Christ-Church*, and imprisoned a while, but being released he retired to his Rectory of *Bugbrook* in this County, and remained there some Time, but was at length outed of that, and died, Anno 1569.

Rawns, or *Rawndes*, the Manor and Estate of *Edmund* surnamed *Crouchback*, Duke of *Lancaster*, a younger Son of King *Henry III.* *Scarwigge*, *Ringstead*, and *Hargrave* are Dependants upon this Manor, and with the Head of them, *Rawnds*, after a short Succession in this Family became vested in the last Duke of *Lancaster's* two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, which last, marrying to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Richmond*, brought this Manor, and many other large Estates to him after the Death of her Sister *Maud*, who died without Heirs; whereupon he was created Duke of *Lancaster*. He left his Estate to his Son *Henry*, who became soon after King of *England*, by the Title of King *Henry IV.* and so this Manor was made the Possession of the Crown, at least for a while. The Advowson of the Church of *Rawndes* was appendant to the Manor, and went along with it.

Rushden, a Manor belonging to the See of *Lincoln*; but alienated to *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, by *John Sinwell* Bishop of that See, by the License of King *Edward III.* and so it being the Inheritance of his Son *Henry*, passed to the Crown, as *Rawndes* abovementioned.

Stanwicke, the Manor of which belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Peterborough*, and is of the yearly Value of 25 l. 8 s. The Parsonage was also settled on them at first, but was afterwards taken from them, and a Payment of 1 l. 16 s. 8 d. per Ann. assigned them out of it. This Town was the native Place of Dr. *John Dolben*, Archbishop of *York*, who was the Son of Dr. *William Dolben*, Rector of this Church. He was elected Student of *Christ-Church* from *Westminster School* in 1640. In the

*An Account of the Revenues of all the Parishes in
Norwich, as published by Dr. Prideaux.*

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Endowments.</i>	<i>Arbitrary Contributions.</i>	<i>The Total.</i>
ST. Austin's	10 00 0	12 00 0	22 00 0
St. Andrew's	15 00 0	70 00 0	85 00 0
All Saints	15 00 0	08 00 0	23 00 0
St. Peter's of Southgate	00 00 0	05 00 0	05 00 0
St. Ethelred's	00 00 0	06 00 0	06 00 0
St. Julian's	07 00 0	08 00 0	15 00 0
St. Peter's per Mounter-gate	10 00 0	10 00 0	20 00 0
St. John's de Sepulchro	04 00 0	16 00 0	20 00 0
St. Michael's at Thorn	00 00 0	10 00 0	10 00 0
St. John's Tumberhill	00 00 0	20 00 0	20 00 0
St. Stephen's	00 00 0	46 00 0	46 00 0
St. Peter's of Mancroft	00 00 0	120 00 0	120 00 0
St. Giles's	00 00 0	24 00 0	24 00 0
St. Bennet's	00 00 0	08 00 0	08 00 0
St. Swithin's	00 00 0	10 00 0	10 00 0
St. Margaret's	00 00 0	06 00 0	06 00 0
St. Lawrence's	10 00 0	10 00 0	20 00 0
St. Gregory's	00 00 0	24 00 0	24 00 0
St. John's of Mader-Market	00 00 0	24 00 0	24 00 0
St. Michael's at Plea	07 00 0	20 00 0	27 00 0
St. Peter's of Hungate	02 00 0	20 00 0	22 00 0
St. George's of Tombland	00 00 0	50 00 0	50 00 0
St. Martin's at the Palace	00 00 0	14 00 0	14 00 0
St. Helen's	30 00 0	08 00 0	38 00 0
St. Simon and Jude's	00 00 0	14 00 0	14 00 0
St. Clement's	28 00 0	14 00 0	42 00 0
St. Saviour's	00 00 0	28 00 0	28 00 0
St. Edmund's	14 00 0	10 00 0	24 00 0
St. James's	00 00 0	18 00 0	18 00 0
St. Paul's cum Pockthorp	00 00 0	18 00 0	18 00 0
St. Mary's Cossany	00 00 0	20 00 0	20 00 0
St. Michael's Cossany	14 00 0	20 00 0	34 00 0
St. George's Colgate	00 00 0	20 00 0	20 00 0
St. Martin's at Oak	00 00 0	16 00 0	16 00 0
Parishes 34.	166 00 0	727 00 0	893 00 0

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Nor-

NORFOLK	Norwich	Yarmouth	Hickling	Wursted	Nor.Wallham	Aletham	Repeham	Cromer	Calton	Holt	Claye	Wallingham	Burnham	Snettisham	Fakenham	Lynne	Swafham	E.Derham	Windham	Hingham	Watton	Buckenham	Harleston	Bungay	Beckles
Thetford S	20	30	30	26	27	24	20	30	22	25	28	25	28	27	22	22	12	14	14	11	9	9	17	20	20
Dys S	14	22	23	20	28	27	20	26	28	27	28	27	32	33	24	30	19	15	10	10	13	6	6	10	15
Beckles SE	11	9	9	12	17	18	19	24	18	25	27	20	36	38	27	19	28	20	14	17	23	17	8	4	87
Bungay SE	10	13	14	15	17	17	17	24	17	24	27	27	33	36	25	35	25	17	10	14	10	13	4	83	
Harleston S	11	17	18	17	19	18	17	25	18	25	27	27	33	34	24	33	22	16	9	12	16	9	77		
Buckenham	12	23	22	20	26	27	14	24	16	22	23	22	27	28	19	24	14	10	7	5	8	74			
Watton SW	15	28	24	20	20	17	13	22	15	18	20	16	20	20	13	17	6	8	9	5	72	NORFOLK			
Hingham SW	10	23	19	15	16	13	10	20	12	17	10	17	22	23	14	21	10	5	4	76	sends				
Windham SW	6	19	16	13	14	11	9	18	10	16	19	18	23	25	15	25	14	7	79	11 Members					
E.Derham W	11	25	19	15	16	11	7	16	9	13	14	12	17	18	9	17	8	81	to Parliament						
Swafham W	19	33	36	23	22	18	14	22	16	17	12	14	16	15	10	11	74	has							
Lynne W	29	40	35	30	25	22	27	24	21	22	16	15	8	14	77	31 Market Towns									
Fakenham NW	16	28	20	16	15	12	9	13	10	7	8	4	9	11	77	and									
Snettisham NW	27	40	31	27	26	23	20	22	21	16	16	11	7	88	660 Parishes										
Burnham NW	24	35	26	22	20	18	16	16	16	10	9	6	99	is divided into											
Wallingham N	18	29	20	16	15	12	10	11	10	5	6	88	31 Hundreds												
Claye N	17	26	17	14	12	10	10	7	9	2	97	containing													
Holt N	15	24	15	12	10	8	8	6	7	93	118000 Acres														
Calton N	8	18	11	7	6	2	2	8	88	47180 Houses															
Cromer N	15	21	11	9	6	7	10	97	and about																
Repeham NW	8	20	11	8	8	4	87	283000 Inhabitants																	
Aletham N	7	17	9	4	4	92	in Compas																		
Nor.Wallham N	9	14	9	2	96	140 Miles																			
Wursted NE	8	13	4	93																					
Hickling NE	11	9	95																						
Yarmouth E	13	25	Lynn			Norwich			Thetford			Yarmouth													



Civil Wars he bore Arms on the King's Part, viz. he was an Ensign at *Marston-Moor* Fight, wounded in defending *York*, so much that he lost a great Quantity of Blood, and was a Soldier in *Oxford*, when the King had made it a Garrison; in all which Places he behaved himself so well, that he was made a Major in one of the King's Armies. When *Oxford* was surrendered, and the King's Army was disbanded, he returned to *Christ-Church*, took his Master of Arts Degree in 1647, and was elected a Student there, but was the next Year ejected by the Parliament's Visitors. From this Time he lived privately at *Oxford* in Mr. *Ralph Sheldon's* House, and married his Daughter, yet assisting Mr. *John Fell* in reading the Liturgy in private. After King *Charles the Second's* Restoration he was made a Canon of *Christ Church* in 1660, Doctor of Divinity, Archdeacon of *London*, Clerk of the Closet, Dean of *Westminster* in 1662, and at length Bishop of *Rochester*, being allowed by his Majesty to hold his Deanery with it in *Commendam*, in 1666, and made Lord Almoner soon after, which Place he managed, as it had been before, with such Justice and Integrity as was for the great Benefit of the Poor. In this See he sat seventeen Years; and, upon the Death of Dr. *Sterne* Archbishop of *York* was promoted to that high Dignity in 1683, but sat but three Years, dying April 16. 1686, and was buried in *York Cathedral*, where he has a large and comely Monument set over his Grave, with a long Epitaph, describing the most signal Actions of his Life. He was a Man of a free, generous, and noble Disposition, and withal of a natural, bold, and happy Eloquence yet never careful to print any of his Sermons, tho' very deserving of it. Three of them only, preached before the King, are extant, for which we may thank his Obedience rather than his Will or Choice. He died of a Lethargy and Small Pox the same Day, on which he had appointed, that the Holy Sacrament should be celebrated every Sunday in his Cathedral the Year before.

XV. The Hundred of *Wimersley*, or *Wymersley*, or *Wimerleu*, Do. B.

This Hundred, which in *Domesday-Book* is called *Wimerslea*, *Wimerefle*, *Wimemerslea*, and some Time, as we conceive, *Wicelea*, *Wicesle*, and *Wiesle*, is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Higham-Ferrers* and Part of *Bedfordshire*, on the North with the River *Nen*, which divides it from the Hundreds of *Hampfordshoe* and *Spelhoe*, on the West with the Hundred of *Towcester*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Cleley* and Part of *Bedfordshire*. The Property of the Hundred is in the Crown, the Officers of it being appointed by the Sheriff. There is no Market Town in this Hundred, *Northampton* standing upon the North Side of it. The Villages are

Blisworth, or *Blyseworth*, the Manor and Estate of *Baldwin Wake*, who gave it to his younger Son, *Hugh Wake*, with some other Lordships. He left to his Son *Thomas Wake*, who 4 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne Lands here, from which Time the chief Seat of the Family hath been in this Place.

Castle-Ashby, where the Earl of *Northampton* hath a noble Mansion, begun by *Henry Lord Compton*, and finished by his Successor, *William Earl of Northampton*. It was a beautiful Building, when first erected, but is much deformed since by a casual Fire, which, tho' it hath in some Measure recovered by the Reparations of it by the succeeding Earls, yet can't be supposed to have attained its pristine State, yet in its present State is a stately Structure, and has a charming Situation and Prospect. The Gardens are laid out according to the best Manner now in Use, and well furnished with green Flowers, &c. But that which is more especially to be noted, as being a particular Beauty and Ornament to this noble Seat, is *Yardley-Chase*, which in the regular and advantageous Disposal of all the Parts of it is truly admirable and delightful. The Conveyance of Water, effected by *Samuel Warren*, an ingenious Blacksmith of *Weston-Flavel*, from a Spring in the Village of

Y y y

Chadston

Chadston to this House, after many Artificers had tried in vain, is worthy of Admiration. Dr. *John Towers*, Bishop of *Peterborough*, (of whom we shall hereafter give a more full Account in our Ecclesiastical History) was, by the Donation of *William* the aforesaid Earl of *Northampton*, whose Chaplain he was, Rector of this Place, and by his Recommendation made Chaplain to King *Charles I.*

Courten-Hall, the Native Place of Sir *Richard Lane*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Son of *Richard Lane*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Clement Vincent* of *Harpole* in this County Esq; This worthy Person was educated in the Study of the Common Law in the *Middle-Temple*, and being called to the Bar became of so great Note, that he was chosen Lent Reader in 1630, 5 Car. I. but did not read, because of the Plague then being in *London*. When the Long Parliament tried *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford* for High Treason in 1640, he was esteemed for his Learning and Knowledge in the Law to be the properest Person to plead for him, and manage his Cause. Soon after that he was made Attorney-General to Prince *Charles*, and seeing the bad Courses the Parliament took, he left his Chambers, Books, and Furniture with *Bulstrode Whitlock* Esq; his Friend, and retired to his Majesty King *Charles I.* to *Oxford*, where in 1643 he was made a Serjeant at Law, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Knight, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. In the next Year he was made one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of *Uxbridge*, and in 1645, upon the Death of the Lord *Littleton*, had the Great Seal delivered to him. In May, 1646, he was one of the Commissioners appointed by that King to treat of the Surrender of *Oxford*; upon which he fled beyond Sea, to escape the Resentments of the Parliament. In his Absence his Son went to Mr. *Whitlock*, to demand his Father's Goods, but he denied that he ever knew him, and so he lost all. He died in *France* in 1650. He hath written Reports of the Court of Exchequer from the 3d Year to the 9th of King *James I.* Printed at *London*, 1657. Sir *Edward*

Hide obtained the Great Seal the same Year.

Bordering upon this Village is *Sacy*, *Sawcy*, or *Sawly Forrest*, a Portion of Land set apart wholly for Wood and Buihes, to harbour Game for the Pleasure of the Gentry of the County. It is about 4 Miles distant South from *Northampton*; and being but small is of late parcelled out into three Walks, viz. *Piddington*, *Hartwell*, and *Hanslip*, and twenty-four Coppices, which are cut down in their Turn at twenty-one Years Growth. This Forrest is about a Mile and half long, and about a Mile over. *Hartwell*, *Astton*, *Quinton*, *Piddington*, *Hackleton*, and *Hanslip*, the circumjacent Villages, have the Right of Commonage in the commonable Parts of it.

Collingtrough, or *Colyngtrough*, the Manor and Estate of the Family of *Bulemer*, of whom was *Ralph* Lord *Bulemer*, who died Decemb. 22. 40 *Edward* the Third, leaving his Estate to his Son *Ralph*, then little more than a Twelvemonth old. His Widow *Margaret* surviving him had for her Dowry certain Lands in this Parish, and other Places in this and other Counties, which, after her Decease, her Heir *Ralph* inherited.

Hardingston, the Manor and Possession of *Waltbeof* Earl of *Northumberland*, in the Time of King *Edward the Confessor*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey. He left no Heir Male, and so his Estate was divided between his three Daughters, *Maud*, married to *Simon de S. Liz*, to whom the Conqueror gave her Father's Earldom of *Huntington*, *Alice*, married to *Ralph de Tenei*, *sive de Conchis*, Lord of *Flamstead* in *Hertfordshire*, and ——— married to *Robert* the fifth Son of *Richard de Tonebrugge*, *Judith* the Mother having a very large Inheritance of her own. In *Domesday-Book* it is thus recorded of this Place. "*Judith* the Countess hath in *Hardingston* two Hides. The Land is four Carucates, there are six Sockmen, and six Bordmen have three Carucates and three Acres of Meadow." To which of them upon the Division this Manor fell we find not, but read, that *William de Vipount* gave certain Lands lying in this Parish to the Nunnery of our Lady de la Pree (or de

de pratis, i. e. in the Meadows) at *Northampton*; but the Manor passed by Inheritance to divers of his Successors, till *Ivo de Vipount*, 1 Hen. III. taking Part with the rebellious Barons, all his Lands were seized and granted to *Robert* his Brother, and in particular this Manor of *Hardingsstone*.

Horton, of which *Domesday-Book* gives this Account. "*Judith* the Countess (of *Northumberland*) hath in *Horton* one Virgate of Land in *Soke*, and one Hide. "The Land is half a Carucate, but is "waste." In later Times here was the Seat of *William Parr*, Uncle to Queen *Katharine*, the sixth and last Wife of King *Henry VIII.* He residing here was soon after she married made her Chamberlain, and shortly after created Decemb. 23. 35 Hen. VIII. Lord *Parr* of *Horton*. In the next Year that King designing an Expedition into *France* constituted his Queen General Regent of the Realm, and appointed this Lord *William Parr* one of her Assistants, to be consulted with upon Occasions. He was buried in the Parish Church of this Place, and leaving no Issue Male his Honour vanished, and his Estate was divided between his 4 Daughters, *Mary*, married to Sir *Ralph Lane* Kt. *Anne*, to Sir *John Digby* of *Ketilby* in *Leicestershire* Kt. *Elizabeth*, to Sir *Nicholas Woodhall* Kt. and *Mary*, to Sir *Thomas Tresham* Kt. but to which of them this Manor went we know not. *George Montague*, the Son of *Henry III.* Brother of *Edward I.* Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*, had his Seat in this Place, but died without Issue. On the Bank of the River *Nyne* we find

Clifford-Hill, an artificial Heap of Earth, of a circular Form, of a pretty large Extent and Height, and surrounded with wide and a deep Ditch or Trench. Near the Foot of it on the South Side is a raised semicircular Bank, with its Ends bearing to the Hill, thus including a Piece of Ground, that perhaps served for a Lodgment of some Soldiers posted there. Round the Top of it, 'tis said, was a small Mound of Earth. The Hill, notwithstanding the modern Name, appears by the Roman Coins found on the Top of it not long since to have been raised by that Peo-

ple probably to be a Watch-Hill to observe their Enemies, or a Fortrefs to guard the Ford, which was passable till *Billing Bridge* was built, from whence we may suppose it was called *Clifford-Hill*, i. e. the Hill by the Ford. Near this Hill Eastward is

Cogenhoe, or *Cocknoe*, where was found, about two Foot within the Ground, an Urn of the common Figure, but considerably bigger than commonly they are, very thin for the Largeness, and not very smooth, and of a whitish Colour, cover'd with a flat broad Stone. It contained a Mixture of Ashes and Earth, and by the Largeness 'tis believed by our Antiquaries to be a Family Urn, purposely made so capacious to contain the Ashes of all the near Relations of one Stock; but by the Meanness of this 'tis conjectured to have belonged to some mean vulgar Family. In the same Field were found some Roman Coins, of which one had *Fausina's* Head on it.

Houghton, of which Place *Domesday-Book* thus speaks. "*Robert* holds of *William* (de *Pevel*) in *Hobtone* one Hide and half "a Virgate of Land, and two Carucates. "The Land is four Carucates. There "are two in the Demesne, and four Ser-vants and sixteen Villains, and six "Bordsmen have two Carucates, or "Plough-Lands. There are ten Acres of "Meadow, a Wood, three Quarentenes "long, and two broad. It was formerly "and is now worth forty Shillings. Of "mond holds it freely." It is now chiefly famous for being the native Place of the eminent Poet *Thomas Randolph*, whose Father lived here. He was at first bred at *Westminster School*, from whence being removed to *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, he was chosen Fellow, and having commenced Master of Arts, was a most celebrated Poet in his Time, an adopted Son of *Ben. Johnson*, from whom, besides what he wrote in his Youth, great Things were expected; but by indulging himself too much with the liberal Conversation of his Admirers, (a Thing incident to Poets and great Wits) he brought himself to an untimely End in the House of *William Stafford* of *Blatkerwyke* in this County Esq; and was buried in the Church there, among

the *Staffords*, and soon after had a white Marble Monument, wreathed about with Lawrel, erected over his Grave by *Christopher Lord Hatton*. He died *Mar. 17. 1634. Æt. 29.* *Mr. Edward Smith* of this Place, being a steady Royalist, was sequester'd by the Long Parliament, and forced to compound for 142 l. for his Estate, that he might have it to maintain himself and Family.

Preston, a little Village, stands South of this Place, where *Mr. Richard Knightley* had his Dwelling. He, having been educated a Gentleman Commoner in *Oriel-College, Oxford*, gave a hundred Pounds to that Society, towards rebuilding their College. In *Domesday-Book* it is thus described. "*Winemar* holdeth one Hide in "*Preston*, and Part of an Hide. He defended himself in the Time of King "*Edward*. The Land is two Carucates. "There is one in the Demesne, and two "Servants and four Villains, with one "Carucate. There are two Acres of "Meadow. It was valued formerly at "two Shillings, but now at twenty Shillings. "*Winemar's* Widow held in King "*Edward's* Time. "

Milton, the Manor and Estate of *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, but he being attainted, and his Estate thereby fallen to the Crown, King *Edward IV.* shortly after his Coronation bestowed it with other Lordships and Estates upon his Brother *Richard*, whom he created *Reg. 1.* Duke of *Gloucester*, and constituted Lord High Admiral of *England*, and Constable of *Corfe-Castle*, and granted him the Fee-Farm of *Gloucester*, and the Honour and Lordship of *Richmond*. Upon his Accession to the Crown this Manor became a Part of the Revenues of it. This Place is of Note for being the Native Soil of *Sir William Fitz-Williams*, five Times Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, a sure Evidence of his Honesty and Ability, since *Queen Elizabeth* never trusted any Man twice in her Ministry who had deceived her once. Many excellent Things he did in his Government. 1. Raising a Composition in *Munster*, and settling the Possessions both of the Lords and Tenants in *Monahan*, an Act of State, tending very much to the Reformation of the Civil Government

there. 2. His Vigilancy in the Year 1588, when the routed *Spanish Armada* hoped to find *Ireland* a Refuge, but when they were driven upon the Shore there, it was so well guarded, that it proved worse than the Sea to them, because he allowed his Soldiers to seize the Goods and Wrecks, and treat the Men as Enemies. To this his Austerity and Rigour some impute the *Irish* Rebellion that followed, but unjustly. 3. During his Government, *Queen Elizabeth* reduced the Coin in *Ireland* to its full Value, which was much debased thro' her Father's excessive Expence, who stamped for *Ireland* Sterling-Coin (as it was called) which went in *Ireland* for 12 d. but in *England* but for 9 d. 4. In his Time also the Queen founded a College in *Dublin*, which she dedicated to the Holy and Individual Trinity, in the Place where before was the Monastery of *All-Saints*, enriching the same with all the Privileges of an University, in effecting which Work he was so sedulous and serviceable, that his Arms are permitted to be set upon the Gate, to perpetuate his Memory to Posterity.

Grendon, or *Gryndon*, in which, as *Domesday-Book* tells us: "*Judith*, the Countess "beforementioned had three Hides, and "one Virgate of Land. The Land is "nine Carves, or Plough-Lands, which "twelve Sockmen are in Possession of it, "and there are three Mills rented at "three Shillings, and thirty Acres of "Meadow. "The Parsonage of which was the Possession of *King's-Hall* in *Cambridge*, but given by King *Henry VIII.* to *Trinity-College* in the same University, with divers other Lands and Revenues belonging to the said Hall, when he erected the said College out of that, and *Gonville*, and *Fistwick-Halls*. Near this Village is

Whiston, the Estate and Lordship of *Edmund* turnam'd *Crouchback*, Duke of *Lancaster*, who left it to his Son *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, whose Daughters *Maud* and *Blanch* (for Want of Male Issue) inherited his whole Estate, of which this Manor, upon a Division came to *Maud* the eldest Daughter, who married to *William* Duke of *Bavaria*; but she dying without Issue, her Part descended to her Sister *Blanch*, who
was

was married to *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, and had for her Heir *Henry of Bolingbroke*, afterward King *Henry IV.* In this Village was the Seat of *Anthony Catesby* Esq; whose Daughter *Dorothy*, being married to *Sir William Dormer of Wenge* in the County of *Buckingham* Kt. by him was the Mother of *Sir Robert Dormer* Kt. created a Baronet, *June 10. 1615, 13 Jac. I.* and upon the 30th Day of the same Month a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of *Lord Dormer of Wenge*. His Grandson *Robert*, for his Loyal Assistance of King *Charles I.* in his Troubles, was created Viscount *Ascot*, and Earl of *Carnarvan*. He left a Son, *Charles* Earl of *Carnarvan*, but he was the last Earl of that Family, because he left no Issue Male.

Yardley-Hastings, called in ancient Records, *Ferdele*, and afterward *Yerdle*, and *Yerdele-Hastings*, from the Family of the *Hastings* Earls of *Pembroke*, who had their Residence in this Place for divers Successions, and were Lords of it. The Estate of this Family at length passing to *Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthen*, we suppose they were Lords of this Place. To this Place belongs a most delightful and regular Chace, called *Yardley-Chace*, which is the Property of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Northampton*.

Domesday-Book gives us this Account of three other Villages in this Hundred. "In

" *Wiceton* and *Dodington* the Abbey of *Ramsay* in *Huntingtonshire* holds three Hides. The Land is six Carucates. In the Demesne are two, and three Servants, and twenty Villains, and eight Bordsmen, and three Sokemen, with five Carucates. There is a Mill of 20 Shillings, and 20 Acres of Meadow, a Wood one Quarentene long, and one broad. It hath been valued at thirty Shillings, but is now worth four Pounds. Also in

" *Brachefeld* is an House belonging to *Wicetone*, with five Acres of Land, and an half. *Judith* the Countess hath the Soke. Also in

" *Newburg* the Abbot of *Ramsay* has an House of 16 d. And in

" *Quinton*, *Judith* the Countess hath half an Hide. The Land is one Caru-

" cate, which two Sachmans with two Villains and five Bordsmen have four Acres of Meadow."

XVI. The Hundred of *Towcester*, or *Tocester*.

This Hundred borders on the East upon the Hundred of *Wimersley*, on the North upon the Hundred of *Newbottlegrrove*, on the West upon the Hundred of *Fawsley*, and upon the South on the Hundreds of *Norton* and *Cleley*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, being seized by King *Henry VIII.* and taken from *Richard Farmer* Esq; convicted of Treason, for relieving *Nicholas Thayne*, his Confessor, then a Prisoner in *Buckingham* Goal. The chief Town is

Towcester, from whence the Hundred takes it Name, commonly called, *Tisseter*, and in *Domesday-Book* is usually *Toucestre*. Mr. *Cambden* will have this Place to be the *Tripontium* mentioned by *Antonine* in his Itinerary, which he proves from hence, that here the *Pratorian* or *Roman* military High-way, which appears plainly in several Places between this and *Stony-Stratford*, is cut in two by three principal Channels, which the River *Tove* divides it self into, which, as well anciently as now, must have had of Necessity three several Bridges over them, and if so, then as *Trimontium* in *Thrace* had its Name from three Hills, and *Triturrita* in *Tuscany* from three Towers, and *Tripolis* from three Cities, can there be Room to doubt but this *Tripontium* of ours is so named from three Bridges. Besides, if we ask a *Britain* how he calls three Bridges in his Language, he will presently answer, *Tair Ponte*, which being so easily changed into *Tripontium*, it is a probable Argument, that the *Romans* conformed to that Name. Mr. *Morton* altogether disapproveth of this Conjecture of Mr. *Cambden*, that this Place is the *Roman Tripontium*. 1. And chiefly because in all the Copies of the Itinerary *Bennavenna* is placed before *Tripontium*; and Mr. *Cambden*, to make it agree to his Conjecture, places it before *Bennavenna*. 2. Because his Conjecture, that there were three Bridges at *Towcester* is groundless, and his Divination improper; for *Tripontium* comes not à tribus Pontibus, but from *Tre-bont*

Tre-bont or *Pont*, i. e. a Bridge-Town, as the *British* Words signify, of which the *Romans* made the Name *Trepontium*; for they gave no new Names to Places, but framed the old *British* Names as well as they could to their own Language. That *Towcester* was a *Roman* Station is undeniable, tho' 'tis not one of them that happens to be mentioned in the old Itineraries, as a great many other *Roman* Stations are; for *Roman* Coins are not unfrequently found at it, and *Berrimount-hill*, as it is tautologically called, which is surrounded with a Trench, which is filled with Water from the Brook that incloseth the Town on the North, is plainly a *Roman* Muniment, as appears from the Form and *Roman* Coins found in and near it. Some indeed will have the Name *Towcester*, and derive it from *Towers*; but *Marianus* calls it *Toucester*, from the River that runs by it, called *Toue*; but this Conjecture is without Foundation, tho' vulgar Appellation seems to follow it.

In the *Saxon* Times, *Anno* 917, this Town was so well fortify'd, that the *Danes* were by no Means able to take it, but left by a second Attack they should gain it, King *Edward* the elder afterwards encompassed it about with a Wall of Stone, which yet Time has so compleatly abolished, that the most curious Searchers of later Times have not been able to find any Footsteps of it. But there is a Mount yet remaining, cast up in ancient Times, called then *Beribill*, which is now taken up in private Gardens, and planted on every Side with Cherry-Trees, which may deservedly be thought a Fortification erected about that Time; but Age hath so ruined the Town it self, that it is beholding to the Situation, the Name, and ancient Coins ever now and then found here, to keep up its Reputation of Antiquity; for it affords nothing else of that Kind worth our Notice.

Domesday-Book gives this Account of it in the Conqueror's Days. "The King holds *Toucester*. There are seven Hides and an half. The Land is 22 Carucates, of which two are in the Demesne, and fifteen Villains have ten Carucates. There is a Mill of thirteen Shillings

and fourteen Pence, and twelve Acres of Meadow; a Wood two Miles long, and one broad. The Smiths formerly paid a hundred Shillings, but now nothing. One Sochman pays five Shillings for half a Hide, and the fifth Part of another half. In King *Edward*'s Time it was worth but twelve Pounds, and now is worth twenty-five."

It is at present a handsome Town, having a good Market weekly on *Tuesday*, and several Fairs yearly, viz. on *St. Paulinus's* Day, *Mar.* 22. on *St. Lawrence's* Day, *Aug.* 10. *St. Tecla's* Day, *Sept.* 23. and *St. Luke's* Day, *Octob.* 18. *Audomare* or *Aymur de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, when he was Lord of this Town, procured 12 *Edw.* II. a Licence for a Fair to be yearly kept here on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Annunciation of our Lady, which is since altered to *St. Paulinus's* Day. 'Tis by these and its Situation upon the great Road to *West-Chester*, that this Town is much improved and enrich'd, for the best customed Inn in all that Road is in this Town. It has but one large Street; and the whole Town is almost entirely compassed with Water. It has one Church only, but that fair and large, in which *Dr. Sponte*, formerly Rector thereof, and by Report a great Benefactor both to the Town and Church, lies interred in a Tomb of excellent Workmanship. The Living here being a Vicarage, no ways a competent Maintenance for the Minister of so great a Town, *Dr. Robert Wright*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, made an Abatement in the Fine of the Lease of the Parsonage belonging to his See, when it was renewed, to make an Augmentation of the Vicar's Portion, but how much we find not.

In this Town was born Sir *Richard Empson*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, who, from a Sieve-maker's Son here, became a Statesman and Favourite to his Prince, but odious to the People. He was eminent for his Skill in the Law, but as infamous for abusing it, being injurious to the Subject, while he was very active to serve his Prince; for King *Henry VII.* being vexed that he had refused to accept *Columbus's* Proffer, (whereby the *West-Indies*

Indies being found out fortunately fell to the King of Spain, *Ferdinand*) resolved to discover *Indies* in England, and to that Purpose made this Man Promoter-General, to put the Penal Statutes in Force all over the Land. Being thus impowered, this busy Knight spared neither poor, nor rich, bringing the greatest Part of the Fines and Forfeitures to the King's Treasury, yet being allowed such a Part for himself, that he advanced a vast Estate, which now, with his Name, is reduced to nothing; for having by his rigorous Proceedings against People of all Sorts, as well Nobles as Commons, tho' by the Authority of the King, incensed them against him and his Associate *Edmund Dudley* Esq; so much, that as soon as King *Henry VIII.* was established on the Throne, they were attainted by Parliament, and tho' the King might seem obliged to interpose, and skreen them for his Father's Sake from the Fury of their Enemies, yet so great was the Ferment, that he was forced to yield to the Current, and suffer them to be executed on *Tower-Hill*, Aug. 17. 1510, and so in both Respects *Summum Jus* proved *Summa Injuria*.

At a small Distance from this Town Southward stands

Heathencote, a Village in the Parish of *Pauls-Perry*, which had its Name from the *Danes*, who in the *Saxon Annals* are commonly called *Heathens*) either taking up their Quarters here, or inhabiting in it, which last is most probable; for from the main Colony of *Northampton* no doubt but they sent several Casts to the neighbouring Towns.

Patesbul, or *Patsbul*, or, as *Domesday-Book* calls it, *Paschele*, and gives this Account of it. "*Godwinus* holdeth of *William Lovit*, or *Loveth*, two Hides belonging to the Church of *Paschele* in *Hitcham*. The Land is five Carucates, of which one is the Demefne, and nine Villains, with a Priest, and three Bordmen have three Carucates. It was formerly worth 40 s. but now 20 s." Afterwards it became the Manor and Estate of a noted Family, which took its Name from it, of whom *Simon de Patsbul* and *Jeffrey* were Sheriffs of this County so long ago as 6 *Rich. I.* 1 *Joh.* and another

Simon 44 *Hen. III.* and *John de Patesbul*, or *Patsbul*, was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, 16 *Edw. III.* but this Family failed in his Heir *William de Patsbul*, and this Manor passed by his Sister *Mabel*, one of his Heirs, to *Walter de Fauconberg*, who married her. In the Reign of King *Henry VI.* Reg. 27. we find this Manor to be in the Hands of *Richard de Wydvill*, who obtained of that King a Charter of Free-Warren within all his Demefne Lands at *Patsbul*, *Grafton*, and *Wyken*, tho' they were in the Precincts of the Forrest. *Alice* Dutcheffs *Dudley* gave about the 7th Part of an hundred Pounds to the Poor of this Parish.

This Village is famous for the Birth of many Persons of Eminency, viz.

Martin de Patesbul, who, tho' a Clergyman, was, in the first Year of King *Henry the Third's* Reign, made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, or Lower Bench, and continued so near fourteen Years, as appears by the Date of his Death in *Florilegus*, who says in his History of the Year 1229, "This Year died *Martin de Patesbul*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, Nov. 13. a Person of wonderful Prudence, and excellently well skilled in the Laws of the Nation." He was the fifth Dean of *St. Paul's*, as Bishop *Godwin* reckons in his Catalogue; so that Clergymen in that Age were capable of secular Offices. But this Man was not the only famous Man of his Family at that Time; for

Hugh de Patesbul, a Clergyman, also was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Treasurer at the same Time, *Stephen de Segrave* Lord Chief Justice, and *Peter de Rivallis* Treasurer being displac'd; for which Change, *Matthew Paris* in 1234, 19 *Hen. III.* gives this Reason, King *Henry* hoping for better Management, put into the Place of the said *Stephen* and *Peter*, *Hugh de Patesbul* Clerk, Son of *Simon Patesbul*, who had formerly been Lord Chief Justice, a faithful and honest Man, altho' much against his Will. He at the same Time, discharged the Office of Treasurer with great Applause. He was chosen Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield* in 1234, and 'tis probable relinquished all his

his secular Employments (for he was also Chancellor). For the same Year we find

Simon de Pateshull made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, what relation he had to the abovemention'd *Hugh*, we know not. Of this Family, but long after these,

Peter de Pateshull flourish'd, viz. Anno 1390. He was bred an *Augustine* Monk in *Oxford*, but falling at length into some dislike of his Order, he procured of *Walter Dyffe*, Legate to Pope Urban VI. a Dispensation to relinquish it, and was made the Pope's Honorary Chaplain. Afterwards, by often reading the Works of *Wickliffe*, and particularly his Book of *Real Universals*, he became of his Judgment, and after *Wickliffe's* Death, preach'd and promoted his Doctrine. He wrote an Exposition of the Prophecy of *Hildegardis*, and therein so taxed the Pride and Laziness of all the Friars, that his Book was burnt by Command from the Pope, and the Writer himself had been so also, but that he secur'd himself by flying out of the Nation. He settled himself in *Bohemia*, between which Kingdom and *England* was a great Intercourse 'in that Age; because King *Richard II.* had married the Sister of *Winceslaus* King of *Bohemia*. In this Country he was a zealous Promoter of *Wickliffism*, for which *John Hus* and *Jerom* of *Prague* were afterward condemned by the Council of *Constance*, and burnt, Anno 1415.

Dr. Richard Stuart, a Gentleman of great Extraction and good Education, bred in *Magdalen-College*, *Oxford*, where having commenced Batchelor of Arts, and being chosen Fellow, he studied Civil Law for a Time, but afterward applying himself to Divinity he became one of the greatest Divines of his Time, and as such obtained many Preferments; for he was made Prebendary of *Worcester* in 1628, of *North-Aulton* in the Church of *Salum* in 1629, and about the same Time Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles I.* Dean of *Chichester* in 1634, and of *St. Paul's* in 1638, and of *Westminster* in 1639. While he was in the University he was accounted a good Poet and Orator, and after he left it, an eloquent Preacher. In the Be-

ginning of the Rebellion he suffered very much for the King's Cause, and having lost all he retired into *France*, where he shewed himself a brave Champion for the Protestant Cause, preaching a Sermon at *Le Hostile de Blinville* before the Prince of *Wales*, upon *Hezekiah's* Reformation, 2 Kings xviii. 22. in Vindication of ours. He also, by the Assistance of Sir *George Ratcliffe*, went a good Way in making an Accommodation between the *Fansenists* and Reformed. He died at *Paris*, Nov. 14. 1651, ordering this Inscription to be set over his Grave, *Hic jacet Richardus Stuart, qui assidue oravit pro pace Ecclesie.* He hath about ten Sermons and some other small Treatises in Print. He was interred in an open Burying-Place in the Suburbs of *St. Germain's* walled in, and some Time before granted to the Reformed of that Nation for their Cemetery.

Grafton, the Manor of which Place was held of the King in Capite, 14 Edw. III. by *John de S. Mauro*, or *Seymour*, by the Service of keeping of one white Bracket of the King's, having red Ears. This Bracket seems to have been the same with the ancient *Bracco*, which signified those lesser Sort of Dogs that scent out for Game. Afterwards it became the Seat of the *Wyduils*, out of which came *Richard de Wydvil*, a Person much renowned for his Virtue and Valour; and on that Account was made 'Squire of the Body to King *Henry V.* Seneschal of *Normandy* and other Parts of *France*, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London* and of *Calais*; most or all of which Places he held in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* till Reg. 15. he so displeased the King, by marrying *Faquet* of *Luxemburgh*, Daughter of *Peter* Earl of *St. Paul*, and Dowager of *John* Duke of *Bedford*, the King's Uncle, without his Licence, that he was fined 1000 l. for that Transgression, and for a Time put out of Favour; but he soon recovered the good Will of the King, being a Person of such Valour and Skill in Arms, that the Times could not spare him; for 17 Hen. VI. he was sent into *Normandy* with a thousand stout Men, for the Defence of those Parts; and not long after accompany'd *Richard* Duke of *York*, Governor of *France*, in another

other Expedition; in both which he behaved himself so well, that 26 Henry VI. he was advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Rivers, by the King's Letters Patents, bearing Date May 29.

With Elizabeth, this Lord's Daughter, then the Widow of Sir John Grey of Groby, King Edward IV. privately contracted a Marriage, being the first of our Kings since the Conquest that married a Subject, which he had great Cause to repent of, for thereby he drew upon himself and her Relations in the Issue a World of Troubles, as our Histories will shew. However for the present both prospered. Richard Lord Rivers having a King for his Son-in-Law was created Earl of Rivers by the Cincture of a Sword, to have to him and his Heirs Male, with a Fee of 20 l. per Ann. to be paid him by the Sheriff of Northampton; and soon after, with great Solemnity, was constituted Constable of England, to occupy, manage, and execute the said Office by himself or his sufficient Deputy for Term of Life, Life, receiving yearly 200 l. out of the Exchequer, with full Power and Authority to take Cognizance of, proceed in, and determine all Causes and Matters thereunto incident, &c. He was about the same Time made Treasurer of England; but these Honours and Preferments he enjoyed but a small Time, for the very next Year he was taken out of his Manor-House at Grafton, with his Son John, by Robin of Riddefdale, the Leader of some Forces raised in the North for the Lancastrians, and being carried to Northampton was there beheaded. But Mr. Camden says, that being beaten at Edgcote in a Fight with Robin of Riddefdale, 9 Edw. IV. he fled, and was taken and beheaded there.

This Richard Earl of Rivers obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands in this Parish. Anthony Lord Scales was his Heir, and at his Death inherited his Honour and Estate; but having no Issue, both descended to Richard his Brother, who having no Child, devised by his last Will, that all such Cattle as he had then at Grafton, viz. two Oxen,

five Cows, and two Bullocks should be sold, and the Money given to the Parish Church of Grafton, to the Intent that the Curate, four Priests, and four Clerks should yearly keep an Obit for his Soul; and further desired his Heirs, that there might be as many Underwoods sold out of the Woods at Grafton as would buy a Bell to be a Tenor at Grafton to the Bells then there, for a Remembrance of the last of the Blood of the Widvils. His Sisters were his Heirs.

This Village is mightily honoured by giving the Title of Duke to Henry Fitz-Roy, natural Son to King Charles II. by Barbara Dutchess of Cleveland. That Prince, out of a natural Affection to his Son, in whom he observed a virtuous Disposition, first created him, Reg. 24. Baron of Sudbury, Viscount Ipswich, and Earl of Euston, and three Years after, by other Letters Patents, created him Duke of Grafton, with a Remainder to George Fitz-Roy, his younger Brother, in Case he died without Heirs Male. He was elected Knight of the Garter in 1680, Vice-Admiral of England in 1682, and at King James the Second's Coronation performed the Office of High Constable of England. He opposed the Duke of Monmouth's Forces with great Gallantry in the West, and, leading a Party to make an Assault at the Siege of Cork in Ireland, received a Wound with a Shot, which broke two of his Ribs, Sept. 21. 1690, of which he died Octob. 9. following. He left Issue, by Isabella the only Child of Henry Bennet Earl of Arlington, one Son,

Charles Earl of Euston, and by his Father's Death Duke of Grafton. He is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Suffolk, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse. He married the Lady Henrietta Somerset, Sister of the late Duke of Beaufort, by whom he hath Issue now living. George Earl of Euston, born 1715, and the Lord Augustus, born Anno 1716.

Gayton and Tiffeld, these Manors were the Estate of the Patesbuls, but Heirs Male failing in the last William de Patesbul, as is abovementioned, Mabel his Sitter

ferred them by Marriage to *Walter de Fauconberg*, and having enjoyed them for Life left them to her Son *Thomas de Fauconberg*, whose Daughter *Joan* marrying to Sir *John Nevil* Kt. not only brought these Manors and other Lordships and Lands to him, but on that Account he was made Lord *Fauconberg*.

We find several Villages mentioned in this Hundred in *Domesday-Book* not found in our Maps or Histories, as

Foxley, or *Foxeslea*, in which four Parts of an Hide were held by the Earl of *Morton* or *Morston*. The Land is one Carucate, which was waste, yet was worth five Shillings. *Merefin* held it freely.

Sigresham, in which the same Earl held an Hide. The Land is for ten Oxen; there is one Villain, and a Wood one Quarentene long, and half an one broad. It was formerly worth twenty Shillings, but is now worth but five. *Lewenet* held it.

Heiford, in which the same Earl holds one Virgate of Land, and two Parts of a Virgate. The Soke lieth in *Bugbrooke*. The Land is one Carucate, and that's there, and one Acre of Meadow. It was worth but five Shillings, now is worth ten. *Ulfstan* held it.

Evelai, in which *Walter Flandrensis* held four Hides of *William Levit*, or *Loveth*, &c.

Ascebi, in which *Hugh* held of the same *William* two Hides and an half, &c.

Pluntune Levenot, in which *Godume* held of the same *William*, one Hide, &c.

Wapeham, in which *Gilo* the Brother of *Ansculfus* held two Hides, &c.

XVII. The Hundred of *Warden*, or (as we find it in *Domesday-Book*) *Wardone*, *Wardune*, *Waradone*, *Warendone*, *Waredone*, and *Waredon*.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundred of *Norton*, on the North by the Hundreds of *Towcester* and *Fausley*, on the West by Part of *Warwickshire*, and on the South by the Hundred of *Sutton*. It had its Lords, descended from *Guy de Reincurt*, or *de Reinbudcourt*, a Norman, whose Estate came by the *Foliot*s (of whom *Robert Foliot* in the Time of King *Henry II.*

married *Margery* the Daughter and Heir of *Richard de Reincurt* Lord of *Sutton* in *Bedfordshire*) to the *Leddets*, *Margery*, the Daughter and Heir of *Richard Foliot*, marrying to *Wiscard Leddet*, whose Daughter *Christian* bore unto her Husband, *Henry de Braibroke*, a numerous Issue. But *Guiscard* the eldest Son assumed his Mother's Name, *Leddet*. His Son *Walter* had only two Daughters, *Alice* and *Christian*, who marrying to Sir *William* and Sir *John Latimers*, Brothers, his great Estate came to be divided between those Families, from the last of which the *Griffins* in this County had their Original, and from the first the *Latimers*, Barons of good Antiquity in *Yorkshire*. This Hundred has no Market-Town in it. The Villages of Note are

Chipping-Warden, which from its Name signifying buying and selling, viz. *Chipping*, being derived from the Saxon Word *Ceapan*, to cheapen or buy, gives us Reason to believe, that anciently it was a Market-Town, tho' we have no Grounds from History to justify our Conjecture. To be sure it was very probably the chief Town of the Hundred, because it takes its Name from it. The People have a Tradition, that this Town is not the true *Chipping-Warden*, which had a Market, but that it was burnt down, and this is risen in its stead at a Distance, and to prove it they shew a Piece of Ground of forty Acres, about a Quarter of a Mile from the present Town, which they call *The Black Ground*, which being ploughed shews the Foundations of Houses, and other hewn Stones for Building, with some Pieces of Coin, which are a Sign 'twas frequented by the Romans. *Edward Bathurst*, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of this Parish, a Person of a most exemplary Life and Learning, divided certain Lands in a neighbouring Parish, viz. *Thorp Mandevill*, of the Value of 24 l. a Year to *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*, where he had his Education to be laid out in charitable Uses therein, Anno 1667.

At the North End of this Town there is a Wall or Vallum raised as a *Prætentura* against a Western Enemy, called by the Name of *Wallow-Bank*. 'Tis an Earthen Rampire, like an high Wall, pointing

pointing Northward directly upon *Ashton in the Wall*. There is now but a small Part of it remaining, of about twenty-four Paces in Length: It has a narrow Ridge, and is on the Western Side almost perpendicularly steep, but on the Eastern gradually sloping. From the Foot to the Ridge is nine Paces. It has indeed been levelled by the Husbandmen for the Convenience of Tillage at both Ends, but there can be no doubt but that it reach'd as far as *Ashton in the Wall*; because 'twill be almost impossible to find any other Reason why *Ashton* should be called *in the Wall* but this, that it stood upon this Wall. That it was a *Pratentura*, or Fore-Fence of the *Romans*, appears from the Form of it, and the Coins found about it; and the Reason why they raised it was, to secure their Conquests Eastward of the *Vallum* from the Incurfions of the *Britains*, who harboured in the Forrest of *Ardenne* in *Warwickshire*, and much infested their Allies.

Ashton, or as it is called in *Domesday-Book*, *Efton*, and is there thus described. "*Malgerus* holds of *Jeffrey de Manneville* six Hides in *Efton*. The Land is ten Carucates. There are three in the Demefne, and five Servants, and fifteen Villains, and three Bordsmen have six, there are twelve Acres of Meadow, &c." In After-Times it became the Manor and Estate of *John de Sutton* Lord *Dudley*, of which Family was descended by a younger Branch of the same Name, *Edmund Dudley*, the famous Promoter in *Henry* the Seventh's Reign. He was of himself a Person well-deserving, a great Proficient in the Study of the Law, and for his Merit chosen one of the Privy Council, 1 *Hen.* VII. and Speaker of the House of Commons. He wrote a Book, entitled, *Arbor Reipublicæ*; and was much in Favour with his Prince for his Prudence, Fidelity, and Gravity. How he came to be engaged in that odious Work of taking an Advantage of such as had transgressed the Penal Laws, whether in Obedience to the King's Command, who found out that Way himself to fill his Coffers, or out of an ambitious Desire to gratify the King's covetous Humour, is not now to be deter-

mined; but certain it is, that the King much encouraged him and *Empson*, whom he made his *Judices Fiscales*, to carry on this gainful Work, and rewarded them well for their Pains, which did them little good; because they had provoked People of all Degrees so much against them by their Oppressions and Extortions, that as soon as their Master King *Henry VII.* was dead, his Son and Successor King *Henry VIII.* was forced to make himself popular by leaving them in the Hands of the People, who would be satisfy'd with nothing less than his Life. Whereupon he was tried, convicted of, and condemned for High Treason, as *Empson* had been before at *Northampton*, and were both of them beheaded upon *Tower-hill*, by Virtue of the King's special Precept, Aug. 17. 1510. He left three Sons, but only *John* lived to shew himself in the World. His Father's Attainder was reversed in his Minority by the Care of his Guardian, and when he grew up, he proved so useful a Statesman, that in a few Years he became Admiral of *England*, and General of all the King's Forces, and at length was created Earl of *Warwick*, and then Earl of *Northumberland*, his Sons *Ambrose* being made Earl of *Warwick*, and *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*.

Edgcote, a Village near *Banbury* in *Oxfordshire*. Upon *Danes-Moor*, which is a pretty spacious Valley near adjoining, have been two bloody Battles fought, the one by a Party of *Danes*, who encamped on *Rainsborough*, and the Army of *Saxons*, who united to oppose their Depredations; the other by the Lords of the North, commanded by Sir *John Coniers*, and *Robert Hilliard*, who called himself *Robin of Riddefdale*, Captains and Leaders of the *Lancastrian* Adherents, against the Followers of King *Edward IV.* commanded by *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke* their General, who, together with *Richard* his Brother, *Richard Wydvil* Earl of *Rivers*, and *John* his Brother, were taken Prisoners, with the Slaughter of 5000 of their Men, and carried to *Northampton*, where, at the Command of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*, who were both of them lately revolted from King

Edward, they were beheaded within four Days after the Battle.

In this Place, at the House of *Tobias Chancey Esq*; there are, in an ancient Kitchen now disused, two Chimnies, vastly large, of Stone-work, having a peculiar Way of Arch-work in the Front of them, whereby, without the Advantage of a Discharge of Timber, (which is usual to defend it) an Arch of massy Stone sustains it self at the Length of eighteen Foot, tho' almost upon a Flat in the Middle; over this Arch is another more raised, and above it two vast Tunnels of Stone, and a Window between.

Eydon, or as it is called in *Domesday-Book*, *Egedon*, where it is thus described. "Hugh holds of Hugh (*de Grentemaisnil*) in *Egedon*, two Hides. The Land is five Carucates. There are two in the Demesne, and two Servants and twelve Villains have three Carucates. There is a Mill of two Shillings and two Acres of Meadow. It was formerly worth but forty Shillings, but is now worth fifty." In After-Times it became the Manor and Estate of *John de Beaufort* Marquess of *Dorset*, which passed by Descent to his Grand-daughter, and sole Heir of *John Duke of Somerset*, *Margaret*, who married to *Edmund of Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*, and after to *Thomas Lord Stanley*, afterward Earl of *Derby*, which last surviving her enjoyed this Manor and other Parts of her Inheritance for Life; and after his Death this Manor, with *Thorpehill* and *Great Billing*, was settled by King *Edward IV.* upon *John de la Pole* Earl of *Lincoln*, paying yearly twenty-five Pounds and one Shilling into the Exchequer for these and other Estates then given him.

Woodford, called in our ancient Records, *Woodford juxta Bifield*, to distinguish it from another Village of that Name in *Huxloe Hundred*. *Domesday-Book* gives us this Account of it. "Richard holdeth in *Woodford* of Hugh (*de Grentemaisnil*) two Hides. The Land is five Carucates. In the Demesne are two, and four Servants, and one Maid, and eleven Villains have three Carucates. There are two Acres of Meadow, and a Mill of eight Shillings. It was worth forty Shillings for-

merly, now is worth sixty Shillings. "Baldwin holds it freely." In later Ages it was the Manor of *Edmund Earl of Stafford*, which *Humphrey* his Son inheriting from his Father continued to his Posterity.

In a Field of this Town by the River *Nyne* are manifest Signs of a Place possessed by the Romans; for in a Piece of Ground called, *The Meadows Furlong*, we find an Abundance of the Roman Dice-like Bricks, and many Pieces of oddly engraved Tiles; and not long since the Plough discovered a Roman Urn.

We find divers other Villages in *Domesday-Book* belonging to this Hundred, which are set down in our Maps, but we have no other Account of them, viz.

Ferendon, or *Farndon*, which *Alan* held of the Earl of *Morton*. It contained one Hide and an half and an Oxcgang. The Land is two Carucates, and one of them hath two Bordsmen. It was worth but five Shillings; but is now worth twenty Shillings. *Ordric* held it of Archbishop *Stigand*.

Bifield, held of the King by Earl *Hugh*, and of him by *Robert*, who had eight Hides in it, and by *John*, who had two. The Land was twenty-five Carucates. A Knight with two Villains have one Carucate, and two Freemen the Manor. It was and is still worth eight Pounds.

Botendone, or *Bottington*, held by the aforesaid *Robert* and *Rapeford*, &c.

XVIII. The Hundred of Norton.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with *Towcester* and *Cleley* Hundreds, on the North with the Hundred of *Fausley*, on the West with the Hundred of *Warden*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Sutton*. The Property is in the Crown, and the Government of it is in the Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in it, because it is but small, and lies bordering upon *Towcester*. The Villages of Note are,

Asby Cannons, so called to distinguish it from three other Villages of that Name, viz. *Asby-Meers* in *Hamfordshoe* Hundred, *Asby S. Leger* in *Fausley* Hundred, and *Cold-Asby* in *Guilleshorough* Hundred. Of this

this Parish was Sir Robert Spencer, High Sheriff of this County 43 Eliz. He was descended of the Spencers Earls of Gloucester and Winchester; and in the first Year of King James I. was created Baron Spencer of Wormeleighton in Warwickshire. He was a good Patriot, and of a quick and clear Wit; as appears from this Passage; speaking of the English in defending the Liberties of the Nation, he said in Parliament, that they were of old very valiant; the Earl of Arundel said to him, *Then were your Ancestors keeping of Sheep; (for they were great Sheep Masters.)* To whom he replied presently, *And yours in plotting of Treason;* which Hear cost them both a Confinement; but afterwards the Lord Spencer had Reparations order'd him, because he was first provoked. This Lord was sent 1 Jac. I. with Sir William Dethick, Principal King of Arms, to Frederick Duke of Wirtemburgh, elected Knight of the Garter, to invest him with the Ornaments of that Order.

Mr. John Dod, the Non-Conformist Cavalier and Decalogist, removed, upon some Discontent between him and Bishop Neal, from Fenny-Compton in Warwickshire to this Place, where he obliged most of the Gentry of the County by his Conversation.

Greens-Norton, so named from the Greens, a Family much famed in the Reigns of King Henry VIII. and his Children, for their Wealth, who were Lords of the Manor, and had their Seat here. It was called before them Norton-Dany, and held in Capite of the King by the Service of lifting up the Right Hand towards the King yearly on Christmas-Day, in what Place soever the King then was. *Domesday-Book* gives this Account of this Place. "The King holds Norton as King Edward held it. There are seven Hides and one Virgate of Land, with two Members, Blakesleuae, now Blakesley, and Altenestone, now Adston. The Land is ——— In the Demesne are three Carucates, and three Servants, and two Maids, and nineteen Villains, and fifteen Sokemen, and five Bordsmen, having twenty-one. There are two Mills of fifteen Shillings, a Wood four Miles

long, and three broad, which with the Appurtenances is worth sixty Shillings, and four Shillings better. The Sochmen pay 30 s. It was formerly worth twelve Pounds, but is now worth twenty Pounds. The Smiths paid seven Pounds in King Edward's Time. The Earl of Mallet held of the King in this Town two Hides and an half, and the fifth Part of half an Hide. The Land is seven Carucates. There are two, and one Hide in the Demesne. Twenty three Villains, with a Priest, nine Bordsmen, and one Servant, have six Carucates. There is a Mill of ten Shillings, and twenty-five Acres of Meadow. It was worth but six Pounds, now 'tis worth eight. Agmund holds it." Thomas Parr Kt. having married Maud, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Thomas Green of this Place, removed from his former Residence at Kendal-Castle in Westmorland, and dwelt here upon his Wife's Estate. He was Father to Queen Katharine Parr, the sixth and last Wife of King Henry VIII. who, 'tis very probable, was born here, as was also her Brother

William Marquess of Northampton. He was made Squire of the Body to King Henry VIII. Reg. 2. with an Allowance of fifty Marks per Ann. and the next Year Ranger of the Bailiwicks of Cliff, Brigstock, and Rockingham. When the King had married his Sister, he advanced him to the Degree of Lord Parr of Kendal; and three Years after, being married to Anne the Daughter and Heir of Henry Bouchier Earl of Essex, created him Earl of Essex, appointing him the same Place in Parliament that her Father had. In the 38 Hen. VIII. the King lying upon his Death-bed associated him to his Executors, to assist them in Matters of the greatest Consequence; whereupon, when King Edward VI. came to the Throne he was created Marquess of Northampton, and was very serviceable to the King all his Reign. But upon the Death of King Edward he accompany'd the Duke of Northumberland in proclaiming the Lady Jane Grey Queen, and seeking to suppress the Insurrection of the Suffolk Men, who were for crowning Queen Mary, for thus acting was imprisoned,

imprisoned, arraigned, and received Judgment of Death, but at length was restored in Blood but not in Honour, till Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne, when he was also constituted of the Privy Council, &c.

The Name of the Hundred is taken from this Place, as being at that Time the chief Town in it. Here *Watling-street*, which appears very plain for a Mile before we arrive at it from *Wedon*, is taken in by some Inclosures, and the common Road turning a little on the Right Hand for about half a Mile, brings us again into it.

Blakeley, the Lady *Alice* Dutcheſs *Dudley* gave to the Churches of this Place, and *Lichborow* in *Fauſeley* Hundred, the eighth Part of an hundred Pounds, to be distributed in ſuch a Manner as ſhe by her Will appointed.

Silvertown, the Eſtate and Manor of *John de Molins*, confirmed to him by King *Edward III.* Reg. 14. Part of the Eſtate of *John de Fienles*, and *Robert* his Brother, attainted, which he beſtowed ſome Years after upon the Canons of *Burnham*, (the Advowſon of which Abbey King *Edward III.* had granted him Reg. 13.) with ſome Lands and Rent for the Support of three Chaplains, to pray for the good Eſtate of himſelf and *Ægidia* his Wife, during their mortal Lives upon Earth, and diſtribute one Mark yearly to the Poor, upon the Feſtivals of *St. Blaſe*, *St. George*, and *St. Mary Magdalene*, which Days ſhall be celebrated in that Monastery as double Feſtivals. Near this Place Northward lies

Whittlewood, or *Whittlebury-Forreſt*, which by an accurate Survey of it is nine Miles long, and three broad in the wideſt Place. 'Tis divided into five Walks by the Woodmen, viz. *Wakefield*, *Sholbrooke*, *Hazelbury*, *Shrobb*, and *Hanger* Walks, and each of theſe into ſeveral Coppices. Fourteen Towns are allowed a Right of Commonage for their Cows and Horſes in the open Coppices and Ridings, upon the Account of Injuries often done them by the Deer. There are only two Lawns or large Paſtures for the Deer, and they are railed in to keep out the Forreſt Cattle.

Wedon, the Manor of which Place belonged to the Family of the *Pinkneys* for many Generations; for in the Reign of King *Henry I.* *Gilo de Pincheni* or *Pinkney* gave certain Lands in this Pariſh to the Monks of *St. Lucian* of *Belvare* in *France*. Whereupon they tranſplanted Part of their Convent to that Place, and made it a Cell to their Monastery, but being reputed a Priory Alien, and ſo given by the Parliament to King *Henry* the Fifth to carry on his Wars in *France*, was by King *Henry* the Sixth at the Petition of Archbiſhop *Chicheley* given to *All-Souls-College*, *Oxford*, which the Archbiſhop had lately founded, viz. *Wakefield* and *Sholbrook* Lawns. The firſt contains 244 Acres, and the other is leſs, and they feed 7 or 800 Deer. The Towns of *Whittlebury*, *Silſton*, and *Pafenham*, with the Villages of *Denshanger* and *Pucksley*, are reckoned within the Pour-lieu of this Forreſt. *Gilbert de Pinkney* Grandſon of *Gilo* and Son of *Ralph* ratify'd to the Monks of *St. Lucian*, all the Grants which had been made to them by his ſaid Anceſtors of their Lands in *Wedon*. To this *Gilbert* ſucceeded *Henry*, whoſe Son *Robert*, for the Health of his own Soul, and the Soul of *Egline* his Wife, *Henry* his Son, and *Philippa* his Daughter, deceaſed, gave other Lands in this Place to the Monks of the ſame Houſe. This *Robert* adhering to the rebellious Barons, 17 *Jo.* had all his Lands ſeized and given to *Waleran Tyſes*, but 1 *Hen. III.* having made his Peace by the Earl Marſhal, he repoſſeſs'd his Eſtate again, and left it to his Poſterity, in whom it continued till *Henry de Pinkney*, having been ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons, the 27th, 28th, and 29th of King *Edward I.* did by Deed, bearing Date at *Bothewil*, Sept. 4. grant and render this his Manor of *Wedon* (commonly known by the Name of *Wedon-Pinkney*) with the Advowſon of the Priory there, and all the Services of the Freeholders at *Wedon*, as alſo the Homage and Services of *Robert de Waunci*, his Heirs, and many others, to the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors for ever. This may ſeem an odd Donation; but it appears by our Hiſtories, that King *Edward I.* being a
very

very excellent Prince, 'twas usual for many ill Men to make him their Heir, whereas, according to *Tacitus*, a good Father makes no Prince but a bad one his Heir.

Weston, the Possession of *Morkar* Earl of *Northumberland*, before the Conquest, as appears from *Domesday-Book*; but that Earl leaving no Issue, nor other Relations, so far as we can find, this Manor, and all the rest of his great Estate, fell into the Conqueror's Hands, and was disposed of by him to his *Normans*, as we have above shewed.

Maidford, the Lordship of the Family of the *Pateshulls*, but transferred to *John de Fauconberg*, and his Heirs, by his Marriage with *Mabel*, or *Maud*, Sister and Coheir of *William de Pateshull*, by whom he had *Thomas* his Heir; but he leaving only a Daughter, who was married to Sir *William Nevill* Kt. her Estate passed to that Family, and he was summoned to Parliament 7 *Hen. VI.* by the Title and Name of Lord *Fauconberg*.

Cold-Higham, famous only for its Minister *Mr. John Dobson*, who, while he was at *Oxford*, being perpetual Fellow of *Magdalen-College*, and Master of Arts, was a most celebrated Preacher, and in the Year 1663 did repeat *Memoriter in Domini-câ in Albis*, the four Easter Sermons, to the Wonder of the Auditory, in *St. Mary's Church*; but writing a Libel in Vindication of *Dr. Pierce*, President of *Magdalen-College*, against *Dr. Yerbury*, he was expelled the University, and so lost much of his former Reputation with some; but being soon restored, he continued some Time in his College, and took his Bachelor of Divinity's Degree. Afterwards he became Rector of this Place, which he held about twelve Years, and died in 1681, but where he was buried we know not certainly.

Slapton, the Manor and Estate of *Jeffrey de Lucy* the Second of *Kockermouth*, who dying 12 *Ed. I.* left his Estate to *Jeffrey* the Third, his Son; but this Lordship was assigned to *Eleanor*, his Mother, for her Dowry.

4

XIX. The Hundred of Cleley.

This Hundred, called in *Domesday-Book*, *Clailea*, *Clailei*, *Cailea*, *Clacelea*, *Claslea*, and *Clavelea*, is bounded on the East with *Buckinghamshire*, on the North with the Hundred of *Wymersley*, on the West with the Hundreds of *Norton* and *Sutton*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Buckingham*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government is in the Sheriff. It has no Market-Town in it, being also a small Hundred, and touching upon *Towcester*. The Villages are

Aldrington, which, as *Domesday-Book* informs us, was in the Conqueror's Days held by a *Thane* of the Earl of *Morton*, it contained one Hide, and was worth ten Shillings. In After-Times it became the Manor and Estate of *Pain Chaworth*, who 5 *Edw. I.* being constituted General of the King's Army in *West Wales*, where he was so successful, that he obliged the *Welch* to seek Peace, and do their Homage to the King, was thereupon made Governor of the Castles of *Dumewr*, *Karekenil*, and *Landevery*; and moreover 6 *Edw. I.* obtained a Grant from that King for a Market every Week upon *Thursday* at this his Manor of *Aldrington*, with a Fair yearly on the Eve and Morrow after the Feast of *St. Margaret*, *July 20.* How or when the Fair and Market were disused we know not; but we can't find that it had either of them for many Years.

Eston, the Estate and Manor of *Bartholomew Lord Berghersb*, who, being retained by King *Edward III.* by Indenture to serve him both in Peace and War during his whole Life, had a Grant, in Recompence of his Services done and to be done for his Life, of the Manors of *Bishy*, *Eston*, &c. Part of the Possessions of *Edmund Earl of Kent*, attainted, with all the Cattle and Stock thereon at reasonable Prizes. Yet in the same Reign, *Anno 34.* we find, that *Thomas Holland*, Steward to *William Montacute Earl of Salisbury*, and younger Brother of Sir *Robert Holland* Kt. marrying *Joan* his Mistress, Daughter of

Edmund

Edmund Earl of Kent, died in Possession of this Manor, and left it to his Posterity, in which it continued till Edward Earl of Warwick forfeited it and his other Lands to the Crown for his Treason; but Margareta his Sister, by Petition, obtained them as Heir to Richard Earl of Salisbury, with the Dignity of Countess of Salisbury, both which she lost soon after by her Compliance with the Marquess of Exeter, then attainted, and some other Crimes, for which she was beheaded in the Tower, and her Estate, which was very large, confiscated, Anno 1541. In the Reign of King Henry VIII. Richard Farmer, who had been bred a Merchant of the Staple at Calais, purchased this Manor of Eston-Neston near Towcester, and settled himself upon it, as also many other Lordships and Royalties in this County, living in great Splendor and Hospitality, but being a zealous Papist, and not complying with the Changes which King Henry made, he turned his Hospitality into Charity for those of his Opinion, which so displeased the King, that for relieving one Thayne, his Confessor in Buckingham Goal, he was brought under a *Premunire*, and had all his Estate seized for the King's Use. He being stript of all went and lived with the Parson of Wapenham (whom he had presented) several Years in, a consummate Piety, until Part of his Estate being restored to him 4 Ed. VI. he returned to this Place again, and some Time after died. His Grandson George entertained King James I. and his Queen here the first Time they met in England. William Lord Lempster pulled down the ancient Seat of his Family in this Place, and erected from the Foundation a regular and fair Pile of Building of free Stone, fetched from Helmdon the best building Stone in England, and has added to it pleasant Gardens and Plantations, and adorned the whole with a magnificent and costly Collection of ancient Statues of white Marble, Greek, Roman, and Egyptian, being all the more ornamental Part of the *Marmora Arundeliana*, of great Value. Insomuch, that according to some good Judges no Seat in Europe in these

Respects exceeds it. He was created a Baron April 12. 1692. 4 Gul. & Mar.

Hartwell, a Manor belonging to the Crown, with a Park, which King Henry VIII. Reg. 31. gave the Stewardship and Keepership of to Sir John Williams Kt. afterwards by King Edward VI. created Lord Williams of Tame, for which Place he had ever after such a Respect, that he by his Testament bearing Date March 18. 1558, 1 Eliz. bequeathed to his Executors for ever the Inheritance of the impropriate Parsonages or Rectories of Brill, Okeley, Barstall, and East-Neston, and certain Lands in Sydenham, to found a free School there, and with the Profits thereof provide a good Schoolmaster and Usher for ever, and increase the Maintenance of the poor in the Alms-house, and make an Augmentation of it, &c.

Pottersperry, an ancient Saxon Town, the *Possentes-byrig* of the Saxon Annals (as Dr. Kennet affirms) more properly than Pontsbury in Shropshire, as another Antiquary conjectures, but both erroneously, as we shall shew by and by. In the Year 661 Cornwall King of the West Saxons and Wulfere King of Mercia met here with their Armies and fought. After this we find it to be the Manor of Tofti Earl of Northumberland before the Conquest, as the Conqueror's Survey shews us; but then called Pery only, the Addition of Potter being made long after. For in 32 Hen. III. we find it in the Possession of Robert de Ferrers Earl of Derby, who endowed his Wife with this Manor and other Lands, (she was the Daughter of Hugh le Brun Earl of Angoulesm, and was named Isabel) but joining with Montfort Earl of Leicester, and other Lords, in a Rebellion against King Henry III. he was forced, after the Battle of Evesham, to submit to the King's Mercy, and pay a Fine of fifteen hundred Marks; to raise which Sum he was forced to mortgage this Manor to Michael de Toni. Soon after this we find it called Potters-Piery, from the Potters there dwelling and using their Art. In the Reign of King Edward I. Reg. 26. this Manor was in the Possession of the Beauchamps Earls of Warwick, by the Daughter of

of *Richard Fitz-John* Judge of *Ireland*, which Family held it divers Successions, 'till it fell into the King's Hands, and then it was given by that King to *Thomas de Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, for his execrable Services in furthering the Execution of his Father-in-Law *Richard* Earl of *Arrundel*, and Murther of *Thomas de Woodstock* Duke of *Gloucester*, (the King's Uncle) at *Calis*, how long it continued in this Family we know not, but find the whole Estate at length divided among the *Berkley's* and *Howards*. *Edmund Arnold* of *Doctors Commons* Esq; in his last Will and Testament proved *April 9. 1676.* settled for ever his Manor of *Furthoe*, a Village in this Hundred, for these Uses, viz. That twenty Pounds *per annum* should be paid out of it to an Orthodox Parson, to read Divine Service at least on *Sundays* in the Forenoon or Afternoon, in one of the Churches or Chapels in *Stony Stratford* in *Buckinghamshire*, and ten Pounds *per annum* to the Vicar or Curate of this Place, towards the Increase of his Stipend, hoping that the Impropiator considering how far he is concerned in the Cure of Souls here, will further augment his poor Maintenance.

Passenham or *Passham*, as *Mr. Camden* calls it, and tells us it takes its Name from the Passage over the River *Tove*: Here King *Edward* remained with his Army, while *Towcester* was Walling in, and made a small Entrenchment by the Ford to place a Garrison therein, to guard that Passage over the *Ouse*, against the Attempts of the *Danes* of *Northampton*; in after Times it became the Seat and Manor of *Sir Robert Banaster*, Knt. whose Daughter marrying *William* Lord *Maynard*, of *Little Eftanes* or *Eftanes*, ad *Turrim* in *Essex*, brought this Estate and other Lands to him, which was after him enjoyed by his Son *Banaster* Lord *Maynard*, and is now by *Henry* Lord *Maynard*: The Chancel of this Church is worthy our Notice; It was built and beautified by the abovementioned *Robert Banaster* Knt. at his own proper Expence in 1626, as his Monument there informs us; 'tis a neat Building, the Wainscot Columns and Stalls on the Side of the Chancel, as also the

Wainscot-Partition betwixt the Chancel and the Body of the Church are curiously carved. Adjoining to this Place is

Denshangir, the Manor of which Place was granted to *John de Hansted*, with certain Lands in *Whittlewood*, and the Heirs of his Body, by King *Edward II.* Reg. 1. and seems to have continued in his Family at least great Part of the Reign of *Edward III.*

Wickly, the Estate of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, as appears from the Conqueror's Survey-Book; He left it with his other Lordships to his Son *Edwyne*, who enjoyed his Earldom and large Possessions under the Conqueror a while, but finding the Conqueror to follow the Advice of his *Normans*, in oppressing the *Saxons*, and to deal deceitfully with him, in not giving him his Daughter to Wife as he had promised, he broke out with his Brother *Morkar* and other Lords into Rebellion, and was slain by Treachery.

XX. The Hundred of *Sutton* or *King Sutton*.

This Hundred which is called in *Domesday-Book* *Sutone*, and *Sudetone*, is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Norton* and Part of *Buckinghamshire*, on the North with the Hundreds of *Norton* aforesaid and *Warden*, on the West with *Oxfordshire*, and South with *Buckinghamshire* aforesaid. The Fee of it was 1 *Henry V.* in the Hands of *John* Lord *Lovel*, whose posterity enjoy'd it, 'til *Francis* Lord *Lovel* assisting *Martin* *Swart*, who was sent over by *Margaret* Dutches of *Burgundy* to set up *Lambert* *Simmel*, as real Duke of *York* upon the Throne, was slain at the Battel of *Stoke* upon *Trent*, and being attainted, his Estate was seized into the King's Hands, 3 *Henry VII.* and his two Sisters and Heirs got nothing. The Chief Town is

Brackley, so called because the Ground about it is full of Brakes and Fern: It is a Borough and hath a Mayor for its Chief Magistrate, the Market is on *Wednesday* Weekly and Fair on Yearly. It was anciently a Famous Staple for Wool, but now can only boast how great

and wealthy its once was by it Ruins; for thro' length of Time that Trade is almost quite lost, yet it is pleasantly watered with the Springs of the *Onse*: The *Zouches* of *Ashby, de la Zouch* in *Leicestershire* were the Antient Lords of the Place for divers Successions, but Issue Male failing, their Estate was divided between *Alan de Zouch*, his two Daughters, *Helena* and *Maud* his Heirs, which last being married to *Richard de Holland*, brought this Manor and other Lordships, with the Patronage of the Hospital of *Lepers* in this Place, upon the Partition, to her Husband, by whose Daughter, it passed to the *Lovels*, of whom the last Lord above-mentioned being attainted, this Manor was seized by King *Henry VII.* and given to *Thomas Stanley* Earl of *Derby*. *John Lord Lovel*, and *Holland*, who married *Maud*, the Daughter of the last Lord *Holland*, was buried in the Church of the Hospital of *St. John* in this Place, to which House he bequeathed in his Will, a Vestment of Black, adorned with Stars of Gold, certain Copes, and other Things of Value: His Widow *Maud* gave her Manors of *Bagworth* and *Thorn-ton* in *Leicestershire* to this Hospital 8 Hen. V. and procured a Licence to convert it into an House of Friars Preachers. The College here was built by the *Zouches*, and tho' ruinous, is kept up by *Magdalene-College* in *Oxford*, for a Retiring Place in Times troublesome and infectious. In the Reign of King *John*, Anno 1212, which was four Years before his Death, that Prince went to *Oxford*, with a Resolution of meeting his Barons in a Convention then called there, but they disobeying his Summons, sent him Word, that they would stay at this Town, 'till such Time as he had confirmed the Laws of *Edward* the Confessor and their Noble Liberties, whereupon a Civil War ensued, in which the Students of *Oxford* were no small sufferers: This Place seems to have been anciently famous for those Martial Exercises, which were then very pleasing and diverting to the King and his Nobles; for 32 Hen. III. here was a Tournament, in which *Richard IV.* Earl of *Clare* was a Chief Actor, but was much blamed for joining with the Foreigners against

the *English*: In the next Year also there was another Tournament there, wherein *William de Valence* Son of *Hugh de Brun* Earl of *March*, encountered Sir *William de Odingiells*, a Valiant Knight, but is said to have abused him much, thro' the Countenance of *Richard Duke of Gloucester*.

This Town also is made Famous by the Birth of several Eminent Persons, as

Samuel Clarke, a Person right Famous for his Skill in the Oriental Languages; He was bred in *Merton-College, Oxford*, and having taken his Degree of Master of Arts, and continued in the College some Years, after was chosen in 1658. *Architypographus*, and superior Beadle of the Civil Law, both which Places he kept to his dying Day, and shewed himself a most necessary and usefull Person in the Concerns thereof, belonging to the University, so that he is registred *Vir Gracis, latinisq; literis probe instructus, et in studiis Philologicis versatissimus*: Dr. *Edmund Castell* consulted him, when he composed his *Heptaglott Lexicon*, (as that Doctor owns in the Preface to his first Volume,) and he is said to have taken great Pains in the *Hebrew Text, Chaldee Paraphrase*, and *Persian Gospels* in the *Polyglott Bible*, which last he translated into *Latin*; He wrote several Books and Translations relating to the Oriental Tongues, but they still remain in M. S. in the *Bodleian Library*, he dyed Dec. 27. 1669. in his house in *Haliwell, Oxford*, and was buried in the Parish Church there, dedicated to the *Holy Cross*.

S. Rumbald an Infant and King's Son, was celebrated in former Ages in this Town as a Native of it; It is said of him in his Life, that as-soon as he was born, he spake I know not what Holy Words, professed himself a Christian, and having been baptized immediately expired, which produced such Admiration of him, that he was canonized among the People for a Saint, and particularly had his Commemoration here, and at *Buckingham*.

Dr. *Sibthorp* of whom we have given a full Account above at *Burton Latimer*, was Minister of this Place for some Time, and therefore we shall only refer the Reader to what is said there.

Sutton, or as we find it called in Antient Records *King's-Sutton*, the Chief Town in this Hundred probably when Counties were reduced to that Division, because it gave Name to the Hundred: when *Domesday-Book* was drawn up, *Hugh* held of *Hugh de Grentemaisnil* in this Town one Hide and an half, and the Tenth Part of an Hide; The Land is four Carucates, of which one was in the Demesne, and two Servants, and two Bordfmen had half a Carucate; There is also a Mill of two Shillings. It was worth but 10 Shillings, but now is worth 30. *Willa* and *Tubaernus* held it; *William* also held here the fifth Part of an Hide, The Land is half a Carucate, and on it one Villain. It was, and is worth three Shillings, *Alric* held it freely. In after Times it was the Lordship and Estate of *Robert Lord Holland*, 47 *Edward III.* who dying without Issue Male, *Maud* his only Daughter and Heir transferred this Manor, and the Rest of his Estate, by Marriage to Sir *John Lovel*, made afterwards 9 *Hen. IV.* 1408. Lord *Lovel* and *Holland*, he was buried in the Hospital of *S. John* at *Brackley*.

Astwel, the Manor and Seat of Sir *Thomas Billing*, not far from his Native Place from whence his Ancestors took their Name: He was Lord Chief Justice of the *King's Bench* in the sixth Year, and so continued 'till the one and twentieth of *King Edward IV.* in which Office he contracted a Large Estate, which from him passed by Female Heirs to the Family of the *Lovels*, and from them to the *Sherleys*; but the *Lovels* flourished long upon his Estate, for as we find *Thomas Lovel* of this Place Sheriff of this County, 22 *Edw. IV.* so we observe several of the Family and Name in that Post to the 14 *Eliz.* and soon after the *Sherleys* came into this Inheritance, *George Sherly* of this Place being High Sheriff 44th of the same Reign: Sir *Arthur Throgmorton* Knight, who was High Sheriff in the Beginning of *King James I.* Reign, seems to have had his Seat in this Parish also.

Aynhoe, *Jeffrey de Manneville* held this Town, when the Conqueror's Survey was made. In it were three Hides and the fifth Part of an Hide: The Land was eight Carucates, of which one Hide and

five Parts of another Hide were in the Demesne, and besides there were three Carucates, and eight Servants, and twenty-three Villains, and nine Bordfmen with five Carucates; there was also a Mill of ten Shillings, and twenty Acres of Meadow, it was worth but six Pounds formerly, but now 'tis worth eight Pounds: *Algar* held it in *King Edward's* Time, in later Ages it was the Manor of *Robert Fitz-Roger* in 6 *Ed. I.* who entred into Covenant with *Robert de Tybetot*, that *John* his Son and Heir should marry *Hauryse* his Daughter, and endow her on her Wedding-Day with One hundred Pounds *per annum*, Lands in this Manor; and in Case those should fall short, to make it up, out of his Manor of *Bliburgh* in *Suffolk*, the Portion of the said *Hauryse* being six hundred Marks, *i. e.* four hundred Pounds. *John* his Son, called by the Appointment of *King Edward I.* *John de Clavering*, further obtained a Charter 17 *Ed. II.* for a weekly Market on *Tues-day*, and Fair upon the *Eve day*, and two Days after the Feast of *St. Michael* yearly, but both have been long disused, and the Manor alienated, for we find it among the Possessions of *Reginald*, Lord *Cobham* of *Stereborough* 4 *Hen. IV.* in whose Family it continued, 'till *John Lord Cobham* gave his whole Estate after his own Decease to *King Edward III.* and because he survived the King, he petitioned the Parliament 1 *Rich. II.* that his Mind might be fulfilled in the Discharge of the Soul of the said *King Edward*: *Robert Wild* the Presbyterian Poet, as *John Cleveland* was for the Cavaliers, was Rector of this Parish; he was much celebrated among his own Party, he hath some Poems extant, as the Tragedy of *Chris. Love on Tower-hill*, 2. *Iter Boreale*, upon the March of General *Monk* from *Scotland* to *London*. 3. Upon Mr. *Calamy's* Imprisonment, &c. and two Sermons on *Ra. 1, 32* and *11 32*. He was a fat, jolly and boon Presbyterian as Mr. *Wood* says, ejected from *Aynhoe* in 1662, and dyed at *Oundle* in this County in the Beginning of the Winter 1679, where he lyes buried without any Monument. The Hospital of *St. James's* in this Place, with all the

Lands and Appurtenances thereof, were given by *William Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, to *Magdalene-College Oxford*, upon this Condition stipulated by Indenture, with the President and Fellows, *Octob. 10. Ric. III.* That they and their Successors for ever, should celebrate daily Mass, for the Souls of himself and his Son *Tho. Maltravers*, and the Rest of his Ancestors at the Altar, from thence called the *Arundel Altar*, and that all Doctors, and Masters of this College should mention them, as well in their Prayers at *Oxford*, as in their Prayers before their Sermons at *St. Paul's Cross in London*.

John Cartwright of this Town gave an Annuity of ten Pounds, payable out of an Estate in the Parish of *Bloxham in Oxfordshire*, to the Use of *Brazen-nose-College Oxford*, for the Subsistence of two Scholars born in this Shire, *Cheshire*, and *Oxfordshire*, but especially to be chosen from the Publick *Grammar-School*, founded by him in this Town, or from *Eudworth*, or *Wrenbury in Cheshire*. He had a Power of nominating them during his Life, and then it was to devolve to his Heirs.

Chacomb, the Manor of *Nicholas de Segrave*, who 20 *Ed. I.* obtained a Charter for Free-Warren in this, and all other his Demefne Lands, and departing this Life 23 *Ed. I.* left it to his Son *John*, from whom it descended at length to another *John*, who leaving *Elizabeth* his Daughter and only Heir, she carryed this Manor, and other Estates to *John Lord Mowbray* by Marriage.

Ferninbo, or *Faringhoe*, Earl *Alberte* held this Town; in it were four Hides. The Land was ten Carucates, of which three were in the Demefne, and ten Servants, and fifteen Villains, with a Priest, and eight Bordsmen had five Carucates; there are twenty Acres of Meadow, it was worth ten Pounds when he took it, but is now worth but seven, it is now in the King's Manor, but in after Ages became the Manor of *Thomas Lord Fauconberg*, being assigned to him 34 *Edw. III.* upon the Partition of the Lands of the Inheritance of *Maud* his Mother, Sister and Coheir of *William de Pateshul*, a Rich Baron of this County.

Newbottle, of which *Domesday-Book* thus speaks, "*John* holds of *Hugh de Grentemaisnil*, six Hides, with the Appurtenances in *Newbottle*; the Land is five Carucates, of which three are in the Demefne, and eight Servants, and one Knight have four Carucates; there are seven Maids, and seven Acres of Land; it was worth four Pounds, now six." *Baldwin* held it with Sac and Soke, the Estate and Lordship of *John de Grey* of *Cedpewre in Derbyshire*, in which Family it continued several Successions, but at length came by the Female Heir, to the *Ferriers* and *Grobby*, who enjoy'd it also many Successions.

Stene, the Estate and Seat of *John Crew Esq;* Son and Heir of *Sir Thomas Crew* Knight, one of the Serjeants at Law to *K. Charles I.* who being descended of the Antient Family of the *Crews*, in the County Palatine of *Chester*, and having with no small hazard contributed his best Endeavours towards the Restoration of *King Charles II.* in Testimony of that King's gracious Acceptance of his Service, was created by Letters Patents, dated *April 20, Reg. 13.* a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Crew* of *Stene*, and to his Heirs Male, of which the last was *Nathaniel*, Bishop of *Durham*. The Benefice of this Place being an Appropriation, and only some small Tithes allotted the Minister for a Subsistence; *Robert Grossthead* Bishop of *Lincoln*, in 1235. who ever esteemed Appropriations (as he called them,) Stratagems to rob God of his Honour, the Priest of his Maintenance, and the People of their very Souls, and did not fail to represent them to the Pope, Cardinals, and Council of *Lyons*, as a Thing most prodigiously wicked and destructive to the Chief Office of *Christ* upon Earth, which is to feed his Flock, and did all that was possible in his Diocese to remedy that Grievance, and to that End consolidated the Rectory and Vicarage of this Place, and many others in his Diocese.

Wapenham, the Manor and Estate of the *Pinkneys*, who having a great Respect for the Monks of *S. Lucian* at *Belvare in France*, settled the Tithes of his Demefnes

here upon them, which *Henry de Pinkney* confirmed, 2 *Rich. I.* and besides gave the Monks of *Abby Pawns* for forty Hogs, to which *Henry* his Great, Great Grandson made an Addition of eighty more, so that from thenceforth those Monks had Pawns therein for one hundred and twenty Hogs; but the Manor with all the Services of the Freeholders, as also the Services of *Robert de Waune* and his Heirs, and many others, he gave to *Edward I. Reg. 29.* his Heirs and Successors for ever. In this Village was born *Robert Brograve*, the Son of *Rowland Brograve* Gent. He was educated in *Magdalen-Hall, Oxford*, and became afterward Lecturer of *St. Michael Basingstow, London*, Chaplain in Ordinary to their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Rector of *Gate-side* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and Author of a Sermon preached before those Princes at *Hampton-Court, May 12, 1689.* on *Matth. 5, 16.* *London, 1689.* He died at *Gate-side*, in 1691. initio.

Middleton-Cheney, near which Place in a Field adjoining, *James Earl of Northampton* routed some of the Parliament Forces, which Fight was called *Middleton-Cheney-field*: It is near *Banbury* in *Oxfordshire*. The Church Porch at this Place is an admirable Piece of Workmanship as to the Roof, which is so contrived, that there is neither Wood nor Brick,

Slate or Tile about it; it is all entirely Stone-work of *Asbler*, yet slopes to an Angle, like Timber-Roofs, only more acute than those usually are, some may wonder that it does not fall, but that is owing to this, that the Stones are *Cuneo-form*, or as the Workmen call it, cut with an arching Joint, and so must necessarily lie firm.

Charlton, in the Township of which, and Parish of *Newbottle*, is a Fortification called *Rainsborough*, made by the *Danes*, as *Hunfborough* abovemention'd was and for the same Purposes: This Camp is drawn on the Top of a little Hill, which hath a Prospect round about it, with a double Fortification: Within the Memory of Man the Inner Fortification was ploughed up, and being levelled for that Purpose there were found several Iron-pots, Glasses and Ashes; who repositied them there whether *Britons, Saxons* or *Danes*, is not certainly known, but the later is most likely, because the oval Figure of the Encampment is *Danish*: This probably was one of the Summer Stations of the *Danes*, from which they sallied forth, and having plundered the Neighbouring Country, brought their Booty hither and divided it: The Place where the Iron-Pots, Glasses and Ashes were found, 'tis likely, was their Kitchen.

The Natural History of this County.

Northamptonshire is a Champian Country, very populous, and very full of Towns and Churches; the Soil of it both for Tillage and Pasturage is very Fruitful; but it is not well stocked with Wood, unless it be at the hither and farther End, nor can, by the Reason of its Situation at so great a Distance from the Sea, be supplied with Coal, as many other Counties are, so that Winter-Fuel for Fire is extremely Dear: Beneath

Collingeston in this Shire, the Neighbouring Inhabitants dig store of Slates for covering Houses, which are more lasting than Tiles. Great Store of Salt-Peter is also dug here, by Reason of the Multitude of Dove-houses in this Corn-County, where it is commonly found, and so much increases, that the Salt-Peter-Men say, when they have extracted it out of a Floor of Earth one Year, within three or four Years after, they shall find more generated.

nerated there, and do work it over again.

The Cattle of this County are much the same with those of other Counties, but Sheep most abound, for it is so full of them, that it seems almost over-run with them, but yet cloathing, tho' it has been attempted with great Application, never could be made to prosper here, So that all the Profit they make of their Wool, is by selling it into other Counties, where the Cloathing Trade is very prosperous, as in divers Places in *Essex*, *Suffolk*, &c. but one Thing is, that the Ground produces all Things necessary for Life so plentifully, that it does not need, and indeed will not allow much room for Manufacturies, as some have thought; however of late Years the Inhabitants have found it necessary, for the Maintenance of their Poor in the Towns, to set up the Woollen Manufacture, and have reaped their Advantage in, and by it: Thus at *Kettering*, and some other Towns, the Inhabitants carry on a Trade of making Serges, Tamies and Shaloons, whereby many are employed in Combing and Spinning the Wool, and Weaving and Dressing the Stuffs. Sir *Matthew Dudley* not long since introduced and settled it at *Oundle*, to the Great Advantage of that Town and Neighbourhood: It is true, there is not that great Necessity of that Manufacture in this County, as there is in some others, the Tillage of the Ground employing and maintaining the greatest Part of the People, yet it is, and may be of greater Benefit daily if encouraged, and further enlarged by employing decayed Tradesmen, aged and impotent Persons, who cannot endure the hard and cold Labour of the Field, Women, Children, &c.

The Air of this County is exceeding Pleasant and Wholesome, the Sea being so remote, that it is not infected with its noisome Fumes, and there being no marshy and boggy Grounds either in it or near it, for which Reason it is not only reputed, but by Experience found so healthy, that the Nobles and Gentry have for so many Ages flocked into it, that there is no County in *England*, that has so many fine Seats of the Nobility

and Gentry for the Bigness of it, as this County has, there being hardly a Village but has one, or more of them; and those of the Chief of the Nobility and Gentry. That small Tract called the *Fen-land*, which is in the North-East Part of the County, about *Peterburg*, is supposed to be in a foggy and unwholsome Air, being not only low and fenny of it self, but bordering upon the *Lincolnshire* and *Cambridgeshire* Fens; but tho' this Objection was once of weight, 'tis not so now, for the Marshes and watry Grounds, being of late Years drained and converted into firm, useful and habitable Land, the Air is freed from those Vapours which rose from stagnating Waters, and so is become very wholsome: 'Tis true, there happens still great falls of Water in rainy Seasons, which overflow those low Grounds, but such Care is daily taken by the Inhabitants, that the Waters so descending from the Uplands, never stay long even in the Winter to prejudice the Air, which the Healthiness of the People is a Proof of.

The Waters of this County are both plentiful and good, for it is supplied with five great Rivers, besides Rivulets, Brooks and many Rills, as the *Nen*, the *Welland*, the *Ouse*, the *Leam* and *Charwell*; three of these Rivers (which is a Thing wonderful) spring out of one Hill, near *Catesby* and *Hellidon* in *Fausley* Hundred, and run three several Ways, viz. the *Charwell* to the South, the *Leam* towards the West, and as it hastens towards the *Severn*, is received by the *Avon* and the *Nen* towards the East. The *Nen* is the most considerable of these Rivers, passing cross the Country from *Peterborough* where it is widest to *Daventry*, receiving by the Way three pretty large Rivulets, the *Ise-Brook*, *Harper-Brook*, and *Willow-Brook*, and a Multitude of small Brooks and lesser Currents, touching upon *Oundle-Thropston*, *Higham-Ferrers* and *Northampton*; several Towns of this County lay claim to the Head Spring of this River, as *Naseby* from *Chapel-well*, *Draughton* from *Blackwell* antiently said to be called *Nine-well*, *West-Haddon* from *Nen-moor* and others, but *Staverton* has the fairest Title, because *Hartwell* Spring near the Foot of *Studbury-Hill*,

Hill, and the *Ozings* about it are upon the highest Ground, and farthest from that River's Out let: The Northern Waters or *Naseby-Head*, and the Western Water or *Staverton-Head*, unite about *Northampton* and make a noble River, which, running from *Northampton* to *Peterburg*, affords a commodious Situation to those Towns; *Wellingborough* and *Oundle* receiving in its Way the *Ise-Brook*, (as Mr. Morton with good Reason calls it) the *Harper-Brook*, and *Willow-Brook*, with many other anonymous Rivers, over it there are twelve considerable Bridges erected, and there are three observable Islands formed in it by the Branchings of the Streams, and Re-union of them; it is Navigable but a little Way, viz. no higher above *Peterburg* than *Allerton-Mills*, which are over-against *Castor*, which is about the Middle of *Nassaburg-Hundred*. Mr. Camden is of Opinion, that it was garrisoned by the Romans, for when the Britans in *Claudius's* Reign, were become Allies of the Romans on one Side of this River, and those on the other Side made frequent Incurfions into their Country, and carried all before them, the Roman Allies conspiring with them; then P. Ostorius (says Tacitus) *cunctos castris Antonam, & Sabrinam Parat*, i. e. undertakes by erecting Forts and Castles up and down the *Avon* or *Nen*, and *Severn*, to keep the Britans from invading the Roman Province: The *Welland* runs on the North Border of the County, and parts it from *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, and *Lincolnshire*, rising in the Hundred of *Rothwell*, near *Hewthorp*, and watering *Rockingham*, and *Stamford* in its Way, besides many Villages. It is Navigable to *Stamford*, and from thence to *Spalding* by the Help of Locks or Water-shoots. The *Ouse* which is one of the Principal Rivers of this Kingdom, rises near *Brackley* in the Glebe-Ground in *Ferningho-Lordship*, from the Spring called *Ouse-well* in the Hundred of *Sutton*, but runs at some Distance from this County, except near *Stony-Stratford* in *Buckinghamshire*, where its Course is near the Hundred of *Cleley*, and a little lower it receives the River *Tove* or *Tase*, which having watered *Tewcester*, or *Tasecester*, i. e. a Castle of the *Tove* or *Tase*,

after a Winding Course of many Miles, dischargeth it self into it near *Cosgrove* in the same Hundred. The little *Avon* riseth in *Rothwell-Hundred* near *Sulby*, and falling Westward with a small Stream, leaves this County near *Lilburn*, and passes into *Warwickshire*, as doth also the *Leam*, which with the *Charwell* makes up the Western-border, dividing it from *Oxfordshire*. The *Leam-head* is at *Hellidon*, where a Spring bubbles out of a knobbed Hill, called the *Little-down*, and having made a pretty capacious Pool, hastens by *Catesby* and *Staverton* into *Warwickshire*, where it gives Name to the two *Leamingtons*, and then falling into the *Ouse* loseth its Name: The later *Avon's* Source is from a Spring called *Avon-well*, near *Naseby-Town*; this River runs but five Miles upon the Borders of the County, and then passeth into *Warwickshire*, where having received the *Leam* a Mile above *Warwick*, it takes its Course through the Middle of the County, and so thro' *Worcestershire* into the *Severn*. These Rivers supply this County plentifully with Fish of divers Kinds, partly of the common Sort, as *Perch*, *Roach*, *Dace*, *Gudgeons*, *Eels*, &c. and partly more rare and unusual, as the *Shallow*, found in the River *Cherwell*, the *Bed-Eel* in the *Nen*, as also the *Burbot* and *Ruff*, and sometimes tho' rarely, *Sturgeon*, *Salmon*, *Smelts* and *Lampreys* from the Sea, and Water for all conveniencies, and were they, or could they, especially the *Nen*, be made navigable but as far as *Northampton*, Fuel for Fires, which is so scarce here, would be much cheaper thro' the whole County: As to Mineral Waters. Of old here were none but the Spring at *Wellingborough*, which of late Years hath been of little Repute; not that the Vertues of it are at all impaired, but either thro' Mismanagement of the Drinking, or Affectation of Novelty; but of late many of these *Acidulae*, and Mineral Waters have been discovered to the great Benefit of the Inhabitants, both as to Health, and Wealth, viz. 1. At *King's-Cliff*, which was found out in 1670, or thereabouts, and soon after approved of and recommended by Dr. Brown, a Physician residing in that Town. The Waters have been

been of great Service to divers Persons in severall Distempers, especially such as arose from Obstructions: It has also been successfully used in Bathing. 2. The *New-well* at *Northampton*, discovered in 1703, and distant from the Town about forty Rods, is very famous for its Medicinal Waters; it has been recommended by skilfull Physicians, and performed extraordinary Cures upon the Drinkers of it, particularly such as were troubled with the Stone. 3. The Well at *Asprop*, which hath been of some Note this forty Years, being first observed by the two learned and eminent Physicians, Dr. *Willis* and *Lower*, who after divers Experiments recommended them to the Neighbouring County. The Waters of it have been found very helpfull in curing the Scurvy, Asthma, Chlorosis, and other Diseases of the like Nature. Besides these, there are several other Medicinal Waters, tho' not of so great Esteem as the former, yet little, if at all, inferior in Strength, such as those of *Puckwell* at *Ainbo*, at *Presfontapes*, *Halston*, *Thrup* and *East-Farndon*. The Wells of *S. Lewis*, of *S. Loys-Wedun*, *S. Lawrence* at *Peterborough*, and those at *Longthorp*, *Castle-Asby*, *Yardley-Hastings*, *Creaton*, *Brixworth* and *Hellidon*, (which were called *Holy-Wells*, and were supposed tinctured with Holiness) are all or most of them stopped up, and in that one great Cure is wrought, viz. Curing the Vaulgar of Superstition.

But as usefull and profitable as the River *Nen* is, (for a Noble River 'tis) or might be, it is made by the Neglects of the People as destructive, for beneath *Peterborough* after a Course of forty-five Miles from its Spring, being increased by a Multitude of Rivulets, and Land-floods, it divides it self into several Branches, and by that means finding no Current spacious enough to receive its Stream, diffuses its Waters all over the Plain Country, and over-flows it far and near in Winter, nay, sometimes the greater Part of the Year, so that it seems a Kind of Ocean, with here and there an Island appearing above the Surface of the Water: Of this destructive Inundation the Neighbouring Inhabitants alledge the Cause to be, that of the three Channels thro' which such a vast

Deal of Water used to be conveyed, the first that went to the Ocean by *Thorney-Abbey*, and thence aside by *Clowesfoss*, and *Crowland*, the second also by the Cut made by Dr. *Morton*, Bishop of *Ely*, called the *New-Leam*, which passes by *Wisbech*, have a long Time been neglected and are almost landed up, upon which Account the third, which holds its Course down by *Horsley-Bridge*, *Whittlesey-mere*, *Ramsay-mere*, and *Saliers-load*, is not able to contain so much Water, so that it breaks out with great Violence upon the Flats, wherefore the Country thereabouts complains of a great Injury done them, as well by those who have neglected to keep open and clear the Channels, as by others who have diverted the Waters to their private Uses; for they say, as the *Reatines* in *Tacitus* speak, *That Nature herself hath well provided for Man's Use, in giving all Rivers their Issues, Courses and their Endings, as well as their Springs*: This doubtless was a just Complaint in Mr. *Cambden's* Time; or that good and learned Man would not have mentioned it, but since his Time such Care has been taken in embanking and draining, especially since the Act of Parliament made 15 Car. II. that the said Lands are now seldom or never overcharged with Water, and the Occupiers are more fearful of Injuries from Drought, than extream Wet: They now account that the more these Lands are flooded, the richer they are, for by the greatest Floods the Cattle are not quite driven out of these Fens, and 'twas never known that their own home-bred Sheep were seized by the Rot, but those that are brought hither from the Uplands do not fare so well.

The Earth or Soil of this County, being reckoned eminently fruitful almost in every Kind, it would be an Injury to it, not to give a full Account of it, which we shall do by considering the superficial Product, and then the Subterraneous Store: As to the first, there is no County that answers the Husbandman's Labour and Charge better than this, in yielding an Abundance of all Sorts of such Grains, as are suitable to the Soil, which are chiefly Wheat of divers Sorts, Barley and Pease, and in some Places Rye and

Beans:

Beans; It can't be denied, but this County has its barren Parts as well as others, but neither so common nor extensive, as to be any Blemish to its Fruitfulness, no more than a Mole to a Beauty. A Demonstration of the Product of this County in this kind is this, that the Farmers and Corn-Factors send out great Quantities of the Corn raised here, into all the Counties round it, as to *Wisbech*, and *Spalding* Eastward, to *Bedford* Southward, into *Warwickshire* Westward, and to *Darby* Northward, and yet have great Plenty at home. 2. As to Pasturage the People of this County seemed at one Time to be so fond of their gainful Tillage, that they had little or no Pasture, which they in Time finding the Inconveniency of, by their Want of Cheefe, Butter and Flesh, set about Inclosures, and other Contrivances to advance Pasturage, by which means it now comes to pass, that most of the Lordships have not only their proper Inclosures, and Lays of Green Sod between their Lands, but many of them, especially the larger ones, have a Common or uninclosed Pasture for their Cattle, in the Outskirts of their Fields, and a Valley of fruitful Meadow adjoining to some Brook or River, which in Summer yields them a Stock of Hay, and serves at other Times to feed their Horses, Cows and Sheep; of these last the Meadows on the Banks of the *Nyne* and *Weland*, are particularly famous, as being not only spacious and rich, but affording great Quantities of Hay peculiarly excellent, and even of their Upland Pastures there is a very rich Knot, beginning at *Stanford* upon *Avon*, and extending itself to *Cottesbrook*, besides the Pastures of *Watford* and *Dadford*, which are found by the Graziers to be of singular Use to top their Fat-Beasts for *London* Markets.

3. Wood is another Product of this Country, which indeed is reported to be a scarce Commodity, but 'twill hardly be believed, when we see in so small a County three such large Forests, as, *Rockingham-Forest* 14 Miles long and 5 Miles broad, 2. *Sacy-Forest*, a Mile and half in length, and a Mile in breadth. 3. *Whittlewood*, or *Whittle-bury-Forest*, which

is counted 6 Miles in length, and 3 in breadth, but is really 9 Miles long, and 3 Miles broad in some Places, tho' not so much in others, besides the Wood in *Chales Parks*, and about the Towns in the Hedges of their Inclosures, all which certainly will bear the Name of Plenty of Wood, at least in those Parts where the Forests are; and if any other Parts of the County have not so much growing, yet it can't be dear, except at *Northampton*, which is complained of on that account by Travellers, but without Reason, for 'tis not Want of Wood, but honest Dealing in the Inn-keepers, that makes Fuel so dear in that Town.

4. Another plentiful Product of this County may be reckoned Water, for there are Plenty of Brooks, and Rivers in it, and it is very observable, that they all rise within its own Bounds and not one of them comes out of any other County, tho' many that rise in this County water others, for the *Weland* riseth at *Sibertoft* in *Rothwell-Hundred*. 2. The *Nen*, or *Nyne* which is a very large River, and runs quite cross the County, comes from two Heads, the one at *Staerton* and the other at *Naseby* in the Hundreds of *Fausley* and *Rothwell*: This River is fed by many Brooks, but all rising from Springs within the County. 3. The *Ouse*, which runs on the South-Side of the County, and goes into *Buckinghamshire* and *Bedfordshire*, rises at *Sysam* in *Sutton* in *Sutton-Hundred*, and is augmented by the *Tove*, which rises near *Towcester*. 4. The *Charwell*, which after it has taken its Course upon the Out-borders of *Sutton-Hundred*, enters *Oxfordshire* with a large Stream, hath its Spring-Head at *Fausley*, and is increased by another Spring near *Byfield* in *Warden-Hundred*. 5. The *Leam* arises at *Hellidon* in *Fausley-Hundred*, and the Lesser *Avon* at the Mountains between *Naseby* and *Sulby*, and when they have gone a little Way in this County, enter *Warwickshire*, and unite about *Warwick*, so that for Water this County lends much but borrows none.

2. We come now to the Subterraneous Store of this County, (leaving our Account of Physical Herbs, (which properly

perly enough would come in here) to the last Place, (according to our Method in the former Counties,) which is answerable to the Superficial, as plentiful, and as useful in their Kind, as 1. Such Earths, as are fit for Rural Uses, and the Improvements of Land less fertile and worn out, as a Marly-Earth, at *Adson*, a Clayie-Earth, at *Desborough*, a Slatty-Clay at *East-Farndon*, a soft White Earth at *Chadston* and *Woodnewton*. 2. Such as are proper for Mechanic Uses as Loams of divers Sorts, at *Thrup* and elsewhere for Bell-Founders, Penny-Earth in many Places, which makes Floors as durable almost as Plaster of *Paris*, and *Farsey-Combers* Combpots, Lamb-Earth for earthen Floors at *Lilford*, &c. Brick-Clay at *East-Farndon* and *Kettering*; Tobacco-Pipe-Clay, an excellent Sort, (inferior to none, but what is brought from the Isle of *Wight* and *Pool* in *Dorsetshire*) in the Outmost Eastern Part of *Northampton*-field, and Potters Earth at *Oakly-Bank*. 3. Such as are useful in colouring and painting, as Yellow and Purple Ochres found at *Thingdon*, and other Kinds at or nigh *Kettering*, and Red Ochre at *Clifton*. 4. Such as are medicinal of which Nature is the Pipe-Clay, which *Dr. Plot* says, is *Sigillo digna*, and is as good as any Foreign *Terra sigillata*, the Purple Ochre at *Thingdon*, is as astringing as *Bole*, and perhaps as great a *Sudorifick*, the White Earth of *Chadston* is as good as *Cerusse* in Excoriated Cases, and particularly in Stanching Blood. 5. Such as is used for Fewell for Fires, as Peat, or Turfe, a Bituminous Earth, dug up in the Eastern Part of this County, as in the Fens of *North-holm*, *Eye-ramere*, *Eye-Edgerly*, *Burrow Great Fen*, and in those Parcels of Land called the *Severals*, Lots and Four-hundred Acres. It is found 12 or 16 Inches under the under-turfe Soil, and sometimes proves six Foot Deep, and at other Time scarcely one. 5. A consolidated Earth which we call *Stone* fit for Building, and other Uses, found usually in Quarries, as the Gravel-stone at *Eeton*, Free-stone at *Eydon*, *Halsdon*, &c. Limestone at *Easton* near *Stamford*, and *Cortenhall*, so called because though it is solid enough for Building,

yet is often burnt into Lime; Ragstone, which is of so Fine a Grain and firm Contexture, being taken out of *Rance* or *Welden-Quarry*, that it might deserve the Name of Marble for Beauty und Lustre, if it were wrought to the Smoothness it is capable of. 7. Slate-stone useful for the Covering the Roofs of Houses, which are digged at *Pisford*, *Weston-Flavel*, *Colliweston*, &c. 8. Marble, which differs so little from the Ragstone above, yet we need add no more of it.

As to Physical Herbs, *Dr. Bowl*, a famous Botanist, commends the Heath near *Stamford*, for as fine a Place for Variety of rare Plants, as ever he saw, and he was very inquisitive after them, as well beyond Sea as at Home. *Mr. Ray* gives us this Specimen of rare Plants in this County viz. *Eryngium vulgare*, Common *Eryngo*; *Gentiana Concava*, hollow-leaved *Gentian*, *Gnaphallum montanum*, Mountain-Cudweed or Catsfoot, *Pulsatilla Anglica purpurea*, Common Pasque Flower, *Millefolium palustre*, Water Milfoil. *Mr. Morton* adds several more rare Plants to *Mr. Rays*, viz.

1. *Eryngium Mediterraneum*, seu *campestre* the *Mediterranean*, or Field *Eryngo*, besides *Watlingstreet* near *Daventry* and *Brookhall*, it still grows in *Norton-field* just by.

2. *Spongia Fluvialis ramosa fragilis*, The Brittle branched River-Sponge, in the River *Nyne* under *Barnwell-Bridge*, and below *Thrapston-Mill*, &c.

3. *Equisetum Sylvaticum*, Wood Horsetail in a Moorish-place, in *Naseby-field*, &c.

4. *Bistorta Major*, the greater *Bistort* or *Snakeweed* in the Meadows by the *Onse* near *Cosgrave*.

5. *Sorbus Lævis muralis* Ivy-leaved Southistle, on Willows between *Weekly* and the *Water-mill*.

6. *Virga Aurea*, Golden Rod in *Badby-Wood*.

7. *Carduus Stellatus*, the Star-thistle near *Oundle*.

8. *Lactuca agnina*, Lamb-Lettice, or Corn-sallet, at *Culworth* in the Limestone Ground.

9. *Selinum sis Foliis*, Corn Parsly in *Oxenden*.

10. *Asperula*, Woodroose in *Suly Woods*.

11. *Cyn-*

11. *Cynoglossa folio virenti*, the lesser Green-leaved Hounds-tongue in Geddinton-Chace.
12. *Serpillum Citratum*, Lemon-Thyme, in the Barren Pasture near Kettering.
13. *Millefolium Aquaticum foliis fœniculi*, Fennel-leaved Water Crowsfoot in the Rivers Ouse near Cosgrave and Nyne, just above Peterborough.
14. *Lilium Convallium*, Lilly of the Convallis, or May-Lilly in the Woods by King's-Cliff.
15. *Gentiano fugax minor*, Dwarf autumnal Gentian, by Easton near Stamford.
16. *Barbarea muralis*, Wall-creffe, or Tower-Mustard in the Slate-Pits at Colly-Weston.
17. *Tythyminus Characias Amygdaloides*, Wood-spurge in Sulby-Woods.
18. *Catanana liguminosa*, Crimson Grass Vetch, about a Mile from Oundle.
19. *Lychnis Silvestris alba*, wild white Catchfly, at Haringworth and Wackerly.
20. *Allium Silvestre latifolium*, Ramsons, In the Grove of Fausley.
21. *Orchis Pannonica*, Little purple-flowered Orchis, betwixt Doddington and Stamford.
22. *Gramen Arundinaceum panicula spadicæ*, Reed, or Bush-grass, with a Pap-pous Panicle, by Wilmore Park-side and in the Gorsy Grounds near Radston.

This County hath given no Title to any of our Nobility, and therefore we shall here add only the Baronets and Gentlemen of Note, who have lived, or do live in it.

	No
Lewis Tresham of Rushton Esq; created May 22. 1611	47
Thomas Brudenel of Dean Esq; created Ditto, created since Earl of Cardigan. 12 Car. II.	48
Erasmus Dryden of Cannons-Ashby Esq; created Nov. 16. 1619.	114
Sir Lewis Watson of Rockingham Kt. created June 23. 1621. created Lord Jan. 28. 1645. and Earl by his present Majesty King George.	151
Robert Brown of Walcott Esq; created Sept. 21. 1621.	156
Sir John Isham of Lamport Kt. created May 30. 1627.	232
Sir Thomas Cave Jun. of Stamford Kt. created June 30. 1641.	308
Sir Christopher Yelverton of Easton-Mauduit created Viscount Longueville Anno 1690. Kt. Ditto.	309
Sir John Norwich of Brampton Kt. created July 24. 1641.	322
Francis Nichols of Hardwick Esq; created July 28. Ditto.	327
William Farmer of Easton-Neston Esq; created Sept. 6. Ditto. created Lord Lemster in 1670.	353
William Andrew of Dorton, or Doddington Esq; created Dec. 11. Ditto.	357
James Enyan of Flower Esq; created April. 9 1642.	378
Samuel Danvers of Culworth Esq; created March 2. Ditto.	427
Sir Jeffrey Palmer of Carleton Kt. Attorney General to his Majesty King Charles II. created June 7. 1660.	473
Sir John Langham of Cotesbroock Kt. Alderman of London created Ditto.	475
Oliver S. John of Woodford Esq; created June 28. 1660.	509
George Buswell of Clipston Esq; created July 7. Ditto.	520
William Dudley of Clopton Esq; created August 1. Ditto.	541
Thomas Samuel of Upton Esq; created Dec. 22, 1675.	819

A Gentleman of Note of this County, but of what Place is not known.

Lawrence Tomson, Scholar, and Fellow of Magdalen-College, Oxford, which latt having resigned when he became Master of Arts, he attended Sir Thomas Hoby in his Embassy into France. How he after lived we can give no Account but what we fetch from his Tomb-stone in the Parish-Church of Chertsey in Surrey, where he is said to have travelled thro' Swedeland, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, and France, to have understood twelve Languages, to have been skilful in Divinity, Civil and Common Law, and all Sorts of

polite Learning, a Person of a sharp Wit, a subtle Disputant, an excellent Orator, and a virtuous and pious Man, famous for being Professor of the Hebrew Tongue at Geneva, for accurately translating the New Testament, (written in Latin by Theodore Beza,) a Politician while Secretary Walsingham lived, but living in Privacy ever after at Latham in Middlesex twenty Years, where he died Mar. 27. 1608, Æt. 70, but the People of Chertsey say, he died at his House there.

The Ecclesiastical History of this County.

Peterborough, a Place a long Time famous for its wealthy Monastery, endowed with many Privileges, and among others this, That the Abbot was Parliamentary, and sat among the Peers in the House of Lords, at the Dissolution of the Abbies by King Henry VIII. suffering the like Fate; but upon that King's Resolution to make the Church Amends for the Loss of so many religious Houses, by creating six new Bishopricks, this Place had the good Fortune to be in his Mind, and so of a Monastery he turned it into a Bishop's See, ordaining

by his Letters Patent, that the Chapter should consist of a Dean and six Prebendaries, that the Diocese should contain the Counties of Northampton, (in which Peterborough standeth) and Rutland, in which are 293 Parishes, that the Abbey Church should be the Cathedral, the Abbot's House the Bishop's Palace, and the Revenues, which were very great, he divided into three Parts, assuming one third to himself, which was then let out to divers Tenants at the yearly Rent of 733 l. 9 s. 9 d. 1/2 another third he settled

ried upon the Bishop, upon Condition, that he should make an annual Acknowledgment to his Majesty, by a Payment of 33 l. 10 s. 8 d. and the last third he assigned to the Dean and Chapter, with all such Places as were subservient to them, appointing, that the last Abbot,

John Chambers, should be the first Bishop of it. Bishop *Godwin*, in his Catalogue of Bishops of this See, thus describes him, that he was the first Bishop of this new-erected See, and last of the Abbots of *Peterborough*, that he was a Doctor of Physick, Fellow of *Merton-College*, *Oxford*, and some Time a Dean of the College of *St. Stephen, Westminster*, who was consecrated *Octob. 23. 1541*, and died in 1556. But the learned Bishop was mistaken greatly; for the *John Chambers*, who was a Doctor of Physick, and Dean, tho' he was a Man of great Worth and Learning, yet he never was a Bishop, and died in 1549. This *John Chambar*, or *Chambers*, was a Benedictine Monk, and if ever he studied in *Oxford* did much more and longer in *Cambridge*; in which University he was (as it seems) admitted to the Reading of the Sentences, and in 1528 was made Abbot of *Peterborough* (the Town where he was born) upon the Decease of *Robert Kirtan*, the preceding Abbot. He lived to see his Monastery dissolved, and was by the Favour of King *Henry VIII.* nominated the first Bishop of that Place, when the said King by his Charter, dated *Sept. 4. 1541*, erected an Episcopal See there. The Temporalities of it were delivered to him at the same Time, and he was consecrated *Octob. 23. following*. He died in *December, 1556*, having presided fifteen Years, and was succeeded in his See by

David Pole, or *Pool*, a Person nobly descended, yet who submitted to a learned Education, and became Fellow of *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*, and having commenced Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law, became Archdeacon of *Salop*, Dean of the Arches, (being in great Esteem for his Skill in those Laws) Archdeacon of *Derby*, and Chancellor of the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. At length, upon the Death of *John Chambers*, he was nominated by Queen *Mary I.* to the See of

Peterborough, and consecrated *Aug. 15. 1557*, confirmed by the Bull of Pope *Paul IV.* (which is recited in *Guntton*) and had the Temporalities delivered to him *Jan. 28. ensuing*. Upon the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Throne in 1559 he did refuse to acknowledge her Supremacy, and was thereupon deprived of his Bishoprick, at the same Time being esteemed a grave and quiet Subject. However, he was committed to Prison for a little Time, but was soon released, and living upon his own Estate died full of Years in *June 1568*, as Bishop *Andrews* (*Tortura Torti*, p. 146.) assures us. All his Books of Law and Divinity, which were at *London* and *Peterborough*, he gave to the Library of *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*; and in the See of *Peterborough* he was succeeded by

Edmund Scambler, Doctor of Divinity, a Native of *Gressingham* in *Lancashire*, and Chaplain to *Matthew Parker*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was consecrated *Jan. 16. 1560*. He held in Commendam with his Bishoprick, because the Revenues were small, the Prebend of *Wistow* in the Church of *York*, and the first Canonry in the sixth Stall in the Church of *Westminster*, for the Space of two Years or more. He was a learned Man, and a zealous Opposer of Popery, as is evident from the Articles, (Numb. 23.) which he prescribed to the Dean and Canons of his Church, requiring their Subscription to them; but is said to have impaired the Honour, Privileges, and Revenues of this Bishoprick, by passing away quite the Hundred of *Nassaburgh*, and the Liberties thereof, the Gaol and Manor of *Thirlby*, the Manor of *Southorpe*, &c. by the Grants of some of which to a great Man he is said to have obtained his Translation to a better See soon after; for upon the Translation of Dr. *Edmund Freke* to *Worcester* in 1584, this Bishop was translated into the See of *Norwich* in his Room, and was succeeded in this See by

Dr. *Richard Howland*, Master of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*. He was the Son of *Richard Howland* of *London*, baptized *Sept. 26. 1540*, and being educated in *Peter-house*, *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow, was afterwards elected Master of

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Magdalen-College, and then of *St. John's* in the same University. He was made Bishop of *Peterborough* in 1534, and continu'd so sixteen Years, dying in 1600. In his Time happened the Execution of the Queen of Scots at *Fotheringhay-Castle*, Feb. 8. 1587, of which Mr. *Gunton* gives us a full Account, pag. 73, — 80. Her Body was buried in the Cathedral here; but when her Son, King *James I.* came to the Throne, was removed to *Westminster*, and there repositied in a Tomb before prepared, suitable to her Greatness. His Successor was

Thomas Dove, Doctor of Divinity, of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, Dean of *Norwich*, and Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, who so much admired his Preaching, that when she had heard one of his Sermons, she openly said, That this *Dove*, unless he were inspired by that Spirit, who heretofore took on him the Shape of a Dove, could not have spoken with so much Eloquence. Upon the Account of this his Excellency in preaching, and his reverend Aspect and Deportment, the Queen nominated him to this See, which he held thirty Years, and dying in the 75th Year of his Age, he was buried in the North Isle of the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*, over whose Grave was a comely Monument soon after erected with a large Inscription thereon; but it was levelled with the Ground by the Rebels in 1643. He left behind him a Son, named *Thomas*, who appears to have been Archdeacon of *Northampton* upon the Death of Dr. *John Buckridge*, Anno 1618. After this Bishop's Death,

William Pierce, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Peterborough*, was promoted to this See. but before he had sat two Years was translated to *Bath* and *Wells*, and so did nothing memorable in this See. To him succeeded

Augustin Lindfel, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of *Houghton* in the Spring in the County-Palatine of *Durham*. He was born at *Bumpstead* in the County of *Essex*, and bred a Scholar and Fellow of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where he became well studied in *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, and all Antiquity. Being removed from the College to *Houghton*, he was made Dean of *Litchfield* upon the Death of Dr. *Walter Curle* in

1628, and not long after, viz. in 1632, was elected Bishop of *Peterborough*, and had a Restitution of the Temporalities Feb. 20. of the same Year; but neither did he continue long in it; for the next Year he was translated to the Bishoprick of *Hereford*, then vacant by Dr. *Fuxon's* Removal to *London*. Upon which

Francis Dee, Doctor of Divinity, was chosen into his See. He was the Son of *David Dee* of *Shropshire*, who is said to have been Rector of Great *St. Bartholomew's* Church in *London*, and he the Great Grandson of the great *Bede Dee*, of an ancient Family in those Parts. Being educated in Learning he became Fellow of *St. John's* College in *Cambridge*, and afterwards took his Master of Arts Degree, being then Minister of *Allhallows* in *Lombardstreet* in *London*, and soon after Chancellor of the Church of *Salisbury*, and in 1630 Dean of *Chichester*. At last he was elected Bishop of this See in 1634, and being installed by Proxy had the Temporalities thereof given him soon after. He was at this time esteemed a Person of a pious Life and Conversation, and a very affable Behaviour. He died Octob. 8. 1638, and was buried at the upper End of the Choir belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*, near the Bishop's Seat; but a little before his Death gave to the Master and Seniors of *St. John's* College aforesaid the impropriate Parsonage of *Pagham* in *Sussex*, held by Lease of the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*, for the maintaining of two Fellows, and two Scholars therein for ever, to be elected out of *Peterborough* School. Upon his Death,

Dr. *John Towers* obtained this See. He was a *Norfolk* Man born, and being bred in *Queen's* College, *Cambridge*, was some Time Fellow of it, but afterwards became Chaplain to *William* Earl of *Northampton*, who conferred on him the Rectory of *Castle-Ashby* in *Northamptonshire*. He was made Dean of *Peterborough*, when Dr. *William Pierce* was promoted to the Episcopal See thereof in 1630, and was installed in the same See in 1638, when by the Encouragement of some leading Members of the Long Parliament, the Mob gathered in great Companies, and would not suffer

fer the Bishops to attend upon the House of Lords in their Place, he was one of the twelve Bishops who drew up a Protestation against all such Orders, Votes, Laws, Resolutions, and Determinations, as should be passed or done in their Absence, from Decemb. 7. 1641, declaring them to be null and of no Effect; whereupon he with other eleven were sent Prisoners to the Tower, and kept there about four Months. Being at length released, this Bishop finding he could not live quietly at *Peterborough*, whither he first went, retired to the King at *Oxford*, and remained there till that Garrison was surrendered to the Use of the Parliament, when most of the Loyal Party being put to their Shifts, he went to *Peterborough*, and there lived some Years, and died in a poor Condition, Jan. 10. 1648, yet in this happy, that he did not live to see his Sovereign brought to the Block, tho' he departed but twenty Days before him. He was buried the Day following in the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*; and in 1660 four Sermons, of which one was preached at the Baptism of *James Earl of Northampton*, and the other at the Funeral of *William Earl of Northampton*, were published in *Octavo*. In this Bishop's Time, viz. on Aug. 5. 1640, the great Commission for Draining the Fens began to be holden in this City of *Peterburgh*, the Commissioners sitting in the Bishop's great Hall, till Aug. 11. what they determined is known by the Name of the *Peterburgh Laws*. This See, as all the rest, was vacant from his Deprivation till King *Charles the Second's* Restoration; and then

Benjamin Laney, Doctor of Divinity, and Master of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, was consecrated to this See. He was the 4th Son of a wealthy Merchant in *Ipswich*, named *John Laney Esq*; who sparing for nothing that might advance his Education, after he had given him all necessary School Learning, caused him to be admitted a Student of *Christ's College, Cambridge*. There he made great Proficiency in his Studies, and being removed to *Pembroke-Hall* became Fellow, and at length Master of that House. He was cotemporary

there with *Ralph Brownrigg*, afterwards Archbishop, and having been Vice-Chancellor of the University, he was made Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles I.* and Prebendary both of *Winchester* and *Westminster*, but held not these long, for in 1642, or thereabouts, he was put out of his Mastership of *Pembroke-hall* for his Loyalty, and thereupon retired into the King's Quarters, where he was employed in his Majesty's Service at the Treaty of *Uxbridge*, being then looked upon as a learned and able Divine. After the Death of his Royal Master he went over to King *Charles II.* being in Exile, and in a most dutiful Manner waited upon him, enduring many Calamities, as many other Royalists did. Upon his Majesty King *Charles the Second's* Return to his Kingdoms, he was restored to his Mastership, and in Recompence of his Sufferings made soon after Dean of *Rochester*, and Bishop of *Peterborough*, with a Liberty to hold his Mastership with it in *Commendam*. But he stayed not long here; for in 1663 he was translated to *Lincoln*, and in 1667 to *Ely*, which he held to his Death, which happened in the latter End of the Year 1674. While he was Bishop here he gave an hundred Pounds towards the Repairing one of the great Arches in the Church Porch, which were fallen down in the late Times. He had five Sermons preached before the King, printed *Lond.* 1668-9, and some Observations upon a Letter written by Mr. *Hobbs* to the Duke of *Newcastle*, about Liberty and Necessity, published *Lond.* 1676. In this See of *Peterborough* he was succeeded in the Year 1663 by

Joseph Henshaw, Doctor of Divinity. He was the Son of *Thomas*, who was the Son of *William Henshaw* of *Sussex*, descended from the Family of that Name in *Cheshire*, but born in the Parish of *St. Giles's Cripplegate, London*, educated in *Merchant-Taylor's School*, and admitted a Commoner in *Magdalen-hall, Oxford*, where having taken one Degree in Arts, he was admitted into Holy Orders, and became Chaplain to Sir *John Digby Earl of Bristol*. In 1634 he was Parson of *Stedham* with *Hayshot* in *Sussex*, Preacher at the

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Charter-House, and Vicar of *St. Bartholomew's the Little* in *London*. In 1639 he commenced Doctor of Divinity, being then Prebendary of *Chichester*, and much in Renown for his admirable Way of Preaching. When the Civil Wars broke out, he was plundered of all his Goods, stripped of his Preferments, and suffered so much for the Royal Cause, that he escaped as a Brand snatch'd out of the Fire; for having yet some temporal Estate left, he was forced to compound for it at the Rate of 177 Pounds, which severe Usage, tho' it reduced him to great Straits, and rendered it almost of no Use to him, yet produced Pity: for the Lady *Pawlet* received him into her House at *Chiswick*, and kindly entertained him for some Time. But though he endured much he lived to see the End of his Troubles; for upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he recovered some of his Preferments, and soon obtained more, being made Chanter of *Chichester*, July 12. 1660, and in a few Months after Dean of the same Church. In 1663 upon the Removal of *Dr. Laney* to *Lincoln* he was elected Bishop of this See, and consecrated May 28. He died at *London* Mar. 9. 1678-9. He published two Books of Meditations, the one intitled, *Hora successiva*, or spare Hours of Meditations, and the other, *Daily Thoughts*, or *Miscellany Meditations*. He was buried at *East Lavant* near *Chichester*, in the Church, near his Wife, whose Parents lived there. Mr. *Wood* has picked up an ill Character of him from some of his Diocese; but he tells us not whether they were Friends or Enemies; and so we omit it. To him succeeded

William Lloyd, Doctor of Divinity, some Time of *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, and then Bishop of *Landaff*. He was confirmed in this See, May 17. 1679, and translated to the See of *Norwich* in 1685, of which he was deprived as is above shewn. In this See he was succeeded by

Thomas White, Doctor of Divinity, of *Oxford*. He was Chaplain to the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and in August 1683 installed Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, and be-

ing nominated Bishop of *Peterborough* in the End of July 1685, was consecrated thereunto in the Archbishop's Chapel at *Lambeth*, Octob. 25 following. This Bishop, who was born in *Kent*, and educated in *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, was one of those six Bishops, who, with *Dr. Sancroft*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, were committed to the Tower of *London*, June 8. 1688, for subscribing and delivering a Petition to his Majesty King *James II.* wherein they shewed the great Averseness they found in themselves to the distributing and publishing in all their Churches his Majesty's then Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, &c. because it was interpreted by such as were about the King libellous and seditious; but soon after coming to their Trial in *Westminster-Hall* on the 25th Day of the same Month, they were acquitted, to the great Rejoicing of the Generality of the People. After the Prince of *Orange* came to the Crown, and by Act of Parliament was made our Legal King, he was one of those Bishops, who, together with the Archbishop before-mentioned, were deprived of their respective Sees, for not taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to him and his Queen *Mary II.* Whereupon

Richard Cumberland, Doctor of Divinity, of *Cambridge*, was nominated by their Majesties Bishop of *Peterborough*, and consecrated thereunto in the Church of *St. Mary le Bow*, *London*, July 5. 1691. He was bred in *Magdalen-College*, *Cambridge* where he commenced Master of Arts, and was Fellow some Years. He at length was created Doctor of Divinity, and soon after published his Book, which rendered him famous, viz. *De legibus Naturæ disquisitio philosophica, in quâ earum forma — & obligatio e rerum Naturâ investigantur, quin etiam Elementa Philosophiæ Hobbianæ, cum muralis, tum civilis considerantur & refutantur*. It was chiefly designed in Confutation of Mr. *Hobs's* Maxims of Morality and Politics, and was esteemed very well done. He also published an Essay towards the Recovery of the Jewish Measures and Weights, &c. *London*. 1686. He was Bishop here near thirty Years, and dying in

1721, or thereabout, was succeeded in this See by

White Kennet, Doctor of Divinity, of *Oxford*. He was many Years Minister in *London* of *Aldgate*, and other Places, Chaplain to his Majesty King *George*, and Dean of *Peterborough*, before he was made Bishop. He is a Person indisputably of great Learning, and excellently well versed in our *English* History and Antiquities, as several of his Writings prove. He is yet living.

Having also obtained a Catalogue of the Deans of this Church, we thought it not amiss to subjoin them, viz.

1. *Francis Abree*, who at the Dissolution was the last Prior of the Abbey of *Northampton*, and made the first Dean here.

2. *Gerrard Carleton*, B. D. who succeeded in 1543.

3. *James Curtop*, M. A. who obtained this Deanery about the Beginning of Queen *Mary* the First's Reign, and was one of the Examiners of *John Philpot* the Martyr, about certain Articles of Religion, some Time before his Suffering. He died in 1557.

4. *John Boxal*, made Dean by Queen *Mary*. He was one of the prime Preachers in her Reign that was appointed at *St. Paul's Cross* to revive Popery, then almost expiring. He staid here but a few Months before he was made Dean of *Norwich*. And in 1560,

5. *William Latimer*, D. D. came in his Place. In his Time a certain Peer begged the Cathedral of Queen *Elizabeth*, to build himself a Mansion-House, because it was ruinous and unfit for God's Service; but this Dean informed the Queen better, and preserved it for its sacred Use.

6. *Richard Fletcher*, D. D. succeeded him. He was Dean when the Queen of *Scots* was executed in *Fotheringhay-Castle*, and at the Desire of the Commissioners prayed with her before her Death; but she did not regard him, praying by herself in her Portuary. He was made Bishop of *Bristol* in 1589; and

7. *Thomas Nevil*, D. D. Master of *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*, was placed in his Room. In 1590 he built *Nevil's-Court* in that College, and died in 1598.

8. *John Palmer* D. D. succeeded him, and held it ten Years. After which

9. *Richard Clayton*, D. D. Master of *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, was preferred to it, but held it but four Years, and then left it to

10. *George Meriton*, D. D. who enjoyed it no longer Time.

11. *Henry Beaumont* succeeded him. He was descended of the noble Family of the *Beaumonts* in *Leicestershire*. He died in 1627, and was buried at *Windsor*, being then Dean thereof.

12. *William Pierse*, D. D. was his Successor in 1622. He obtained the Bishoprick of *Peterborough* in 1630, and of *Wells* in 1632.

13. *John Towers*, D. D. obtained his Place in 1630. He also became Bishop of *Peterborough*, as is above shewn. After him,

14. *Thomas Jackson*, D. D. President of *Corpus, Oxford*, was preferred to it by the Favour of *Dr. Laud*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, 1638. He was a Person almost beyond Comparison for Holiness and Devotion, as well as Learning, as his excellent Works satisfy. He died in 1640, and was buried in the inner Chapel of his College.

15. *Dr. John Cosins*, Master of *Peter-House, Cambridge*, succeeded him, but enjoyed little Profit by it, the Iniquity of the Times falling heavy upon him in the first Place. He was, after King *Charles* the Second's Restoration, made Bishop of *Durham*, but having always a Regard to this Church, he gave not only 40 *l.* for erecting a Monument for his Wife, who was buried there, but 100 *l.* to the Dean and Chapter, to be kept at Interest for an yearly Distribution of 5 *l.* to the Poor.

16. *Edward Rainbow*, D. D. and Master of *Magdalen-College, Cambridge*, upon King *Charles* the Second's Restoration, was raised to this Deanery, Jan. 9. 1660. He enjoyed it about four Years, and then was removed to the See of *Carlisle*, leaving the Deanery to

17. *James Duport*, D. D. in 1664. He was Master of *Magdalen-College, Cambridge*, and Greek Professor in that University, of whose Knowledge in that Language there

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are several Proofs by his Writings in it. He settled 20 *l.* per Annum on *Magdalen-College*, to be paid to the Dean and Chapter of this Church, viz. 10 *l.* for the Augmentation of the Schoolmaster's Salary, and 10 *l.* for two Scholars sent from that School to *Magdalen-College*. He died in 1680; and

18. *Simon Patrick*, D. D. became his Successor. He was made Bishop of *Chichester* in 1689. His Writings prove him a learned Divine, orthodox and pious Christian, and sound Churchman.

19. Dr. *White Kennet*, now Bishop of *Peterborough*.

The Monasteries of this County are,

1. **A** *Shby-Canons*, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, but the Founder is not known. The *Pincheni's*, or *Pinkneys*, an ancient Family of Renown, whose Seat was at *Wedon* in this County, were great Benefactors to these Monks; for *Henry de Pinkney*, who flourished in the Reign of King *Henry III.* gave to these Canons free Pannage for 40 Hogs in his Woods at *Wapenham*, and *Henry* his Great Grandson, who lived in the Reign of *Edward I.* not only confirmed the Grant aforesaid, but added a Freedom for Pannage for eighty Hogs more in the said Woods. Others of the same Family gave the said Canons divers Lands in *Wedon*, commonly called from them *Wedon-Pinkney* and *Weston*, with Commonage for 100 Sheep, eight Oxen, five Cows, and five Mares in their Pastures at *Wapenham*. *Emeline* also, the Widow of *Hugh de Lacy*, after her second Marriage to *Stephen de Longespe*, did, for the Health of her own Soul, and the Soul of the said *Stephen* her Husband, acquit the Canons of *Asbby* (written also *Esseby*) from any Suit or Service to the Hundred of *Sutton*, for all their Lands lying within the Precincts thereof, which we have Reason to think were considerable, tho' we can find no particular Mention of them, for *Wedon* and *Weston* are in other Hundreds. This Monastery at the Dissolution was

Valued at 119 *l.* 4 *d.* per Ann. *Dugd.* 127 *l.* 19 *s.* per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

2. *Brackley*, an Hospital, founded by the famous *Robert Earl of Mallett* and *Leicester*, of whom *Hen. of Huntington* gives this Character, that he was the wisest Man betwixt this Place and *Jerusalem*. He, towards the latter End of his Days, became a Monk in the Abbey of *Preaux*, where he died 18 *Hen. I.* 1118, and was buried all but his Heart, which was according to his Order brought to this Hospital to be kept in Salt. *Robert Earl of Leicester*, his Son, (for he made his second Son *Waleran Earl of Mallett*) gave to *Solomon* the Clerk, and his Successors, one Acre of Land in *Brabole*, (i. e. *Brackley*) in the Love of God, and Honour of *St. John* the Apostle and Evangelist, to build an House thereon for the Receipt and Entertainment of poor People. This Grant was confirmed afterwards by *Robert* his Son and Heir, which Father and Son endowed the said Hospital with divers Lands, to hold in Frank-Almoigne. *Hugh Bishop of Lincoln* confirmed the Foundation of this Hospital, with all the Lands and Liberties given and conferred upon it. The like did King *Henry III.* in the 12th Year of his Reign. *Maud*, or *Matilda*, the Widow of *John Lord Lovel*, 6 *Hen. V.* granted her Manors of *Bagworth* and *Thornton* in *Leicestershire*, to certain Trustees and their Heirs, ordering them to allow

allow to *Thomas Colton*, and several others, then Members of this Hospital, Pensions for Life; and by another Deed, dated 8 Hen. V. she declared her Intention and Will to be to change this Hospital into a Priory of Friars Preachers, consisting of twelve Persons and a Prior, a Licence for that Purpose being first obtained by her; after which the said Trustees enfeoffed her and her Heirs with the said Manor, that she might convey it back again to them with proper Alterations.

Catesby, a Nunnery of the *Cistercian* Order, but the Founder is not known. *John Lord Vaux* gave his Lordship of *Botendone* to these Nuns, 41 Hen. III. And the same King *Henry*, Reg. 57. recited and confirmed to the Nuns of *Catesby* the Church of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* of *Catesby* (to whom and the Apostle *St. Thomas* their House was dedicated) with the Chapel of *Helidene*, the Church and divers Lands in *Great Esseby*, and several other Revenues given them by divers Benefactors, all which were confirmed to the said Nuns by the Bull of Pope *Gregory VIII.* At the Suppression the Revenues were

Valued at 132 l. 1 s. 11 d. per Ann. Dugd. 145 l. 6 d. per Ann. Sp. ex Lel.

Chaucomb, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*, founded and partly endowed by *Sir Hugh de Anaf* Kt. Lord of *Chaucomb* in the Conqueror's Time; but others will have the Foundation to have been later, viz. 32 Hen. II. erected by *Sir Hugh de Awrefey*, and *William Knowles*, and dedicated to the Apostles *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. *Annabil*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Robert de Chaucomb*, Relict of *Gilbert de Segrave*, 38 Hen. III. ratify'd the Grants of her Ancestors to the Canons of this House, and of her own Gift bestowed on them an hundred Shillings of yearly Rent, issuing out of her Lordships of *Chaucomb* and *Dauby*. King *Edward III.* Reg. 2. recited and confirmed all their Gifts, which, being computed together at the Dissolution, were

Valued at 83 l. 18 s. 9 d. 1/2. per Ann. Dugd. 93 l. 6 s. 3 d. 1/2. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Cotherstoke, or *Cotterstock*, a Collegiate Church, founded the 12th Year of King

Edward III. in this Manner. The said King granted his Licence to *John Giffard* Clerk, Reg. 22. 1347, to give and assign the Manor of *Cotherstoke*, and divers other Revenues to a *Prapost* and twelve Chaplains, secular or religious, for the Maintenance of them and two Clerks, daily celebrating in the said Church, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual Alms, discharged and quit of all secular Exactions. We find not when this College was dissolved, nor what the Revenue was, when it was suppressed.

St. David's, a Priory of Canons of *St. Augustin*, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and the Virgin *Mary*, mentioned in *Speed's* Catalogue, without any further Account of it.

Daventry, a Monastery of *Cluniac* Monks. This Priory was founded at *Preston* by *Hugh de Leicester*, (called the Viscount) but that Place being found inconvenient, it was by a Licence from *Simon de S. Liz* the elder, Earl of *Northampton*, removed to this Place, where he built a Monastery in Honour of *St. Augustin* the Apostle of the *English*, and endowed it with these several Churches all in this County, viz. *Foxton*, *Lubenke*, *Scaldford*, *Guthmundley*, *Bitlesbroc*, and *Braybroc*. King *Henry II.* confirmed the Liberties and Franchises granted by King *Henry I.* to *St. Mary of Charity*, (which is the Capital House of this Order beyond Sea) and to *St. Augustin* of *Daventry*, and the Monks there. Many were the Benefactors of this House, as *Maud de S. Liz*, *Richard de Foxton*, whose Daughter was married to *Alan Bassett* of *Lupbenham* in *Rutlandshire*, *Stephen de Welton*, and *Henry de Braybroc*. In the Reign of King *Henry V.* by Reason of the War between the Kings of *France* and *England*, the Monasteries of *England*, which depended on Foreign Houses, being forbid all Intercourse with them, this Monastery at *Daventry*, took out a new Foundation-Charter, and united it self with *Lenton* in *Nottinghamshire*. This House at the Dissolution was

Valued at 236 l. 7 s. 6 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel. 238 l. Steo.

Finsheved or *Finshead*, a Priory of Canons Regular of *S. Augustine*, dedicated

to S. Mary the Virgin, was founded by *Richard Engain* Lord of *Brotherwick*, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* at a certain Place about a Mile distant, Eastward from *Blotterwick*, called at that Time *Hymel-Castle*, but afterward *Finisheved*, and endowed it with divers Lands, and Possessions. *John Engain* afterward gave divers Lands in *Blatherwick* and *Saxton* to the Canons of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* at *Finisheved*, for the Maintenance of two Chaplains in the Chapel there, and two more in the Chapel of *Blatherwick*. At length in the Year 1367, 41 Ed. III. the Male Heirs of the *Engains* failing, their Estate came to be divided among three Sisters, married into the Families of *Goldington*, who had *Joyce* the eldest of them, *Pabenham*, who had *Elizabeth* the second, and *Barnack*, who had *Mary* the Youngest, who confirmed the Gifts of their Ancestors to this House. At the Suppression the Revenues were

Valued at 56 l. 10 s. 11 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Annum. 62 l. 16 s. per ann. Speed ex Lel.

Fodringhay, a Collegiate Church, dedicated to S. Mary and All Saints, founded by *Edmund* of *Langley* Duke of *York*, with the Licence and Assistance of King *Henry IV.* Reg. 13. Speed out of *Leland* tells us, that this College was founded in the Reign of King *Edward III.* and that King *Henry IV.* and Queen *Joanne* his Wife were Benefactors to it 13 Hen. IV. for one Master, 12 Chaplains, 8 Clerks, and 13 Choristers, upon six Acres of Land in the Lordship of the said *Edmund* Duke of *York* at *Fodringhay*, and the said King incorporated them by Name of the Master, and College of the Master, and All-Saints of *Fodringhay*, &c. and granted them the Profits of the Alien Priories of *Newent* and *Anebury*, during his Wars with *France*; and exempted and discharged this College from all Tolls and Taxes, of what Nature soever, as well for their Goods as Lands given by the said King, or any other Benefactors, and granted them Frank-Pledge, Felons Goods, with an Abundance of other Liberties and Franchises. King *Hen. V.* Reg. 3. granted to his beloved Cousin *Edmund* Duke of *York* above-mention'd, Liberty to enfeoff *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester*, *Thomas* Bishop of *Durham*, Sir *Walter*

Hungerford Kt. *Roger* Flore of *Okham*, and others, with his Castle, Manor and Town of *Fodringbey*, and several other Manors and Lordships which he held of the Crown in *Capite*, for carrying on and compleating the Buildings and Charges of this College. *William Horwood* of *Fodringbey*, indented with *William Wolstan* Esq; and *Thomas Peckham* Clerk, Commissioners of the Duke of *York*, to make up a new Body of the Church joining to the Quire of the College of *Fodringbey*, of the same Height and Breadth with the said Quire, to be fourscore foot in Length. A Porch on the South-Side twelve Foot in Length, another Porch on the same side adjoining to the Cloister, and in the West end of the said Body, a Steeple fourscore Foot in Height from the Ground-Table Stone, twenty Foot Square within the Walls, and the Walls to be six Foot thick, the Duke to find Carriage and Stuff, for which well and duly to be made, the said *Horwood* to have 300 l. Sterling, which Indenture bears date 13 H. 6. King *Henry V.* and the said *Edmund* Duke of *York* were also Benefactors to this College. 2 Hen 5. The Revenues of it at the Dissolution in our Abridgment of the *Monasticon* we suppose by Mistake were

Valued at 19 l. 11 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Annum. Dugdale 419 l. 11 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Annum, Speed ex Lel.

Gave, an House of *Benedictine* Nuns, dedicated to S. Mary Magdalen, mentioned by Speed out of *Leland*, but with nothing more of it.

Higham Ferrers, a College founded by *Henry Chicheley* (who was born there) Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to pray for the Souls of himself and his Parents, by a Licence granted him from King *Henry V.* Reg. 10. Anno 1422. for eight Chaplains, of whom one to be Master, and four Clerks, One of which Chaplains or Clerks to teach *Grammar*, and another Singing, and for six Choristers, whom the said King incorporated by the Name of the Master and College of the blessed Virgin *Mary*, S. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, and S. *Edward* the Confessor of *Higham-Ferrers*, and granted Licence to endow the same with Lands, which he did accordingly in his Lifetime

Time in part, and after his Death by his Bretheren *Robert* and *William*, Aldermen of *London* his Executors, very largely, so that at the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.* the Revenues were

Valued at 156 l. 2 s. 7 d. per Annum. Dugd. and Speed ex Lel.

The said Archbishop at the same Time erected an Hospital at *Higham Ferrers*, for the continual Maintenance of certain poor People, who were obliged to receive and entertain Travellers and Strangers and endowed it with sufficient Revenues for that Purpose; he also procured many Privileges for this his Native Place.

Irtlinburg, a College erected by the Abbot and Convent of *Peterburgh*, and *John Pyel*, by a Licence granted them by King *Edward III.* for six secular Canons, of whom one of them to be Dean, and four Clerks, in the Parish Church of *S. Peter* of *Irtlinburgh*, the Right of Presenting to the said Canons Places, to be in the Abbot and Convent of *Peterburgh*, and the said *John* by Turns, but the said *John* dying before this Foundation was perfected; King *Richard II.* Reg. 11. for twenty Marks paid by *Joan* his Widow and Executrix, granted her a Licence to compleat the same. This College at the Dissolution was

Valued at 64 l. 12 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum. Dugd. and Speed ex Lel.

Kingsthorp, an Hospital built upon the Lands belonging to the Priory of *S. Andrew* at *Northampton*, for the Relief of Travellers and poor People, by *Walter* Prior of that House, with the Assent of his Convent. He gave two Yard-Lands and a Messuage, &c. in *Thorp*, for the Support of it, constituting several Orders for the Government of the said Hospital, and among others that there should be three Rows of Beds placed at length before the Chapel, so that the Poor, and especially Sick People might most conveniently hear Mass; subjecting the said Hospital to the Prior of *S. Andrew's* at *Northampton*, and the Abbot of *Sulby*; this Deed bears Date Anno 1200, being the second Year of King *John*; it was de-

dicated to *S. David*, and at the Suppression was

Valued at 24 l. 6 s. Speed ex Lel.

Luffield, a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *Robert de Bellomont* Earl of *Mallent* and *Leicester*, and by him liberally endowed with Lands and ample Revenues, to maintain a certain Number of Monks, who where to pray for the Souls of King *William I.* Queen *Matilda*, himself, Children, &c. King *Henry I.* his Daughter *Maud* the Empress, and King *Edward I.* were Benefactors to this House, and Pope *Alexander III.* granted to *Ralph*, the Prior of *St. Mary* at *Luffield*, his Bretheren and their Successors, divers Privileges by his Bull dated 1174. *Ralph de Kaineto* or *Keynes*, gave the Church of *Dodford* to the Monks of this House, *Hugh de S. Martin* also and others gave them divers Churches and Tithes, King *Henry the III.* also Reg. 56. by a Deed, reciting the Priory of *Luffield* to have been founded by his Predecessors, Kings of *England* granted to the Prior and Monks there, Free-Chiminage in his Forrest of *Whittlewood* for five Years next ensuing; this Monastery was dissolved in King *Henry the VIIth's* Reign, and the Occasion of its Dissolution was the Smallness of the Income, the Convent not being able to maintain above three Monks; whereupon Pope *Eugenius* by his Bull gave it to that King, towards the endowing the Chapel and Hospital he was founding at *Windsor*, but performed at *Westminster*,

The Value of this Priory at the Suppression was under 20 l. per Annum.

Near the Side of this Convent stands an old Chapel, now converted into a Dwelling-House, it was heretofore dedicated to *S. Thomas* of *Becket*, and, with some Lands about it, given to this Convent by the *Dayrels* Lords of *Lillingston-Dayrell*, which Family has flourished almost ever since the Conquest for eighteen Generations, at *Lillingston* aforesaid.

Mr. *Stevens* having given us a Catalogue of the Priors of this House, collected by *Brown Willis Esq.* a great Antiquary,

tiquary, we have thought fit to oblige the Curious with it.

1. *Malgerus*, appointed by the Founder the Earl of Leicester.

2. *William*, in whose Time Pope *Eugenius III.* and *Alexander* granted divers Privileges to this Monastery.

3. *Ralph* made Anno 1174.

4. *John* appointed by King *Henry II.*

5. *William*, who granted to *Robert Denmy*, the Chantry-Chapel of *S. Lawrence* in *Thornborough*.

6. *Roger*, who was Prior in 1229.

7. *William de Brabele* who dyed in 1262.

8. *Ralph de Silveston*, or *Luffield*, who resigned 1274.

9. *William de Eftenefton*, who resigned, 1279.

10. *Adam de Herred*, who quitted his Place Anno 1287.

11. *John de Houton*, who governed two Years, and then

12. *Peter de Shaldefton* succeeded, and was depofed for fome Mifmanagements, Nov. 4. 1293, and

13. *William de Brackley* was chofe foon after, and ruled Anno 1308. but when he dyed we find not, but

14. *John de Westbury*, was Prior in 1322. and dyed in 1343.

15. *William de Skelton* succeeded, and fcarce ruled seven Years.

16. *William de Holmwood* was Prior in 1350. In his Time *Sir Henry Green* of *Greens-Norton* gave one hundred Marks to new Roof the Choir with Lead, &c. on which Account the Convent began to fay Masses daily for the Good Estate of himfelf and Family while they lived, and for their Souls after their Deceafe: He being aged resigned his Office 1381, to

17. *John Pery*, or *Pery*, who dyed in 1394.

18. *John Horwood*, who was first admitted a Monk on the Recommendation of the aforefaid *Sir Henry Green*, he was Prior 27 Years, and dyed in *Auguft* 1419.

19. *John Hals* came into his Place, and held it 22 Years, and dyed in 1442, when he was fucceeded by,

20. *John Pinchbeck*, He was Prior in 1460, but how long after we find not, but it appears that,

21. *William Rogers* was Prior 1467, when he made a Rental of all the Lands and Manors belonging to his Houfe, and had the Excellent Register tranfcribed.

22. *Thomas Rowland* was the laft Prior, who in 1494 quitted this Houfe, and retired to *Abbingdon*, where he dyed Prior in 1504, and the Monks went to the Abbey of *Westminster*, on which their Revenues were fettled: *Mr. Camden* tells us, that the Monks died all of the Plague, and left the Houfe Empty, but without any good Grounds, as we have Reason to think: The Priory-Church was ufed as Parochial, till the Diffolution, when it was demolished with the Priory and the Bells, as 'tis faid, removed to *Pauls-Pury*.

S. Mary de Pree, or *de Pratis*, i. e. in the Meadows near *Northampton*, was a Priory of *Cluniac* Nuns, founded by *Simon de S. Liz*, Earl of *Northampton*, which Foundation, and all the Lands given thereunto, as well by the faid *Simon* as others, were all at large recited and confirmed by the Charter of King *Edward III.* in the 2d Year of his Reign, which is found in the Monasticon at large, p. 1011 to 1019. *Milo Beauchamp* of *Eaton*, with the Consent of *Pagan Beauchamp* his Heir, gave a Rent of three Shillings per Annum to this Nunnery, which the Bretheren of *S. John's* Hofpital at *Northampton* had usually paid him, for certain Lands called *Hirkfale*. *William de Vipount* alfo gave certain Lands in *Hardifhorne*, to the Nuns here. *Agatha* alfo the Widow of *William de Albin*, gave to thefe Nuns four Oxgangs of Land, two in *Brandstone*, and two in *Falclive*. At the Diffolution it was

Valued at 119 l. 9 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per annum. Dugd.

Northampton being a large Town, had divers Monasteries in it, which were distinguished either by the Saints, to whom they were dedicated, (which was moft ufual) or by the Sexes profefling a Religious

gious Life, as Monks, and Nuns, viz.

S. James's a Monastery of Canons Regular of S. Augustine, dedicated to the Apostle S. James, founded and endowed by William Peverel, who being in Favour with the Conqueror, had 44 Lordships given him in this Shire. King Henry II. confirmed all the Donations of this Monastery, and further granted the Monks divers Liberties, which they enjoyed till the Dissolution, when it was

Valued at 175 l. 8 s. 2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum. Dugd. 213 l. 17 s. 2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum Speed ex Lel.

S. Andrew, a Priory of Cluniac Monks, founded in the eighteenth Year of William the Conqueror, by Simon de S. Liz the elder, the first Earl of Northampton, who came into England with that King; he married the Daughter and Coheir of Walthef Earl of Huntingdon, with whom he had the Honour of Huntingdon, Alice the other Daughter was married to Ralph de Tony, with an 100 l. per annum in Land (centum librarum terra, as the Deed expresseth it) out of the said Honour. In the Reign of King Henry I. this Simon made a Voyage into the Holy-Land, and in his Return dyed at the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Charity in to which Monastery he had made this Priory a Cell, Hugh Bishop of Lincoln confirmed the Churches and Tithes, given to this Priory by divers Benefactors, among which were the Churches of Ryal, and Exton in Rutlandshire. King Henry I. added his Royal assent to that Confirmation, and granted the Monks many Liberties and Franchises. This Priory was made Denizen in the sixth of King Henry IV. At the Dissolution by King Henry VIII. it was

Valued at 263 l. 7 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per annum. Dugd. 334 l. 13 s. 7 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel. Stev.

S. Francis's Priory, an House of Monks of the Franciscan Order, dedicated to S. Francis an Holy Man of Italy, canonized by Pope Gregory IX. One Diggs (Ancestor of Sir Dudley Diggs) settled them first at Canterbury, where he bought them an House. They afterwards spread all over England. The Founder of this Monastery

is not known, but we find that Br. Richard Ingworth and Henry of Devon, two of those Franciscans, that first brought this Order into England, after they had been at Oxford, proceeded to this Town, and being received into a certain Hospital, built them an House in the Parish of S. Giles's, whose first Guardian was one Peter a Spaniard. The Ground was given them by the Town, and therefore the the Inhabitants were generally reckoned the Founders. It was at length one of the largest and finest of the Mendicants Monasteries, but the Revenues of it were but small, being at the Dissolution

Valued at no more than 6 l. 17 s. 4 d. per Annum. Speed ex Lel.

John Windlow the last Warden, and ten Bretheren surrendred this House to King Henry VIII. Oct. 20, 1539. Reg. 30.

S. Mary's a Prior of Carmelite-Friers, founded and endowed by Simon Montfort Earl of Leicester, Anno 1271. 51 Hen. III. Thomas Chitwood Kt. was a Benefactor to it. At the Dissolution this Monastery was

Valued at 10 l. 10 s. per annum. Speed ex Lel.

S. Dominick's, a Priory of Black-Friers or Dominicans, dedicated to S. Dominick a Spanish Saint. They were settled first at Oxford, but were most richly endowed in London, where Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent bestowed his Palace, now called White-hall, upon them, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mayor of London lodged them in two Lanes on the Banks of the Thames, still called Black-Friers, and endowed them with great Privileges, some of which the Inhabitants still retain; their House here found but few Benefactors, being at the Dissolution

Valued at no more than 5 l. 7 s. 10 d. per annum Speed ex Lel.

S. Mary de Pratis, a Nunnery of Black Nuns or Dominicans, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by Simon de S. Liz aforesaid,

Valued at the Dissolution at 119 l. Stev.

S. Augustine's, a Priory founded by John de Longaville, Anno 1322. 16 Edw. II. for Canons Regular of S. Augustine: Both of them in Speed ex Lel. without any more.

Peter

Peterborough, one of the most famous Abbies of *England*, as this short Account may in Part manifest. This Monastery was first begun by *Peada* the Son of *Peada*, the first Christian King of *Mercia*, by and with the Assistance of a Great and eminent Man, and Earl, called *Saxulphus*, who afterwards became the Abbot of it. The Place where it was built, was in those Times called *Medeshamstede*; he did not live to finish his Pious Work, because he was taken off by the wicked Arts of *Alksted* his Wife, in the Celebration of *Easter*, (as *Bede* in his *Hist. Angl. lib. 3. c. 24.* tells us) but *Robert de Swapham* an Author of good Antiquity, and Esteem, (as *Mr. Speed* quotes him) saith, that he was brought to his End by the evil Practices of his Mother, and so left this Abbey unperfected.

Wulfhere, his Brother succeeded him, and was at first so far from compleating what *Peada* had begun, that he was a zealous promoter of the Heathen Superstitions, and put his two Sons *Wulfale* and *Ruffinus* to Death, for no other Reason but because they were Christians, however God so changed his Heart, that he repented of his inhumane Murders, became himself a Christian, and destroyed all those Temples wherein his Heathen Gods had been Worshipped, converting them all into Christian Churches, and Religious Monasteries, and to redeem so heinous a Crime, undertook the finishing of the Monastery of *Medeshamstead*, or *Medeswell-Hamsted*, of which his Brother had laid the Foundation, which he accordingly performed, dedicated it to the Apostle *S. Peter*, confirmed what had been given by his Brother and Predecessor, and enriched it largely with many Lands and Possessions, being assisted and much furthered in this Work by his Brother *Ethelred*, who in the Minority of his Son reigned, and his two Sisters *Keneburgh* and *Keneswith*, who (as *Malmesbury* says) are both of them buried in that Church. *Sexulphus* abovementioned (who was afterwards Bishop of *Litchfield*) having much promoted the Building and Endowment, was made the first Abbot of it. *Anno 663.*

This Monastery after this flourished about two hundred Years, but at length, when the ravaging *Danes* under the Command of *Hungar* and *Hubba* invaded this Island, laying all Waste with Fire and Sword, and sparing neither Palaces nor Temples, Persons, Sex, or Age, this Monastery with divers others was laid level with the Ground, and their Votaries, as well Monks as Nuns, murdered with their cruel and barbarous Swords, except some few that escaped their Hands by Flight, *Anno 870.* *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, *Morcar Tolius*, a Lay-Brother of *Crowland*-Abbey, (who had been a famous Soldier, before he took on him the Monks Habit) *Hardingus* of *Reihale*, and many of the Inhabitants of *Stamford*, who had listed themselves under him, made a brave Opposition to them, and at first conquered the Pagans, but they being soon reinforced with a greater Power came to a second Battle, and overthrew the Christians with a greivous Slaughter, burnt down the Abbey of *Crowland*, and Marching to *Medeshamstead*, slew the Abbot and all the Monks being in Number 84, and utterly destroyed the Church, and all the Buildings thereto belonging, in which Ruins they lay near an hundred Years.

In the Year 970, *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*, a great Admirer of the Monastick Life, began to build a Monastery at *Oundle* in this County, but being informed that this Place was much more convenient, he turned the Building he had erected into a Parish Church, and went about to rebuild the Monastery of *Medeshamstead*, and at a great Charge fully restored it, giving such large Possessions to it, that almost all the Country round about belonged to it, and willing that from thenceforth it should be called the Borough of *S. Peter*. Being thus restored King *Edgar* *Anno 972* by his Charter granted many other Lands and Privileges. And Pope *Agatha* added to these last considerably, and procured their Confirmation in a Convocation of twenty-five Bishops, assembled in a Place called *Eastfield*, *Anno 980.* *Adulphus* King *Edgar's* Chancellor, being greatly afflicted, be-
cause

cause he and his Wife had in their Sleep smothered their only Son, an Infant, bestowed all his Wealth in re-edifying this Monastery, and forsaking the World became Abbot of it. These Grants, Liberties, and Privileges were in succeeding Times confirmed by King *Edward the Elder*, King *Ethelred*, King *Canute*, *Edward the Confessor*, and *William the Conqueror*.

Godiva, a Widow, but afterward the Wife of *Siward* Earl of *Northumberland*, gave for the Health of her Soul (with the Consent of King *Edward the Confessor*) to this Abbey of *Peterborough*, two fair Lordships, viz. *Righale* and *Beolmesforp*; but after her Death the Earl obtained the Lordship of *Righale* by an Agreement with the Monks, to hold during his Life, and then to return to the Abbey. *Ernulf* also, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and many others were liberal Benefactors to it, insomuch, that it was famous for Riches and Privileges to the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* when it was dissolved, but turned into a Bishoprick, this County and *Rutlandſhire*, being taken from the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and put under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of this Place, to be called ever after the See of *Peterborough*, and appointed a Chapter of a Dean and six Prebendaries. Most of the foregoing Particulars of this History were curiously painted in the Windows of the Cloisters belonging to this Abbey, with *English* Verses under each Picture, explaining the Story, which may be seen in the *Monasticon*, and *Gunton's* Description of this Church. The Revenues of this Monastery at the Dissolution were

Valued at 1721 l. 14 s. 3. per Ann. Dugd. 1972 l. 7 d. 1. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Mr. *Stevens*, in his Addition to the *Monasticon*, Vol. I. pag. 469. has given us a Catalogue of all the Abbots of this Monastery, in whose Lives, since we meet with many Things worth our Notice, we shall take a brief View of them in their Order, viz.

1. *Saxulphus*, who assisted *Peada* in building this Abbey, and founded *Thorney* in *Cambridgeshire*.

2. *Cuthbald*, who was so famous for Piety and Prudence, that several other Abbies chose their Governors by his Recommendation, as *Thorney*, *Bicclesworth*,

Bredune, &c. In his Time King *Ethelred* granted, that the Abbot of *Medeshamstead* should be the Chief of all the Abbots on that Side the *Thames*, and have the first Place in all Ecclesiastical Assemblies; and Pope *Agatho* granted, that the Visitors of *St. Peter's* Church here should have the same Benefits as those that visited *St. Peter's* at *Rome*.

3. *Egbald*. 4. *Pusa*, 5. *Benna* or *Beonna*. 6. *Selred* or *Celred*.

7. *Hedda*. In his Time the *Danes* destroyed this Monastery, Anno 870, after which it lay in Ruines 96 Years, till it was restored by *Adelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*, by the Help of King *Edgar*, who added much to the Revenues, and gave it the Name of *St. Peter's Burgh*, which Name it still keeps. This Abbot was slain by the *Danes*, with 84 of his Monks, and being left unburied, *Godrick* Abbot of *Crowland*, caused a Pit to be made in the *Minster-Yard*, and there buried them all together, erecting over their Bodies a Monumental Stone, three Foot high, three long, and one thick, engraven with their Figures, which still remain in the *Minster-Yard*.

8. *Adulphus*, who cut down the Woods about it, and having built Manors and Granges let the Lands out to Farm at certain Rents. He governed this Abbey 20 Years.

9. *Kenulph*.

10. *Elſin*, or *Elſius*. He was a great Writer, as appears by the large Catalogue of his Books in *Pitz*.

11. *Arwin*, or *Earwin*.

12. *Leofricus*, or *Lervicus*. He was of the Blood *Ropal*, and being in great Favour with *Edward the Confessor* held this Abbey, and four more, viz. *Burton*, *Cventry*, *Croyland*, and *Thorney*. He redeemed *Fiskerton*, *Fliton*, and *Burleigh*, and settled them on the Abbey. In his Time *William the Norman* subdued the Kingdom, which *Leofric* being grieved at sickness and died.

13. *Brando* succeeded him, and addressed himself to *Edgar Atheling* for his Confirmation, as the right Heir to the Crown of *England*, which, when King *William* heard, he was so incensed, that he was forced to give him forty Marks to be confirmed. He also gave many Lands to

D d d

his

his Monastery, as *Muscham, Holme, &c.* and created his Nephew *Hereward le Wake*, a Knight.

14. *Thorold*, a Norman, who alienated sixty-two Hides of Land from this Church.

15. *Godrick*, in whose Time the Monastery was robbed by certain Foreigners, who carried away a Golden Cross, set with Jewels, two Chalices and Patens, a gold Candlestick, &c. the Robbers were taken, but the Goods falling into King *William Rufus's* Hands could not be recovered; for that Prince made no Conscience of robbing the Church.

16. *Matthias*, who being promoted in 1103, died a Twelvemonth after.

17. *Ernulphus*, who was a good Man, a Lover of Monks, and in Favour with the King and his Nobles. He built a new Dormitory and Necessary, finished the Chapter-House, and began the Refectory, and obtained many Privileges for his Abbey. In his Time Churches and Chapels were built on the Abbey-Lands, and a Maintenance assigned the Ministers out of the Profits of the Monastery. He was made Bishop of *Rocheſter* in 1114.

18. *John of Salisbury*, in whose Time Part of the Monastery was burnt.

19. *Henry of Anjou*, who, coming over into England to gather Peter-Pence, begged this Abbey of the King. In his Time were seen and heard all Lent, in the Woods between *Stamford* and *Peterborough* in the Night, Hunters with Horns and Dogs, all of them of black and ugly Complexion, riding on black Horses and Goats. They had all staring Eyes, and rode twenty or thirty in a Company.

20. *Martin de Vetti*. He repaired the Buildings of the Monastery, and had the Church consecrated by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*. He governed 22 Years, and died Anno 1155.

21. *William de Waterville*. He built the Cloister, and covered it with Lead, and erected a Priory and Nunnery, and the Church of *St. Michael* at *Stamford*. He did many good Things for his Monastery, but was deposed by the King's Order, for receiving his Brother *Walter*, who had taken Arms against him.

22. *Benedict*. He finished *Thomas à Becket's* Chapel, begun by his Predecessor, built the great Gate of the Monastery, and the Chapel of *St. Nicholas* over it. He was much in Favour with King *Richard I.* and when that Monarch was taken Prisoner by the Emperor, he caused the Chalices of his Church to be sold to redeem him, which the King requited by his Grants of several Lands, and a Fair to the Town, &c. He was a great Collector of Reliques, and among others made this Abbey famous for *St. Oswald's* Arm, which was preserved here some Hundreds of Years uncorrupted, (as was said) and shewn with great Veneration. He purchased a 4th Part of *Whittleseymere*, and gave it to his House.

23. *Andrew*, who gave the Monks *Alwalton* and *Fleton* for the Augmentation of their Commons.

24. *Acharius*, who much enriched his Church, and added 22 Monks, which made them 72.

25. *Robert de Lindsey*, who beautified above thirty of the Church Windows with Glass, which before were stuffed with Straw. He procured of the King to disforeſt the Hundred of *Nassaburgh*, which cost him 1320 Marks. He built a Lavatory, and added eight Monks to the former Number.

26. *Alexander de Holderneſs*. He furnished his Church with a Christal Vessel, to keep *Thomas à Becket's* Blood in, and gave divers Relicks.

27. *Martin de Ramsey*. He in 1228 obtained the Privilege from Pope *Gregory IX.* that whenever the Land lay under an Interdict, the Monks of this Abbey might perform Divine Service with their Doors shut, without ringing Bells, and with a low Voice.

28. *Walter St. Edmund*. He entertained King *Henry III.* twice, and gave him 60 Marks towards the Marriage of his Daughter *Margaret* to *Alexander III.* King of *Scots*. He added 30 Monks, which made their Number 110. He died in 1245, 30 Hen. III.

29. *William de Hotot*. He procured of King *Henry* a Charter for a Fair at *Oxney*,

on the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, to continue eight Days, and would let no Lands, or make any Orders without the Consent of his Monks. In his 2d Year there was a Subsidy of 7 d. in the Pound given to Pope Innocent IV. which amounted to 9 l. for the Lands of this Abbey. He gave a great Bell to the Church, and made two memorable Statutes, viz. 1. That when a Monk had been four Years in the Monastery, he should have a Cassock and Tunic out of the Chamber. 2. That every Monk should for a whole Year after his Decease be allowed his full Corrody, to be distributed to the Poor by the Almoner. He resigned his Place on St. Nicholas's Day, 1249; and

30. *John de Calet* obtained it. He was made one of the King's Chief Justices, and rode the Circuit about the Kingdom, to execute Justice, yet took Care of his Monastery, and built an Infirmary for Sick and Impotent. He ruled twelve Years, and died in 1262.

31. *Robert de Sutton*. He joined with the rebellious Barons against King Henry III. but paid soundly for his Disloyalty, being fined and plundered on the one Side and t'other to the Value of above 4323 l. He went to the Council of Lyons under Pope Gregory X. and died in his Return from it. His Body was buried in a Monastery near Bononia, and his Heart at Peterborough before the Altar of St. Oswald, Anno 1274, 2 Ed. I.

32. *Richard of London*.

33. *William of Woodford*. He gave the Monks the Manor of Southorp.

34. *Godfrey of Croyland*. He was so famous for worthy Actions, as none was like him before or after. He entertained the King and his Court twice, the Prince once, much increased the Buildings of his Monastery, and paid divers Taxes and Contributions to the King. He died in 1321.

35. *Adam de Boothby*. In his first Year Thomas Earl of Lancaster made War against King Edward II. and Adam aided the King with 133 l. 6 s. 8 d. and after contributed 200 l. towards his Expedition into Scotland. He also entertained that King nobly, and paid him several other Contri-

butions, in Return for which the King granted him the Tenth of all the Game killed for his Use or by his Authority throughout this Shire. He died in 1338, and was buried magnificently beyond Parallel, which to prove we shall here present the Reader with a Bill of Expences of his Funeral Feast, the like not met with in History, viz.

In Wax for Lights, 250 l.

Wheat to be given the Poor, forty-five Quarters.

Herrings for the same, 1000 to each six.

Wheat made into Bread, twenty Quarters.

Malt for Beer, forty Quarters.

Wine, one Pipe and one Hoghead.

Herrings for the Funeral, 8500.

Large Pikes, 100.

Codlings, twelve Seme.

Haddocks, one Seme.

Sparlings, one Seme.

Salmons, twenty-four.

Milvelles, a hundred and twenty.

Dogdrouts, a hundred.

Plaife, ten Seme.

Congre, one.

Welks, five Seke.

Large Eels, five Estike.

Small Eels, seventy Estike.

Sturgeon, one Barrel.

Linen Cloth for the Tables, 200 Ells.

Plates and Garnishes, 1400.

Trows, twenty-five.

Bowls, four.

Cups and Pots for Wine, 300.

Baskets, five.

36. *Henry Morcot*. In his Time King Edward III. being about to pass into Foreign Parts, borrowed of this Abbot a Cross of Silver, richly gilded, and several large silver Flaggons and Cups, gilded also, and gave his Receipt for the same, promising either to restore them, or their Value. Dated June III. 12 Ed. III. 1338.

37. *Robert Ramsey*, who presided eight Years.

38. *Henry de Overton*. He instituted an Anniversary for the Soul of William Courteney, Archbishop of Canterbury, and appointed 15 l. out of the Manor of Thurlby, to defray the Expence of the same. In this

Abbot's Time, viz. Anno 1379, being 2 Ric. II. there was a great Tax laid upon all the Clergy, wherein every miter'd Abbot paid as much as an Earl, viz. six Marks and a Noble, and moreover Pol-Money for every Monk in his Monastery. He was Abbot near thirty Years, and died in 1391.

39. *Nicholas Elmstow*. He died in 1396.

40. *William Genge*, the first miter'd Abbot of this House.

41. *John Deeping*. He was made Abbot in 1408, and having ruled thirty Years resigned his Place, accepting a Corrody for his Life, which was but one Year more.

42. *Richard Ashton*, upon the Resignation of *John*, succeeded, and was Abbot 33 Years. In his Time were several Visitations of this Monastery made, to inquire into the Discipline of the Monks, by several Bishops, and the Abbots of other Monasteries, on the Occasion of which this Abbot took much Pains in the Regulation of Divine Service in this Monastery, and drew up a Customary out of the ancient Usages of the Church, for all the Sundays from the Octaves of *Whitsuntide* to the first Sunday in *Advent*, by which the Monks were directed how to sing their Offices longer or shorter every Day. They are still extant in two Volumes in the *Lambeth Library*, before which is prefixed the Ecclesiastical Kalendar. Further, in the second Year of this Abbot, Anno 1439, King Henry VI. by his Charter, dated July 14. Reg. 17. granted to this Abbot and his Convent a Fair at *Peterborough* on St. *Matthew's Day*, and the Days before and after, now called *Brigg-Fair*. This Abbot was summoned twice to sit in the Parliaments at *Westminster* and *Conventry*, and at the last Place took the Oath of Allegiance to the King. Moreover, during this Abbot's Presidency, there happened such a Mortality among his Monks, that whereas there was sixty-four at his Entrance and some Time after, 32 or more of his chief Monks died, so that the Divine Service could not be performed, according to the Statutes then made, till their Number was increased.

43. *William Ramsey*. He with *John Maldon* erected the Brazen Standard, with the displayed Eagle on the Top, which still remains in the Church, and serves for the Bible to lie upon for reading the Lessons. In the Year 1481 the Church of *Oundle* was appropriated to this Abbey, and in 1486 the Church of *Brighthelm* in *Leicestershire*. He died in 1496.

44. *Robert Kirton*. In his 4th Year, viz. 1496, the Church of *North Collingham* was appropriated to this Monastery, and in his 19th Year, viz. 1515, *William Atwater*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, visited this Monastery, and rectify'd many Things out of Order, viz. That *John Walpool*, one of their Monks, had robbed St. *Oswald's Shrine* of divers Jewels, &c. 2. That the Monks haunted a Tavern near the Monastery, and sung and danced in the Dormitory till Ten or Eleven a-Clock at Night. 3. That at the Funeral of the late Abbot *William*, the usual Allowance of 6 s. 8 d. to a Priest, and 3 s. 4 d. to a Monk was with-held from them. He died in 1428.

45. *John Chambers* succeeded the same Year. In his first Year Cardinal *Wolsey* kept his *Easter* at *Peterborough*, went in Procession on *Palm-Sunday*, and on *Maunday-Thursdays* washed and kissed the Feet of fifty-nine poor People, and gave them 12 d. each, three Ells of Canvas for a Shirt, a Pair of Shoes, and a Portion of Herrings. In his 7th Year *Katharine*, the first Wife of King Henry VIII. and Mother of Queen *Mary*, died at *Kimbolton-Castle* in *Huntingtonshire*, and was buried in the Church of this Abbey. At the Dissolution this Abbot kept himself in the King's Favour, by resigning his Abbey under their Common Seal into the King's Hands, by which Means he was made sure of 260 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum, during his Life, and when the said King two Years after resolved to establish a Bishoprick here, he was made the first Bishop, and the Chapter consisted of a Dean and six Prebendaries, for whom the King had made this Provision out of the Revenues of the Abbey, viz. he divided the Possessions of the

the Abbey into three Parts, one valued at 733 l. 9 s. 9 d. 4. per Ann. he took to himself, another he settled on the Bishoprick, paying into the Exchequer 33 l. 10 s. 8 d. annually, as an Acknowledgment, and the last for the Dean and Chapter, valued at 811 l. 16 d. 1 d. .

Peykirk, a Monastery of Benedictine Monks, of which the Account we find is, that in the Year 1048, one *Wulgatus*, then Abbot of the Monastery in this Town, lost his Abbey, and the Land thereunto belonging to the Abbot of *Peterborough*, who claimed the same, as Parcel of his Estate. And this was done by Judgment given in the Court of King *Hardicanute*. So that this Monastery was dissolved before the Conquest.

Pipwell, a Monastery of Cistercian Monks, founded first in 1143, by *William* and *Robert Botevilley*, Brothers, and by them dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, from whom it was at first called, *Sancta Maria de Divissis*. It was situated among thick Woods, which in After-Times were destroyed. In 1323 the Monks of this House were dispersed to other Habitations thro' Poverty. One *Robert Botevilley*, descended from one of the Founders, did many Unkindnesses to these Monks, contrary to the Nature of a good Patron, which he should have been to them. *Hugh S. Liz*, and *Emma* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Heirs of the Lord *Braybroc*, gave to the Monks of this Monastery divers Lands and Tenements in *Braybroc*, which were confirmed to them by the Capital Lord of the Fee, *Simon de Foxton*; and these seem to be as it were second Founders. King *Henry III.* granted to these Monks Pasture on *Benefield-land* for 150 Sheep. *Roger de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, gave to these Monks the Lordship of *Causton* in *Warwickshire*. It seems, that the Abbot of this House had a Privilege of Wardship in these Parts; for he recovered the Wardship of *Alice* and *Christian*, the Daughters and Coheirs of *Wischard de Braybroc*, 25 Hen. III. 1241, and sold their Marriages to *Ermentrude* their Mother, who passed them to *John de Haya*, to be Wives for his two Sons; but they married them-

selves to Sir *William* and Sir *John Latimers*. This Monastery was well endowed, for at the Dissolution the Revenues were considerable, being

Valued at 286 l. 11 s. 8 d. . per Ann. Dug. 347 l. 8 s. 1. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Rotbwell, a Nunnery, dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, but by whom it was founded we can't discover. It was but a small one, and had but few Benefactors, being at the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.*

Valued at no more than 10 l. 10 s. 4 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Sewsby, or *Sewardesley*, an House of Benedictine Nuns, to which *Robert de Pinkney*, and *Simon de Pinkney*, gave certain Lands in this Village. *William de Sancto Johanne* was a Benefactor to these Nuns. It was dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalene*. At the Dissolution it was

Valued at 12 l. 6 s. 7 d. . per Ann. Dugd. 11 l. 11 s. 2 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Stanford, a Nunnery; mentioned by Mr. *Speed* from *Leland*, but without Founder, Dedication, or Value, which the *Monasticon* hath nothing of.

Sulby, a Monastery of White Canons, called *Pramonstratenses*, tho' some will have them to have been Black Canons, or Canons Regular of St. *Augustin*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. It was founded by Sir *William de Wodevile*, or *Widevile* Kt. in the Reign of King *Stephen*. It was at first called the Abbey of St. *Mary de Welleford*, and afterward the Abbey of *Suleby*, the Place of its Situation. *Robert de Pavley* Kt. granted them this Manor of *Suleby*, to hold of the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, being Lords of the Fee, at the yearly Rent of 102 Shillings, and of him the said *Robert*, by the Payment of one Pound of Cummin-Seed yearly at the Feast of *Easter*, for all Services and Demands whatsoever. *Robert*, called *Bossu*, Earl of *Leicester*, a great Promoter of the Monastick Life, granted to the Canons of *Sulby* Fewel for their Fire out of his Wood called *Ighy*, as much as they could carry with one Cart twice every Day from *Easter* to *Michaelmas*, with Freedom of Toll for whatsoever they should buy or sell in the Market at *Leicester*. *Roger de*

Mowbrey.

Mowbrey also, Earl of Northumberland, gave all his Lands in this Place and *Welford* to the Canons of this Abbey; and *Richard* Earl of *Clare* acquitted them of all manner of Toll for whatsoever they might buy or sell in his Market of *Roswell*. Divers other Benefactors gave other Lands in this County and elsewhere, among whom were *John de Lacy*, Constable of *Chester*, Sir *Robert Ramsey* Kt. *Ralph Bassett*, &c. which were all recited in and confirmed by the Deed of Grant of King *Edward II.* Reg. 9. This Abbey at the Dissolution was

Valued at 258 l. 8 s. 5 d. per Ann. Dug.
305 l. 8 s. 5 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Towcester, a College founded by *William Sponte*, Doctor of Divinity, and Parson of *Towcester* in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* It was at the Dissolution

Valued at 19 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed
ex Lel.

Wedon-Pinkney, a Monastery of Benedictine Monks, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and founded after this Manner. *Gilo de Pincheni* in the Reign of King *Henry I.* gave certain Lands lying in his Manor of *Wedon* to the Monks of *St. Lucian* at *Belvare* in *France*, and having erected them a convenient Habitation, they transplanted a Part of their Convent to *Wedon*, and made it a Cell to their Monastery. To *Gilo* succeeded *Ralph*, who gave some other Lands to the Monks of *Wedon*, and left for his Heir *Gilbert*, who ratify'd to the Monks of *St. Lucian* all the Grants, which *Gilo* his Grandfather and *Ralph* his Father had made to them of their Lands in *Wedon*. *Henry* his Son confirmed his Father's Grant, and moreover gave to the forementioned Monks all the Tithes of his Demesnes in *Wapenham*, *Stains*, *Morton*, *Miggeham*, *Huggelai*, and *Dacket*, in *Bucks*; as also the Tithes of the Asserts of his Demesnes at *Ruteberthe* and *Hestlea* in *Dacket*. To this *Henry* succeeded *Robert*

his Son, who, for the Health of his own and his Wife *Egline's* Souls, as also of *Henry* his Son, and *Philippa* his Daughter, then deceased, gave other Lands in *Wedon* to the Monks of this House. In the Reign of King *Richard II.* Anno 1392, the Abbot and Convent of *St. Lucian* conveyed their Priory at *Wedon*, and all the Estate thereunto belonging, to the Abbot and Convent of *Bittlefden* in *Buckinghamshire*, and their Successors, in Consideration of a Sum of Gold received, and the yearly Pension of ten Marks, to be paid to the Abbot and Convent of *St. Lucian*, and their Successors, in the Church of *St. Mary* at *Calais*, on the Feast of *St. John Baptist*. The Value at the Dissolution we find not.

Wythorp, or *Wythorp*, a Nunnery of Benedictines, of which *Thomas de Holland*, and *Joan* his Wife, a Kinswoman of King *Edward III.* were Patrons in the 28th Year of that King's Reign. At which Time this House was so much impoverished and decayed by Reason of the Pestilence, and other Causes, that there was but one Nun remaining in the House. Whereupon, by the King's Licence the said Nunnery and Church of *Wythorp*, with all its Possessions, were by the Bishop forever united and annexed to the Nunnery of *St. Michael's* by *Stanford*, and the Nun there remaining was removed thither.

We find the Names of some other religious Houses, said to be in this Shire, but the Place where is not named, viz.

St. Leonard's, an Hospital, valued at the Suppression at 10 l. per Ann.

St. John, an Hospital, valued at the Suppression at 25 l. 6 s. 1 d. 3. per Ann.

All-Saints, a College, valued at the Dissolution at 1 l. 10 s. 4 d. per Ann.

St. Michael's, a Priory of Black Monks. No Value.

Mr. Speed out of *Leland*.

The MARTYRS of this County.

THIS County being small in it self, yet the greatest Part of the Diocese of *Peterborough*, affords us no Number of Martyrs, probably because the Bishop of it, *David Pool*, a pious and meek Man, as well as learned, gave no Encouragement to such a bloody Zeal in his Jurisdiction. His Moderation in his Government was no Argument that he was not hearty in the *Marian* Religion, because he delighted not in the *Marian* Flames; for he lost his Bishoprick in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, because he would not acknowledge her Supremacy; but we may rather suppose, that he rather believed, that a persecuting Spirit did not become Christianity, since our Lord had so smartly rebuked it in his best-favour'd Disciples. But tho' he skreened many from Suffering he could not secure all from the Rage of those Times; for

John Curd, a Shoemaker of the Parish of *Syrsam*, or *Sysam*, in this County, was burnt at *Northampton*, Sept. 20. 1557, as an Heretick. *William Binsley*, Doctor of Civil Law, Chancellor to the Bishop of *Peterborough*, and afterwards Archdeacon of *Northampton*, having caused him to be apprehended, examined him about the Popish Doctrine of Transubstantiation, which because *John* denied, he procured him to be imprisoned at *Northampton*, where having lain near a Year he was brought before the Chancellor, who hoped the Hardships of a Prison might have brought him to a Recantation, and a Submission to the Judgment of the Church, tho' contrary to his own, but finding him still settled in the same Faith, the Archdeacon pronounced a Sentence of Death upon him in the Church of *All-Saints* at *Northampton* in August, Anno 1557. and in September following he was delivered to

the secular Power, to bring him to Execution. Sir *Thomas Tresham* Kt. was then High Sheriff of the County, and according to his Office led him by his Officers without the North Gate of *Northampton*, where he was burned in the Stone-Pits. One *John Rote*, a Popish Priest, and Vicar of *St. Giles's* Church in that Town, was standing by when *Curd* was preparing for the Fire, and declared to him, that if he would recant he was authorized to give him his Pardon, and so he might escape the Flames, but he answered him, that he had his Pardon by *Jesus Christ*, and needed none from him, or any other, and so was burnt, as is aforesaid.

Augustine Dudkey, Parson of *Castor*, (as Dr. *Fuller* tells us in his *Worthies* of this Shire) was at least a notable Confessor in the *Marian* Days, and suffered very much for the Protestant Doctrines, but he says his Sufferings did not amount to Loss of Life, as he found upon a diligent Enquiry. Whether this Information be to be depended on is a Question, because, he says, some of his Family (and tis probable they best knew) did assure him, that he was martyred. Mr. *Fox* indeed speaks nothing of him; but 'tis very probable, that, as diligent as he was, this Man and some others might escape him, and be no less a Martyr than others he mentions.

Next to the Martyrs in Queen *Mary's* Reign may justly be reckoned many of those Persons in this Shire (who are said to be an Hundred) who suffered in the late rebellious Times for their Loyalty to King *Charles I.* and the present Establishment in Church and State, which was then opposed, and at length destroyed for a Time.

Dr. *John Towers*, Bishop of *Peterborough*, of whom we have given so full an Account

count above among the Bishops, that it is needless to repeat any Thing here.

Dr. *John Collins*, Dean of *Peterborough*, Master of *Peter-house* in *Cambridge*, Archdeacon of the *East-Riding* in *Yorkshire*, Prebendary of the 10th Stall in *Durham*, and Rector of *Branspeth* in that Bishoprick, a Living of 300 l. per Ann. He was a very learned and pious Person, but being a zealous Man for the Rites of the Church and Monarchy was one of the first Persons that the Enemies of the Hierarchy and Civil Constitution fell upon, by voting him an unfit Person to enjoy any Ecclesiastical Promotions, and having sent for him as a Delinquent, sequestering him the first of all the Clergy from all his Preferments, Jan. 22. 1640-1. After this more Troubles came upon him daily. He was accused to the House of Commons for seducing a young Man to Popery, and committed to the Serjeant at Arms, to keep him till the House would call him to an Hearing. He was thus imprisoned fifty Days at 20 s. a Day, and upon hearing his Defence released, but without Costs. Being dispossest of his Places, and plundered of all he had, he fled into *France*, where he remained till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* by whom he was made Bishop of *Durham*, and died possess'd of that See, Anno 1671-2.

William Halls, M. A. fifth Prebendary of *Peterborough*, and Rector of *Glasston* in *Rutlandshire*. He was sequester'd from his Living, but served it two Years, in Hopes of obtaining the Pay of a Curate, but cou'd get nothing, and was at length forced to retire with his Wife and Children. His Books and Household-Goods were several Times seized on by divers Parties of Horse, and three Times bought again by his Wife's Friends; but the last Party carried all away clear, leaving only his Children (as they said) in lieu of their Fifths, which were never paid but by one Mr. *Philips*. He lived to the Restoration, and got Possession of his Living by the voluntary Resignation of the said Mr. *Philips*, who became Curate of *Elton*.

Joseph Bentham, A. M. and Rector of *Broughton*, sequester'd in 1643 for his Loyalty and Conformity. He was a Person

of so unblameable a Life, that none could charge him with any Immorality, which did him no Service; for the Committee told him, that by his Example he did more Harm than twenty other Men to God's Cause, and therefore he should fare the worse. He, tho' an infirm Man, was forced to lie abroad in Haycocks, to avoid being thrust into a Dungeon, as divers of his Neighbours were. His Wife and five Children were turned out of his Parsonage, with this barbarous Circumstance, that she could not be allow'd to carry a Peck of Corn with her to make her Children Bread. He was restored to his Living in 1660, and died possess'd of it in 1670.

Mr. *Bunning*, or *Bunny*, Rector of *Grafton-Regis*, to which he was presented by the Lady *Crane*, but by the *Classis* of *Northampton* was hindered from the Enjoyment of it. He being in *Grafton-House*, when it was taken by Major General *Skippon*, was stript and drove to *Alderton*, a neighbouring Town, where he was cloathed by the Royal Party, but being drove back again to *Grafton*, he was again stript, insomuch that being offered Cloathing a second Time he refused to accept them. From *Grafton* he was driven to *London*, and there imprisoned. What became of him afterwards we know not.

Anthony Fawcner, M. A. Rector of *Bulwick* and *Sowtree-Maynes* in *Huntingtonshire*. He was Chaplain to Sir *Lewis Watson* of *Rockingham* in this County; but being in Danger of being murdered in his own Church at the very Altar by some of the Parliament Soldiers, he was forced to fly to the King's Army, where he became Chaplain to the Lord *Capel*. His only Crime was Loyalty, for which he lost not only his Livings, but was disinherited by his Uncle of an Estate so considerable as to qualify a Family in *Rutlandshire* for Parliament Men. He was a Man of so great Parts and Learning, as that he was promised a Bishoprick if he had outlived the Usurpation. He hath several Sermons in Print.

Thomas Haywood, Vicar of *Badby cum Newnham*. He was in 1646 dragged out of his Pulpit, plundered, and imprison'd.

He had at the Time of his Sequestration a Wife and six Children, two of them small, and for the Maintenance of them and himself, was driven to all Extremities. He was forced to go a begging from one Royalist to another, while she and her Children depended wholly upon the Relief of her good Neighbours, Mr. *Lance* of *Dodford* her Brother, Mr. *Onely*, and Sir *Richard Shugborough*, whose Charity kept them from starving. However, he lived to be restored to his Vicarage, and died in the Possession of it.

Mr. *Holway*, Rector of *Kislingbury*, a Living of 300 *l. per Ann.* Value, of which and a good Temporal Estate, he was deprived by Sequestration, because he would not take the Covenant, held Correspondence with the King, and avowed the Lawfulness of having two Wives, which last he was falsely accused of. He was sixty Years old; and had twenty Children, but never could get any Fifths, tho' he had several Successors in his Living.

Mr. *Jones*, Vicar of *Wellingborough*, an aged Man, but treated after a most barbarous Manner by the Rebel-Crew. In 1642 a Rabble of 300 Watermen coming to *Wellingborough*, after they had ranfack'd the Town, carried away many Prisoners, and among them this Mr. *Jones*, who had been Vicar here forty Years, and was then seventy Years of Age, lame, and sickly. Being in their Power they abused him with Scoffs and Jeers, and forced him to go on Foot (which was a Torment to him) to *Northampton*; and because he could not go so fast as they would have him, they let a Bear (which they had taken from a Barber, whom they had killed at *Northampton*) rush upon him, to see whether Fear would make him hasten his Pace; but the savage Bear, as if his Nature was changed, went between his Legs, and carry'd him quietly, to the Astonish-

ment of all that saw it. This did not please the Rebels, and therefore they removed him to an Horse, which was as much Uneasiness for him to ride, as it had been to go on Foot; and one of the Rebels, who had an Hand in killing the Barber, got upon the Bear, supposing it would as quietly carry him as it had Mr. *Jones*; but it proved to him a fatal Mistake, for the Bear presently resumed its Nature, and so tore and mangled him, that he soon after died of the Hurts. Mr. *Jones* was brought to *Northampton*, and being put in Durance three Months, underwent many Hardships for Want of good Diet and Warmth, it being Winter; but God enabled him to go thro' them, till by some Means he obtained his Release. Being returned home, his Zeal would not suffer him to be idle, but keeping to the Rules and Orders of the Church, and preaching against Rebellion, he was apprehended and carried again to *Northampton* Goal, where he was starved.

Many other Instances of the like Nature might be given, but these are sufficient to prove the Patience and Constancy of those Loyal Sufferers in the late rebellious Times, and do much outweigh the Hardships of the Non-Conformists by the *Bartholomew*, who having taken their Livings under a Commonwealth could expect to hold them no longer than the Power of Parliament held, and the Church being then truly Militant, as the Episcopal Men were sequester'd and deprived, if they would not submit to the Parliament Qualifications, so 'twas easy to foresee, that the Presbyterians must be outed the Livings they had, if they possessed any belonging to the Episcopal Men, or would not conform to the old Constitution, when the King and Bishops were restored.

The Charity-Schools of this County are

AINOE, a Charity-School for teaching the poor Children of the Place.

Alwinkle, a School for nine Children, taught to read and say their Catechism, supported by a Legacy of 3 *l.* per Ann.

Attleborough, alias *Etthillingborough*, a School for educating thirty Children in reading, knitting, spinning, &c. This School deserves to be made an Example to other Places; for by the Assistance and Direction of two charitable Persons, one dwelling in the Place, and the other at *London*, and the Care of a good Mistress, who was able to teach to knit and spin as well as read, this School is from a small Beginning at a Penny a Week, to teach each Child to read, become a considerable Work-house, in which the Children cloath themselves by their own Industry, and pay their Mistresses for their Learning out of their Labours, viz. those that knit three halfpence per Week, and the Spinners Twopence a Week.

Ayhton in the Parish of *Oundle*, a School for the Teaching of thirty or forty Boys, for which Purpose it is endowed with an Estate of 20 *l.* per Ann. Mrs. *Femina Creed*, some Time since deceased, built a School and Chapel, for the Use of these Children, which were opened at *Midsummer*, 1708.

Barnwell, a School for fifteen Children, who are all cloathed, as well as taught to read, and repeat their Catechism.

Brackley, a School for six Boys, who are taught to read and say their Catechism. They are all cloathed at the Expence of a private Person. Thus it stood

in 1706; how it is increased since we know not, but 'tis probable pretty much, because it is a Market-Town, where we hope Charity is as plentiful as poor Children.

Brigstock, a School for thirty poor Children, who are taught to read, say their Catechism, and at a proper Age put out to Husbandry or Trades.

Brington Magna, a School for thirty poor Boys, set up in the Year 1691, at the Charge of a noble Lord deceased, which hath been continued ever since by his Heir and Successor in that Honour, and a noble Lady of the same Family.

Castle-Ashby, a School for twelve Girls, which are cloathed and maintained at the Charge of a Lady of Quality as well as taught to read and knit.

Creke, a School for the Teaching of some poor Children of both Sexes, supported by an Income of about 10 *l.* per Annum.

Dainton, a School for fifty Boys, carried on chiefly by the Care and Industry of the Minister, who procures Contributions to support it. In the Year 1714 there was but thirty taught; but the Number was increased to fifty in 1718.

Deventry, a School but for eight Boys, but besides their Teaching they are also maintained in Cloaths.

Disworth, a School for twenty Children, supported by an Endowment of 11 *l.* per Annum.

Findon, alias *Thingden*, a School erected for twenty Girls, who are cloathed, lodged, and dieted, and moreover taught to read, write, and work. They are obliged

to

to go to the Parish Church daily to Prayers. It is supported chiefly by an annual Subscription of 30 *l.* They have an House built for them, and some arable Land annexed to it towards finding the Children Bread, which the Farmers of the Town plough *gratis*. They spin Jersey-Yarn, which is made into Serge for cloathing the Children of several Charity-Schools in *London*, and so make up by their Labour what is wanting in the Subscriptions towards their Maintenance.

Geddington, a School, erected for the Teaching of twenty Children, and supported by a Person of Quality, who gives it 12 *l.* *per Ann.*

Green-Norton, a School for the teaching of twenty poor Children, upheld by the Care and at the Charge of the Minister.

Haringworth, a small School for some poor Children of the Place, at the Charge of a Gentlewoman, who gives 40 *s.* a Year for that Use.

Hemmington and *Luddington*, a School erected for the teaching of ten Children of both Parishes, but all Boys.

Houghton Parva, a School erected for the Teaching of the Children of the Parish, and maintained by 12 *l.* a Year, given by a private Person in the Year 1669.

Kettering, a School established for the Teaching, Cloathing, Lodging, and Dieting of twenty Girls, who go constantly to Prayers in the Parish-Church. It is chiefly maintained by a Subscription of 40 *l.* *per Ann.* They spin Jersey, and what they earn that Way goes toward their better Maintenance.

Northampton, a School for thirty Boys and ten Girls, all cloathed, endowed with a Rent of 80 *l.* a Year, *viz.* the *George* Inn and Appurtenances, being Part of the Estate left to pious Uses by *John Dryden* Esq; deceased.

Oundle, a School for thirty Boys, who are all cloathed, and another for twelve Girls, maintained by the Contributions of the Inhabitants and others.

Peterborough hath two Charity-Schools, one for twenty poor Boys, who, having

been taught to read and write, are all to be put out Apprentices. This School was set up by one Mr. *Thomas Deacon*, a Gentleman of this City, who hath appropriated a good House to this Use, and settled an yearly Allowance for the Master, and given a good Estate in Lands to the School to uphold it for ever.

The other School is erected for the Teaching forty poor Children to spin and read, the Charge of whose Learning is chiefly defray'd by their own Labour.

Polebrooke, a small School for four Children.

Preston, a School erected for the Teaching of twenty Children, and to that End endowed with a Revenue of thirty Pounds a Year.

Rauce, a School for the poor Children of the Parish, maintained by the Interest of an hundred Pounds, left for that Purpose.

Rockingham, a School erected for the Instruction of twelve Boys in Reading and Writing to fit them for Trades.

Scaldwell, a School maintained by a Settlement of twelve Pounds *per Ann.* for ever, left some Time since for the Teaching of poor Children.

Seyrsham, an unknown Person hath given fifty Pounds to this Town, and by the yearly Interest of it six poor Children are taught.

Stow, a School erected for the Teaching of the poor Children of the Place to read, spin, and knit, upheld by the Contributions of the Parishioners and others.

Walgrave, a School erected for the Teaching of twenty Children, and maintained by an Endowment of twelve Pounds a-Year, settled upon it for ever by a Servant in a noble Family, some Time since deceased.

Warkton and *Weekly*, a School erected for the Teaching of ten Children out of the two Parishes, maintained by the Contributions of the Ministers and others.

Wellingborough, a School for the Teaching forty Children of both Sexes, but most of them are Girls. They are maintained, cloathed, and taught to read,

write, and work. This School was much encouraged by the late Lord Brooke.

Weston-Favil, here is a good House, built on Purpose for a School, and a Dwelling-House for the Master, and Endowment of Land settled to pay him for teaching a certain Number of poor Children, and to put them out Apprentices. The whole Benefaction was performed, and given by one Family.

Whiston, where twelve poor Children are taught at the Charge of the Minister's Wife, her Husband, who erected it, being deceased, as we suppose.

Whitfield, the same unknown Person, who gave fifty Pounds to *Seyrsham*, hath also given forty Pounds to this Town, by the Interest of which eight poor Children are taught. Also a Gentleman,

lately deceased, hath left ten Pounds *per Annum* to charitable Uses, of which eight Pounds *per Annum* is appropriated to the Putting out of Apprentices in this Place.

Woodford, six Children taught at the Charge of the Minister.

Yelvertoft, a School for sixteen Children, and more of such poor Children as their Parents will send to be taught. They have a School erected at the Charge of the Minister, and some other Benefactors, which is endowed with six Pounds *per Annum* for ever, by two private Gentlemen, besides other voluntary Contributions and Subscriptions, which not only pay the Master to Satisfaction, but provide the poorer Sort of Children with Cloaths, Bibles, &c.

Divines of Note born or inhabiting in this County, whose certain Place of Residence is not known.

Thomas Brasbridge, a Native of this County, bred at Oxford, where he was Probationer-Fellow of *All-Souls*, and afterwards Fellow of *Magdalene-College*. He resigned his Fellowship in 1574, and entered upon a Spiritual Cure, or School, or both at *Barbury* in *Oxfordshire*, where it seems he practised Physick, though he had chiefly applied his Mind to Divinity, while he was in the University. He wrote some Books, of which these only are come to our Knowledge, viz. *The Poor Man's Jewel*, being a Treatise of the Pestilence; to which he has annexed a little Tract of the Virtues of *Carduus Benedictus Angelica*, &c. Lond. 1578 and

1591. *Questiones in Officia M. Tul. Ciceronis*, &c. Oxon. 1615. Dedicated to Dr. Laurence Humphrey, President of *Magdalene-College*, Anno 1586. When he died we find not.

Ephraim Paget, the Son of *Eusebius*, mentioned in our Account of *Cranford* in *Huxloe Hundred*, was a Native of this County. He was educated at Oxford; but it doth not appear that he took any Degree there, being forced possibly to make his Way into the World for a Maintenance too early. Many petty Employments he passed through before he gained a Settlement; but at length became Parson of the Church of *St. Edmund*

mand in Lombardstreet, London, where he continued many Years. Upon the Breaking out of the War between the King and Parliament, he was so molested and troubled, that merely for Quietness's Sake he was forced to relinquish his Charge in his old Age, being then commonly called, *Old Father Ephraim*. He retired to *Deptford*, and there spent the short Remainder of his Days in Solitude and Devotion, dying April 1647, and was buried in the Parish Church-yard there, according to his Will. He is the Author of these Books, viz.

Christianographia, or a Description of the sundry Sorts of Christians in the World not subject to the Pope. Printed at London 1635, and several Times after.

A Treatise of the Religions of the ancient Christians in Britain. Printed with some Editions of the former Book.

Heresiographia, or a Description of the Heresies of these later Times. Printed London 1645, and several other Times; the last Edition being in *Quarto*.

A Sermon, called *The Mystical Wolf*, on *Matth. vii. 15.* Lond. 1645.

John Fairclough, or *Featly*, educated in *All-Souls-College*, Oxon, but leaving it, when he had taken one Degree in Arts, went to *St. Christopher's* in the *West-Indies*, where he had the Honour to be the first Preacher of the Gospel in that Colony. How long he continued there we find not; but upon his Return he became beneficed in *Surrey*, Chaplain to King *Charles I.* and Prebendary of *Lincoln*. In the Beginning of the late Rebellion he lost all, but was Curate a little Time after at *Aston*, for his Uncle, *Dr. Featley*, who being also sequester'd, he, with his Wife, Children, and Servants, June 1643, shipped themselves over to *St. Christopher's*, and there continued several Years. After the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he returned into *England* again, became one of his Majesty's Chaplains, was installed a Chantor of *Lincoln*, created Doctor of Divinity, and soon after obtained the Vicarage of *Edwinstow* in *Nottinghamshire*, by the Gift of the Dean and Chap-

ter of *Lincoln*. He died at *Lincoln* in 1666, and was buried in one of the Chapels belonging to the Cathedral. He hath written and published divers Sermons. One to the *West-India Company*, on *Josh. i. 9.* Lond. 1629. Another at a Visitation, on *Heb. xiii. 17.* Lond. 1636. *A succinct History of the Life and Death of Dr. Daniel Featley*, Lond. 1660. *A Divine Antidote against the Plague, contained in Soliloquies and Prayers*, Lond. 1665. *The League illegal*, composed by the Doctor, but published by him, with a Dedication to the Earl of *Clarendon* in 1660.

Immanuel Bourne, a Ministers Son of this County, educated in *Christ's-Church*, Oxford, where he took his Degrees in Arts, and was soon after, by the Favour of *Dr. Piers*, Rector of *St. Christopher's* behind the *Exchange*, made Preacher of that Church, and was much encouraged in his Studies and Calling by *Sir Samuel Tryon* Kt. Inhabitant of that Parish. In 1622 he was made Rector of *Ashover* in *Derbyshire*, and held that Living several Years, through a Compliance with the Presbyterian Impositions, but being molested here by the Loyal Party he removed to London, and became Minister of *St. Sepulchre's Church*, where he was much admired. Under *Oliver's* Protectorship, in 1656, he obtained the Rectory of *Waltham* in *Leicestershire*, which he held after the Restoration, because he conformed, and in 1669 was inducted into the Rectory of *Ailston* in the same County, where he died December 27. 1672, and was buried in the Chancel there. He was a learned Man, being well read in the Fathers and Schoolmen, and has published, 1. Several Sermons on *Gen. ix. 13.* preached at *St. Paul's Cross*, *Jam. v. 13.* *1 Cor. v. 17.* and *Rev. xx. 11.* at an Assize at *Derby*. 2. A Light from Christ leading to Christ, Lond. 1645. 3. A Defence of the Scriptures, Lond. 1656. 4. A Vindication of the Honour due to Magistrates, Ministers, &c. 5. A Defence of Ministers Maintenance by Tithes, Infant Baptism, &c. Lond. 1659. 6. A Gold Chain with

twenty Gold Links of Love, *Lond.* 1669. Dedicated to *John Lord Roos*.

John Barrow, of *St. Edmund's Hall*, *Oxford*. He went Chaplain to *Sir William Temple* of *Shene* in *Surrey* Bar. his Majesty King *Charles* the Second's Ambassador into *Holland*, and after his Return was made Lecturer of *St. Michael's* in *Cornhill*, *London*, and Curate to *Dr. Hooper* at *Lambeth*, while the Doctor waited upon the Princess of *Orange* in *Holland*.

Afterwards he became Vicar of *New-Windsor* in *Berkshire*; and in 1682 was installed Canon of *Windsor*. While he was in the University he was esteemed a Man of polite Parts, a good Poet and Orator. He died in 1684, and hath left in Print a Sermon preached at the Triennial Visitation of *Dr. Seth Ward*, Bishop of *Sarum*, on *Phil. i. 15—18*. *Lond.* 1683.

A B B.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
A Bbington	Spelhoe	R. Haddon	20	0	0	0
Achurch	Navisford	R. Oundle	14	16	1	0
Addington Magna	Huxlow	V. Higham	7	12	0	0
Addington Parva	Huxlow	R. Higham	10	12	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Adstou	Norton					
Aldrington	Cleley	R. Preston	12	0	0	0
Alesworth	Navisford					
Althorp	Newbottle-grove					
Althorp	Towcester					
Althorp	Norton					
Apethorp	Willibrook					
Apethorp	Willibrook					
Archeffer	Higham Ferrers	V. Higham Ferrers	8	0	0	0
Ardingworth	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	12	2	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Armeston	Polbrook					
Artleborough	Huxlow	R. Higham	5	6	8	0
Ashby Cannons	Norton					
Ashby Castle	Wimerly	R. Preston	17	9	6	0
Ashby Castle	Wimerly					
Ashby Cold	Guillesborough	V. Haddon	6	0	4	0
Ashby Ledgers	Fausley	V. Daventry	6	13	4	0
Ashby Meers	Hamfordshoe	V. Rothwell	4	13	7	0
Ashley	Corby	R. Weldon	17	0	0	0
Ashley	Fausley	R. Preston	10	0	0	0
Ashton	Cleley					
Ashton	Nassaburgh					
Ashton	Polbrook					
Ashton in the Wall	Warden	R. Brackley	9	9	5	0
Ashwell	Sutton					
Ayno-Hall	Sutton					
Ayno on the Hill	Sutton	R. Brackley	25	5	5	0
Badby	Fausley	V. Daventry	14	0	0	0
Bamburgh	Bamburgh					
Barbic	Fausley	R. Daventry	30	2	9	0
Bardwell	Huxloe					
Bardwell Castle	Polbrooke					
Barfoot	Rothwell					
Barnack	Nassaburgh	R. Peterborough	28	10	0	0
Barnwell All Saints	Polbrooke	R. Oundle	15	6	8	0
Barnwell St. Andrews	Polbrooke	R. Oundle	17	1	11	0
Barton	Hamfordshoe	V. Rothwell	10	0	0	0
Barton Seagrave	Huxloe					
Baynton	Nassaburgh					
Benefield	Polbrooke					
Benefield	Polbrooke	R. Oundle	35	9	5	0
Benefield Overthorp	Polbrooke					
Billing Magna	Spelhoe	R. Haddon	19	0	0	0
Billing Magna	Spelhoe					
Billing Parva	Spelhoe	R. Haddon	10	2	9	0
Blakesley	Norton	V. Brackley	9	17	0	0
						Bletherwick

B L E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Bletherwick	Corby	R. Weldon	14	11	1	0
Bletherwick Lodge	Corby					
Blysworth	Wimerly	R. Preston	20	3	9	0
Bodington Nether	Warden					
Bodington Upper	Warden	R. Brackley	20	0	0	0
Boughton	Huxloe	R. Haddon	20	9	5	0
Boughton	Huxloe					
Boughden Parva	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	15	4	1	0
Boziet <i>Brackley</i>	Higham Ferrers	V. Higham Ferrers	8	0	0	0
Bradford	Bombrough <i>Sutton</i>					
Bradwin	Norton	R. Brackley	14	6	8	0
Brainfield	Wimerly	V. Preston	6	13	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Brampton	Corby	R. Weldon	21	6	8	0
Brampton Chapel	Newbottle-grove					
Brampton Church	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	25	19	5	0
Brampton Hall	Corby					
Brampton	Fausley	R. Daventry	31	2	10	0
Bridge-stock	Corby	V. Weldon	11	17	2	0
Bridge-stock Lodges	Corby					
Bridge-street	Willibrooke					
Brington Magna	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	40	0	0	0
Brington Parva	Newbottle-grove					
Brixworth	Orlinton	V. Rothwell	14	15	8	0
Brockhole	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	13	0	0	0
Broughton	Orlinton	R. Rothwell	21	9	5	0
Buckby Long	Guillesborough	R. Haddon	30	11	8	0
Buckton	Spelhoe					
Bugbrook	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	34	0	0	0
Bulwick	Corby	R. Welton	18	7	1	0
Burcott	Towcester					
Burleigh	Naffaburgh					
Burrow Fenn	Naffaburgh					
Burton Latmer	Huxloe	R. Higham	29	10	0	0
Byfield	Warden	R. Brackley	28	0	0	0
Caldecot	Towcester					
Carlton	Corby	R. Weldon	12	16	1	0
Carlton-Hall	Corby					
Castor	Naffaburgh	R. Peterborough	52	12	7	0
Castor	Naffaburgh					
Catesby	Fausley	V. Daventry	10	0	0	0
Caulcot	Higham Ferrers					
Chadson	Wymerly					
Chatcomb	Sutton	R. Brackley	7	17	0	0
Charlton	Sutton					
Charwelton	Fausley	R. Daventry	20	2	9	0
Chelveston	Higham Ferrers					
Cheny Middleton	Sutton					
Chester	Higham-Ferrers					
Chipping Warden	Warden	R. Brackley	26	10	0	0
Clay Coton	Guillesborough	R. Haddon	9	19	10	0
						Clendon

C L E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Clendon	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	8 0 0 0
Cliff King's	Willibrook	R. Oundle	13 16 1 0
Cliff Lodges	Willibrook		
Clipston	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	11 12 8 0
Clipston	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	6 0 0 0
Clopton	Navisford	R. Oundle	17 3 9 0
Clopton Hall	Navisford		
Clutchmarch	Nassaburgh		
Cogenhoo	Wymerly	R. Preston	17 0 0 0
Collingtree	Wymerly	R. Preston	16 10 5 0
Collyweston	Willibrook	R. Peterborough	12 9 5 0
Corby	Corby	R. Weldon	13 16 1 0
Cosgrave	Cleley	R. Preston	14 11 1 0
Cotterstock	Willibrook	R. Oundle	42 15 11 0
Cottesbrook	Guillesborough	R. Haddon	26 0 9 0
Cottingham	Corby	R. Weldon	23 7 4 1
Cotton-End	Wymerly		
Courten Hall	Wymerly	R. Preston	12 10 10 0
Cranesley	Orlinton	V. Rothwell	8 5 0 0
Cranford	Huxloe	R. Higham	12 0 0 0
Cranford	Huxloe	R. Higham	9 9 6 1
Creton	Guillesborough	R. Haddon	11 1 6 0
Crick	Guillesborough	R. Haddon	32 13 0 0
Croughton	Sutton	R. Brackley	15 3 8 0
Culworth	Sutton	V. Brackley	10 0 0 0
Daddington	Hamfordshoe		
Darlington	Newbottle-grove	V. Northampt.	6 15 8 0
DAVENTRY 0=	Fausley		
Dean	Corby	R. Weldon	24 3 5 0
Dean	Corby		
Deanthorp	Corby		
Denford	Huxloe		
Denshanger	Cleley		
Denton	Wimerly		
Depingate	Nassaburgh		
Desborough	Rothwell	V. Rothwell	8 0 0 0
Dingley	Corby	R. Weldon	9 9 4 1
Dodford	Fausley	V. Daventry	10 0 0 0
Dodington	Willibrooke	V. Rothwell	8 13 4 0
Draughton	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	12 2 11 0
Drayton	Fawley		
Duston	Newbottle-grove	V. Northampt.	6 8 10 0
Eastfield	Nassaburgh		
Easton	Willibrooke	R. Peterborough	19 8 9 0
Easton-Mawduitt	Higham Ferrers	V. Higham Ferrers	6 0 0 0
Easton-Mawduitt	Higham Ferrers		
Eaton	Spelhoe		
Eaton	Higham Ferrers	R. Rothwell	21 8 0 1
Edgecote	Warden	R. Brackley	12 0 0 0
Ellisfield	Basingstoke	R. Basingstoke	8 3 6 0
	F f f f		Elvesham

E L V.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Elvesham	Odham	R. Basingstoke	7	17	2	0
Elfton	Cleley	V. Preston	8	0	0	0
Elfton	Cleley					
Eton	Naffaburgh	R. Peterborough	9	9	9	0
Evenley	Sutton	V. Brackley	7	0	0	0
Everdons	Fausley	R. Daventry	24	2	9	0
Eydon	Warden	R. Brackley	16	16	1	0
Farndish	Higham Ferrers					
Farndon	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	13	1	0	1
Farthingston	Fausley	R. Daventry	13	8	10	4
Favel Weston	Spelhoe					
Fausley	Fausley	V. Daventry	7	9	5	0
Fawcett	Sutton					
Fawcett-House	Sutton					
Faxton	Orlinton					
Femingho	Sutton	R. Brackley	16	0	0	0
Finthead Abby	Corby					
Flower	Newbottle-grove	V. Haddon	14	0	0	0
Fotheringhay Castle	Willibrooke					
Furthoo	Cleley	R. Preston	7	0	0	0
Gayton	Towcester	R. Brackley	15	5	1	0
Geddington	Corby	V. Weldon	5	11	0	0
Glapthorn	Willibrooke					
Glen	Rothwell					
Glinton	Naffaburgh					
Grafton	Cleley					
Grafton	Huxloe	R. Higham	12	16	1	1
Grafton-Regis	Cleley	R. Preston	9	9	4	0
Gravefnorton	Norton					
Gretton	Corby	P. Weldon	21	13	1	0
Gretton	Corby	V. Weldon	19	6	8	0
Grymscott	Towcester					
Gryndon	Towcester	V. Preston	8	0	0	0
Grytworth	Warden	R. Brackley	9	0	5	0
Guillesborough	Guillesborough	V. Haddon	17	3	4	0
Gunthorp	Naffaburgh					
Hackleton	Wimerly					
Haddon East	Newbottle-grove	V. Haddon	15	0	0	0
Haddon West	Guillesborough					
Hanging Houghton	Orlinton					
Hardingstone	Wimerly	V. Northampt.	13	4	10	0
Hardwick	Orlinton	R. Rothwell	6	17	5	0
Hargrave	Higham-Ferrers	R. Higham Ferrers	13	6	8	0
Harrington	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	15	9	5	0
Harrington	Rothwell					
Harringworth	Corby	V. Weldon	11	15	10	0
Harleston	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	20	9	5	0
Harpole	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	18	13	4	0
Harrendon Magna	Orlinton	V. Rothwell	13	3	8	0
Harrendon Parva	Orlinton					

Hartwell

H A R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation
Hartwell	Cleley	Ch. Preston	7 0 0 0
Hasselbeck	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	19 14 9 0
Havington	Orlinton	R. Rothwell	10 11 1 1
Hawksley	Morpeth Wa.		
Heathencote	Cleley		
Hellendon	Fausley		
Helmedon	Sutton	R. Brackley	13 10 11 0
Helpston	Nassaburgh	V. Peterborough	8 0 4 0
Hemmington	Polbrooke	V. Oundle	6 9 5 0
Hemmington Hall	Polbrooke		
Hewthorp	Rothwell		
Heyford Nether	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	8 10 4 0
Heyford Upper	Newbottle-grove		
Higham Cold	Towcester	R. Brackley	10 0 0 0
HIGHAM FERRERS =	Higham Ferrers		
Higham Park	Higham Ferrers		
Hilham	Orlinton	R. Rothwell	15 0 0 0
Holdenby	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	20 2 9 0
Holdenby	Newbottle-grove		
Holywell	Guillesborough		
Hoothorp	Rothwell		
Horton	Wymerly	V. Preston	7 17 0 0
Houghton Parva	Wymerly	V. Preston	6 9 0 1
Hulcot	Cleley		
Hynton	Sutton	R. Brackley	10 0 0 0
Hynton-House	Sutton		
St. James	Newbottle-grove		
Imley	Sutton		
Ilip <i>Higham</i>	Huxloe	R. Oundle	15 6 8 0
Kellermarsh	Rothwell		
KETTERING =	Huxloe	R. Higham	34 13 4 0
Killesby	Fausley	P. Daventry	14 0 0 0
Killesby	Fawfley	V. Daventry	7 0 0 0
Killingbury	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	18 9 0 0
Kilsoy	Fausley		
King-Sutton	Sutton		
Kirkby	Corby		
Lampport	Orlinton	R. Rothwell	48 2 5 0
Lampport Hall	Orlinton		
Luxton	Corby		
Lilford	Huxloe	V. Oundle	7 12 2 0
Loddington	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	14 4 3 0
Longthorp	Nassaburgh		
Longthorp	Nassaburgh		
Luddington	Polbrooke	R. Oundle	8 8 9 0
Luffwick	Huxloe	R. Oundle	16 18 11 0
Luffwick	Huxloe		
Lutton	Willibrook	R. Oundle	21 11 5 0
Lyden	Navisford		
Lyfield	Navisford		

F f f f 2

Lylbora

L Y L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Lylborn	Guillesborough	V. Haddon	6 0 0 0
Lytchbarrow	Fausley	R. Daventry	16 9 7 0
Maidford	Norton	R. Brackley	8 8 9 0
Maidwell	Rothwell	V. Rothwell	4 17 0 0
Maidwell	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	33 9 5 0
Mandevillthorp	Sutton	R. Brackley	10 2 9 0
Marham	Naffaburgh	R. Peterborough	9 2 2 0
Marlton-Laurence	Sutton	V. Brackley	20 0 0 0
Marlton-Trussell	Sutton	R. Rothwell	15 2 11 0
St. Martin's	Naffaburgh		
St. Martin's	Naffaburgh		
Maxey Castle	Naffaburgh	V. Peterborough	10 0 0 0
Middleton-Cheney	Sutton	R. Brackley	31 11 1 0
Milton	Wimerly		
Morton-Pinkney	Norton		
Moulton	Spelhoe	V. Haddon	14 3 8 0
Moulton-Park-Lodge	Spelhoe		
Muriot-End	Guillesborough		
Narborough	Naffaburgh	R. Peterborough	10 19 5 0
Naseby	Guillesborough	V. Haddon	8 0 0 0
Nassington	Willibrooke	V. Oundle	7 13 4 0
Newark	Naffaburgh		
Newbottle	Newbottle-grove		
Newbottle	Sutton	V. Brackley	10 0 8 0
Newnham	Fausley		
Newton	Corby		
Newton	Higham Ferrers	R. Higham	8 3 8 0
		V. Allhallows	15 9 2 0
		V. St. Giles	7 19 0 0
		V. St. Michael	0 16 7 0
		V. St. Edmund	0 18 2 0
		V. St. Sepulchres	6 1 0 0
		St. Mary	2 10 4 0
		R. St. George	2 13 4 0
		R. St. Peter	34 2 10 0
		R. Brackley	38 0 0 0
Northampton	Spelhoe		
		R. Weldon	7 7 6 0
		R. Oundle	12 4 2 0
		R. Oundle	11 6 1 0
Norton	Fausley		
Nunns	Naffaburgh		
Ockley Magna	Corby		
Ockley Parva	Corby		
Oldwincle	Corby		
Oldwincle St. Peter	Corby		
Onley	Fausley		
Orlingbury	Orlington	R. Rothwell	20 7 2 1/2
Orton	Rothwell		
Overcot	Fausley		
Overton	Spelhoe	V. Haddon	12 16 1 0
Old	Rothwell	Rothwell	18 10 7 0
Oundle	Polbrooke	V. Oundle	13 6 8 0
Oxenden Magna	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	13 8 2 0
Oxney	Naffaburgh		

Passenham

P A S.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation			
Passenham	Cleley	R. Preston	20	0	0	0
Pafton	Naffaburgh					
Patteshall	Towcester	V. Brackley	13	3	8	0
Paulespury	Cleley	R. Preston	24	4	4	0
Peakirk	Naffaburgh	V. Peterborough	18	3	10	0
Peterborough	City	V. Peterborough	15	13	4	0
Peterborough Palace	Naffaburgh					
Pillesgate	Naffaburgh					
Pilton	Navisford	R. Oundle	11	0	0	0
Pipwell	Corby					
Pisford	Spelhoe	R. Haddon	17	19	5	0
Pitchley	Orlinton	R. Rothwell	30	1	1	0
Polbrooke	Polbrooke	V. Oundle	29	3	5	0
Potterspury	Cleley	V. Preston	8	6	0	0
Preston	Wymerly	V. Preston	7	0	0	0
Preston Capes	Fausley	V. Daventry	8	0	4	0
Preston Parva	Faulley					
Pyddington	Wymerly					
Quinton	Wymerly	V. Preston	11	3	4	0
Radstone	Sutton					
Ravensthorp	Spelhoe	V. Haddon	11	13	4	0
Raunds	Higham Ferrers	V. Higham Ferrers	11	9	5	1
Relkofy	Tindall Ward					
Ringsted	Higham Ferrers					
Rithersthorp	Wymerly	V. Preston	5	9	4	0
Rock Hall	Bambrough W.					
ROCKINGHAM 0=	Corby	R. Weldon	10	2	1	1
Rockingham Castle	Corby					
Rode	Cleley					
ROTHWELL 0=	Rothwell	V. Rothwell	7	8	11	0
Rushden	Higham Ferrers	R. Higham Ferrers	12	16	1	0
Rushton All Saints	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	10	12	0	1
Rushton Hall	Rothwell					
Rushton St. Peter	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	11	13	2	1
Scaldwell	Orlinton	R. Rothwell	14	0	10	0
Shittlehanger	Cleley					
Silverton	Norton					
Slapton	Norton	R. Blackley	9	10	10	0
Slipton	Huxloe	V. Oundle	5	12	2	2
Southorp	Naffaburgh					
Spratton	Spelhoe	V. Haddon	15	0	0	0
Stanford	Guilleshorough	V. Haddon	9	10	5	0
Stanford Hall	Guilleshorough					
Stanwick	Higham Ferrers	R. Higham Ferrers	12	9	4	1
Stany-one	Corby					
Staverton	Fausley					
Stone	Sutton	R. Brackley	5	9	5	0
Stone Hall	Sutton					
Stoke Albony	Corby	R. Weldon	13	6	8	0
Stoke Albony	Corby					

Stoke

S T O.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Stoke-Beverne	Cleley	R. Brackley	30	0	0	0
Stoke-Dale	Navisford	R. Oundle	20	2	9	0
Stow	Fausley	R. Daventry	18	0	0	0
Strixton	Higham Ferrers	R. Higham	7	0	0	0
Stuttesbury	Sutton	V. Northampt.	3	6	8	0
Sudborough	Huxloe	R. Oundle	10	5	8	0
Sulsby	Guillesborough					
Sulford	Spelhoe	V. Haddon	8	0	0	0
Sulgrave	Warden	V. Brackley	9	17	0	0
Suly Lodge	Nassaburgh					
Suthwick	Willibrook	V. Oundle	8	7	5	0
Sutton	Nassaburgh					
Sutton-Basset	Corby					
Sybbertoft	Rothwell	V. Rothwell	6	4	9	0
Syerham	Sutton	R. Brackley	13	0	0	0
Sywell	Hamfordshoe	R. Rothwell	11	1	5	0
Tansover	Willibrook	R. Oundle	13	12	9	0
Thenford	Sutton	R. Brackley	10	0	0	0
Thingdon	Huxloe	V. Higham	10	17	0	0
Thornby	Guillesborough	R. Haddon	13	0	0	0
Thorny	Nassaburgh	V. Newark	4	7	6	0
Thornhaw	Nassaburgh	R. Peterborough	17	1	1	0
Thorp	Towcester					
Thorp Lubnam	Rothwell					
Thorp Melfworth	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	11	14	1	0
Thorp Underwood	Rothwell					
THRAPSTON =	Navisford	R. Oundle	14	5	5	0
Thurning	Polbrooke					
Tichmarsh	Navisford	R. Oundle	45	0	0	0
Tiffeld	Towcester	R. Brackley	9	9	5	0
Tindall	Huxloe					
Titon	Newbottle-grove					
TOWCESTER =	Towcester	R. Brackley	44	6	8	0
Twivell	Huxloe	R. Oundle	8	19	11	0
Ufford	Nassaburgh	R. Peterborough	26	13	4	0
Upton	Nassaburgh					
Upton	Newbottle-grove					
Waddenhoe	Navisford	R. Oundle	11	0	0	0
Wakerley	Corby	R. Weldon	11	12	5	0
Wakerley Hall	Corby					
Walgrave	Orlinton	R. Rothwell	22	4	2	1
Walmesford	Nassaburgh					
Walton	Nassaburgh					
Wappenham	Sutton	R. Brackley	21	9	8	0
Warkton	Huxloe	R. Higham	18	6	1	0
Warkworth	Sutton					
Warmington	Polbrooke	V. Oundle	13	6	8	0
Warmington	Willibrooke					
Warmington Hall	Polbrooke					
Watford	Guillesborough	V. Haddon	11	7	8	0

Weeks

W E E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Weeke-Dive	Cleley	V. Preston	9	12	10	1
Week-Hamon	Cleley	V. Preston	5	8	11	0
Weedon	Norton	V. Brackley	6	17	4	0
Weedon-Beck	Fausley	V. Daventry	11	0	0	0
Weekly	Corby	V. Weldon	9	0	4	0
Weldon Magna	Corby	V. Weldon	13	6	8	0
Weldon Parva	Corby					
WELLINGBOROUGH=	Huxloe	V. Rothwell	24	1	8	0
Welton	Fausley	V. Daventry	7	0	0	0
Werington	Nassaburgh					
Weston	Corby	V. Weldon	11	17	0	0
Weston	Norton					
Weston-Favil	Spelhoe	R. Haddon	16	16	1	0
Westrop	Sutton					
Whilton	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	12	16	1	0
Whifton	Wimerly	R. Preston	14	11	0	0
Whitfield	Sutton	R. Brackley	8	15	0	0
Whittlebury	Norton					
Whittlewood	Norton					
Wickins	Cleley					
Wickley	Cleley					
Wickley House	Cleley					
Wigefthorp	Huxloe					
Wilbafton	Corby	V. Weldon	7	17	0	0
Wilby	Hamfordshoe	R. Rothwell	13	19	4	0
Wilford	Guillesborough					
Winwick	Guillesborough					
Winwick	Polbrooke	R. Haddon	15	6	8	0
Wittering	Nassaburgh	R. Peterborough	8	0	9	1
Wolthrop	Nassaburgh					
Woodcroft	Nassaburgh					
Woodend	Norton					
Woodford	Huxloe	R. Higham	11	8	0	1
Woodford	Huxloe	R. Higham	11	4	1	1
Woodford	Warden	V. Brackley	6	10	0	0
Wood-Newton	Willibrooke					
Woolaston	Higham Ferrers					
Wotton	Wimerly	R. Preston	21	14	10	0
Yardley Gobyons	Cleley					
Yardley Hastings	Wymerly	R. Preston	13	6	0	0
Yarwell	Willibrooke					

Nor-

NORTHAMPTON SHIRE <i>With some Confining Towns</i>	Peterborough	Northampton	Towcester	Grafton	Daventre	Wellingboro	Higham Ferr	Kettering	Thrapston	Holmeby	Oundle	Fotheringay	Collingeston	Stanford	Macey Cast	Brackley	Rockingham	Burley	Brigstock	Cast Alhby	Cuse	Banbury	Newport	Buckingham	Yaxley	Stony Strat.
Harborow N.	26	15	21	22	15	15	16	8	15	12	17	18	17	19	24	28	8	20	11	18	15	28	26	40	25	27
Stony Stratford	40	12	7	5	16	16	10	22	24	16	30	32	37	39	43	9	28	38	26	11	33	16	5	5	35	45
Yaxley NE	5	28	35	44	35	20	17	19	13	20	8	7	12	17	10	43	16	11	15	25	40	40	30	40	62	
Buckingham S	43	15	8	7	17	20	23	25	28	18	35	37	40	43	40	6	32	43	30	15	37	13	10	45		
Newport Pagnell	36	12	10	7	19	14	16	20	21	17	28	29	34	36	38	14	27	36	24	9	30	20	45			
Banbury SW	50	8	12	14	13	26	30	28	34	18	40	41	44	46	50	8	34	46	34	23	42	59				
Cuse NE	11	24	30	30	28	17	15	13	10	23	4	3	4	8	9	38	7	6	7	22	66					
Cast Alhby NW	28	6	10	9	15	5	8	11	13	10	20	21	26	28	31	18	18	28	16	62						
Brigstock NE	16	16	24	23	22	10	9	5	5	16	7	8	10	13	17	31	4	13	72							
Burleigh NE	9	30	36	36	34	23	20	18	15	28	9	7	3	1	5	44	12	70								
Rockingham NE	18	18	25	35	22	14	9	7	9	17	8	9	9	12	16	33	66									
Brackley SW	46	15	8	9	14	22	26	26	30	17	36	38	41	43	47	52										
Macey Cast NE	7	33	40	39	38	26	23	22	15	33	10	9	7	6	69											
Stanford NE	10	29	36	36	33	23	20	18	15	28	10	8	3	73												
Collingeston NE	11	27	34	33	32	22	18	16	13	26	8	6	70													
Fotheringay	9	24	30	30	30	15	13	13	8	24	2	63														
Oundle NE	10	22	29	28	28	15	12	12	7	23	64															
Holmeby NW	33	5	10	11	6	11	14	11	17	58																
Thrapston NE	16	16	23	22	23	8	5	7	58																	
Kettering N	22	11	18	18	16	7	7	60																		
Higham Ferr NE	20	12	18	17	20	4	52																			
Wellingboro NE	24	9	15	13	17	50																				
Daventre W	38	6	10	12	63																					
Grafton S	37	8	3	50																						
Towcester SW	38	7	52																							
Northampton	32	55																								

*sends
IX Members
to
Parliament:
has
XI Market Towns,
and
326 Parishes:
is divided into Northampton
Hundreds,
containing
550000 Acres;
and, 24808 Houses;
and about
148848 Inhabitants:
in Compass
120 Miles.*

Brackley.

Higham Ferrars.

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Brackley.





NORTH HUMBERLAND

by
Rob^t Morden

1. Caer - Varrin or ¹/₂ Walslow.
2. Tuxton
3. Horston
4. Buggape
5. Watwick fort
6. S. Ofwald
7. Winchester
8. Haselbridge
9. Ogle Castle
10. Balfay Castle
11. Trangle C.
12. Wilam C.
13. Aydon C.
14. Neworth C.
15. Bromvdy
16. Keverin



0 5 10
English Miles



SCOTLAND

PART OF

REDES DALE
TYN DALE
CUMBER

LAND

PART OF THE
BISHOPRICK OF DURHAM

Northumberland.



NORTHUMBERLAND, taken in its proper Signification, and as it was called by the Saxons, *Nopþan - Humbep - lond*, i. e. The Land, or Country lying on the North-side of the River *Humber*, or the *Æstuary of Abus*, was then of much larger Extent than now it is, for the Counties of *Yerk*, *Darham*, *Lancashire*, *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*, were all contained within the Limits of *Northumberland*, as well as the County that now bears that Name, of which we are at this time about to give an Account. How it came to be divided into so many Parts, or Shires, we shall endeavour to shew according to the best Light we can get from our Histories, in our Description of it as a particular County, as follows.

Northumberland is a Maritime Northern County, bordering upon *Scotland*, of a triangular Form, but not equilateral: On the South it is bounded with the widest Part of the River *Tine*, which empties it self into the Sea at *Tinmouth*, and the River *Derwent*, which rising near *Kelloplaw-Hill*, runs into the *Tine* near *Wluckham*, both dividing this County from the Bishoprick of *Durham*. On the East-side it is washed all along with the German Ocean, and on the West with Part of *Cumberland*, viz. from *Garry-gill* in the Head of *Alfemmore-Down*, to the River *Kirfop*, and from thence with Part of the Kingdom of *Scotland* from which it is separated by the River *Tweed*. It is a large County, being 155 Miles in Circumference, containing about 1 Million 370 Thousand Acres, 22

Thousand 741 Houses, Six Wards, viz. *Islandsbire Ward*, *Coquet-dale Ward*, *Morpeth Ward*, *Castle Ward*, *North Tindale Ward*, and *South Tindale Ward*, and in them 46 Parishes, but those so large, and having most of them several Chapels of Ease, that they may be esteemed Clusters of Parishes joined in One; and Eleven Market Towns, the chief of which is *Newcastle upon Tine*.

The old *Britains*, who inhabited this Part of the Isle, were called (as *Ptolemy* tells us) *Ottalini*, *Ottadeni*, and *Ottadini*, in those Copies *Mr. Camden* had; but *Dr. Gale* says, That in all the Copies he perused, they were read with a single *T*, or *t*, and *Mr. Selden's MS.* call them *Ottadni*. *Mr. Camden* would willingly have these People called *Ottadini*, that the Word might signify beyond, or upon the River *Tine*; because then the Name of the Inhabitants would exactly agree with the Situation of their Country, being seated beyond the *Tine*: For since our modern *Britains* in *Wales* call the Country beyond the River *Conway* *Uch-Conway*, it is probable the ancient *Britains* might Name the Country about the *Tine*, *Uch-Tine*, which the *Romans* by an easy change mollified into *Ottadini*. But this Name seems not to be general, or common to all the *Britains* that liv'd above the *Tine*; for *Xiphiline* reports, out of *Dio Niceus*, that the *Britains* that dwelt near the Wall, or Rampire, were called *Maata*, or (as the Additions to *Camden* will have it) *Neata*. Both these People were very uneasy under the Roman Government, and therefore in the Reign of

the Emperor *Severus* they conspired with the *Caledonians* to revolt, which provoked him so, that when he had got his Army together to reduce them, he gave his Soldiers particular Orders to give no Quarter to the *Britains*; but his Death prevented his Design (for he died in the midst of his Preparations) and the *Britains* were left Masters of this Province, till *Theodosius* a good while after came over, and recovered it out of their Hands, and gave it the Name of *Valentia*, in Honour of the Emperor *Valentinian*.

This was the Condition of these *Britains* while the *Roman* Power govern'd; but that being withdrawn, and the *Britains* forced to call in the *Saxons* to assist them against the *Scots* and *Picts*, this Part of the Isle put on a new Form, for the *Saxons* having vanquished the Enemies of the *Britains*, made Room for themselves, and crowding them into a Corner of it, *Wales*, established themselves in Seven Kingdoms, of which this of *Northumberland* was one of the most considerable. It was at first brought under the *Saxon* Yoke by *Offa*, the Brother of *Hengist*, and his Son *Jebusa*, and was for some time under the Government of Dukes, who were Homagers to the King of *Kent*. Afterwards it was divided into two Provinces by the *Saxons*, viz. *Deira*, containing all the Country between the *Humber* and the River *Tees*, viz. the Counties of *Yorkshire* and *Lancashire*, according to our modern Division; and *Bernicia*, which included the Counties of *Durham*, *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, besides this Shire which retains the Name. Each of these Provinces had their several Kings for some time, viz.

Ella King of *Deira*, and *Ida* King of *Bernicia*, of whom the one began his Reign, Anno 547, and the other 559. These Princes Reigned peaceably some few Years together, but having a numerous Offspring, were ambitious of enlarging their Territories for the Honour of their Families. The Scuffle lasted but a few Years, viz. about 30 Years (and in them there were 6 Kings of *Bernicia*, viz. *Adda*, *Elapea*, *Theodwald*, *Bratkulfe*, and *Theodrick*) for in the Year 589 *Ethelrick*, the Son of *Ida*, became Governor of both Provinces,

and so *Northumberland* became one Kingdom, of which

Ethelrick, the Son of *Ida*, was the first King, for King *Ella* leaving *Edwin* his Son, and Heir of his Kingdom, an Infant, *Ethelrick* took the Advantage of his Minority, and seizing his Dominions, became sole Monarch of *Northumberland*. Historians report of this Prince, that he spent his Youth in a vicious Obscurity, and coming to the Throne of his Father, beyond Expectation, in his old Age, where he render'd himself infamous by the Usurpation, was not worthy of Remembrance, but because he was the Father of

Ethelfrid, a valiant Prince, who being ambitious of Honour, and much Power, made greater Conquests over the *Britains* than any of his Predecessors, dispossessing them of their Countries, and peopling them with his *Saxons*. *Edenaden*, King of *Scotland*, was afraid lest being emboldened with Success, he should make some Attempts upon his Kingdom, and thinking to put a stop to his Arms in time, gathered an Army to oppose him, and came to a Battle with him at *Degfaston*, but was overcome, tho' with no small Loss to *Ethelfrid* himself; for *Theobald* his Brother was slain, and that Part of the Army which he commanded was vanquished and destroyed. The *Scotch* Kings after this were quiet a long time, but *Ethelfrid* encouraged by this Victory, presently recruited his Forces, and marched against the *Britains* at *Cairlegion* (or *West-Chester*) who gathered as strong a body of Men as they could to defend themselves; but trusted more to the Prayers of the Monks, who in great Numbers accompanied their Host, than to their Arms. *Ethelfrid* was surpriz'd at such an unarmed Company, and inquired who they were, and for what purpose they attended the *British* Army? and when he understood that they were Religious Persons, who by Fasting and Prayer begged God's Assistance against him and his Army, he forthwith joined Battle with the *Britains*, and having discomfited their Host, fell upon the Monks and slew 12 Hundred of them. But God did not let this barbarous Massacre go unrevenge'd long; for *Edwin*, the Son of King *Ella*, whom his Father, had deprived of

of the Kingdom of *Deira* in his Childhood, being now grown up, began to aspire to his Right, and having made *Redwald*, the King of the *East-Angles*, his Friend, obtained an Army of him to vindicate his Quarrel, and meeting *Ethelfrid* in the Field, near the River *Idle*, slew him, and possessed his Kingdom in the Year of Christ 617, when he had Reigned 23 Years.

Edwin being thus restored to his Right, was by the Inhabitants made King of *Northumberland*, and soon after, by the Death of *Redwald*, the Eighth Monarch of the *Englishmen*. He was the greatest King of all the *Saxons* of his Time, for he subdued all the Coasts of *Britain* adjoining to his Kingdom, and added the *Mevian* Islands, i. e. the *Hebrides* unto his Dominions, which he peopled with the *English*. Having married *Ethelburga*, the Daughter of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, who was trained up in the Christian Religion, upon condition, that she should not only enjoy her Christian Profession, but have such Christian Attendants about her, as she pleased both Men and Women; *Paulinus* a Bishop, and an honourable Retinue of Christians, were entertained in King *Edwin's* Court, where having lived some time in great Sanctity, King *Edwin* was so prevailed upon to become a Christian, that having advised with his Council, He, and a great Part of his Nobility were baptized on Easter Sunday, Anno 627. The Gospel being thus Established in these Northern Parts, (for the People soon followed the Example of their Prince and Great Men) *Edwin* ruled some Years in great Peace, Prosperity and Honour; but at length his Greatness and Glory suffered an Eclipse; for *Penda*, the stout King of *Mercia*, envying his Happiness, and *Cadwalla*, the *Britain*, seeking to recover his Own, joyned against this Monarch, and coming with a great Army against him, met him in a large Plain called *Hathfield*, where, after a long and bloody Battle, King *Edwin* was slain, with Prince *Offrid* his Son, and his whole Army, either killed or put to flight, Anno 633, after he had Reigned 17 Years. After his Death, the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians* was again divided, and

Ofrick, the Son of *Alfrid*, *Edwin's* Uncle, succeeded in the Province of *Deira*, and *Eanfrith*, the Son of *Ethelfrid*, in the Province of the *Bernicians*. These Princes, in the Reign of King *Edwin*, having lived in Banishment among the *Scots*, and *Redshanks*, were become Christians, and had been baptized, but being returned to their own Country, relapsed into their former Superstitions, which Apostacy was soon after punished on them; for *Cadwallador*, King of *Britain* (as *Bede* tells us) with wicked Force, but just Vengeance, slew them both the next Summer, before they had Reigned a Year, and

Oswald, the Son of *Ethelfrid*, and Brother of King *Eanfrith*, Reigned over the *Northumbrians*. He had received the Christian Religion in *Scotland*, and being in his Brother's Court when he was slain, gathered a small Army together to recover the Kingdom out of *Cadwallador's* hands; The Cross was his Banner, and his Prayers and Faith his only Confidence; with his little Army he falls upon *Penda* and *Cadwallador* suddenly, and after a sharp Fight, slew *Cadwallador* and all his *British* Army, and so settled himself in the Kingdom of the *Bernicians*. He was a very Religious Prince, and being solicitous, as well for the Salvation of his Subjects, as for their temporal Prosperity, sent into *Scotland* for *Aidan*, a Christian Bishop, to instruct his People in the Gospel of Christ; and because that Bishop could not speak the *English* Language, the King himself became his Interpreter to the People, and their godly Labour produced so great an Increase, that in seven Days Space fifteen thousand received Baptism and became Christians. At this Time (*Oswald* being chosen the ninth Monarch of the *Englishmen*) the whole Island flourished both in Peace and Plenty, and acknowledged their Subjection to him, and tho' he was advanced to so Royal a Majesty, he was lowly to All, gracious to the Poor, and bountiful to Strangers; but his Fame and Goodness stirred him up a fierce Enemy. *Penda*, the *Mercian* King, who could not bear such radiant Glory, but raising War against him, slew him in a bloody Battle at a Place called *Maserfield* (and

afterward *Oswald* free from him) in *Shropshire*, and not contented therewith, tore his Body into small Pieces. He left a Son *Ethelwald*, but he being young, his Uncle

Oswy, the illegitimate Son of *Ethelfrid*, succeeded him in the Kingdom of the *Bernicians*. At his Entrance, *Oswine*, the Son of *Osrick* (who was slain by *Cadwallador*) Reigned in *Deira*, and ruling his Province in Plenty and Peace, was greatly envied by *Oswy* of *Bernicia*, who never let him rest quiet, till he had got him into his Power and slain him, by which means he became sole King of *Northumberland*, and was soon after chose the tenth Monarch of the *Englishmen*. But ill gotten Estates are rarely enjoyed quietly. *Penda*, the Heathen King of *Mercia*, with whom joyned *Ethelwald*, the Son of King *Oswald*, vexed him with continual Invasions; insomuch, that he was forced to sue to him for Peace, with Offers of infinite Treasures and Jewels of great Value, but could not prevail; wherefore having no help but God, he made his zealous Supplications to him, and vowed his young Daughter *Alfred* to perpetual Virginity, promising to erect a Monastery for her, and give 12 Farms to it, and so prepared himself for Battle with *Penda*, tho' his Forces were very much inferior to his. The Battle was fought near the River *Fuuet*, which at that Time overflowed its Banks, and *Oswy* being the Conqueror, more of *Penda's* Men were drowned in their Flight than were slain with the Sword, and *Penda* himself lost his Life. After this Victory King *Oswy* reigned in great Glory for 3 Years, and added *Mercia* to his Dominions a while, till he gave it with his Daughter to *Penda's* Son. He decided the long Controversy about the Celebration of *Easter*, and founded the Cathedral Church of *Lichfield* for a Bishop's See; but *Wulfere*, *Penda's* Brother, succeeding him in the *Mercian* Kingdom, rebelled against *Oswy*, and as he begun his Reign in Troubles, so he ended it, *Anno* 670, when he had governed 28 Years.

Egfrid, his eldest Son, succeeded him in the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, *Anno* 671. He was a Prince of an unquiet Temper, always in Wars, first with *Ethelred* King of

Mercia, who generally had the better of him, but he would not desist till his Brother *Elfwine* was unfortunately slain, to the great Grief of both Kings, whereupon they came to a Reconciliation. But *Egfrid* could not lie still, whereupon he made War next upon the *Irish*, an harmless, silly People, who (as *Bede* says) had been great Friends to the *English*. Earl *Bithric*, who ruled *Northumberland* at this Time under King *Egfrid*, lead his Army, and miserably wasted their Country. Their Resistance consisted chiefly in Curses and Imprecations for Revenge, in which tho' they could not openly prevail, yet it was believed to bring a swift Destruction upon him, for in the next Year *Egfrid* in Person making War upon the *Picts* and *Redjanks*, contrary to the Advice of his Council, and particularly of *S. Cuthbert*, who most earnestly dissuaded him from it; he was by them slain, *May* 20, *Anno* 685, *Reg.* 15. Nor did *Bithric* long survive him, for he to revenge *Egfrid's* Death, making another Inroad upon the *Picts*, lost his Life. After his Death one *Offere* succeeding in his Earldom and Office, carried on the War against the *Picts* for the same Cause, and met with the same Fate. *S. Audry*, who built the Abbey of *Ely*, and became Abbess of it, was his Wife, and was buried in it. She lived twelve Years with him a Virgin, and so he dying childless.

Alkfrid, the illegitimate Son of King *Oswy*, succeeded him. He lived like a banished Man in *Ireland* all his Brother *Egfrid's* Days, and applying himself to study became an excellent Philosopher, and was very knowing in the Holy Scriptures. He ruled this Province with great Wisdom, tho' not within such Bounds as some of his Predecessors had enjoyed it, for 20 Years, and departed this life, *Anno* 705, leaving

Ofred, his only Son, 8 Years old, for his Successor, the *Northumbrians* willingly accepting him for their King, for the Hopes they conceived of him from the Virtues of his Father, but he did not walk in his Father's Steps, but abusing both his Person and Place, wallowed in all kinds of Pleasures and sensual Delights; violating the Chastity of valed Nuns, and other Religious Women, in which having spent 11 Years,

Years, his Kinsmen *Kenred*, and *Ofrik* conspired against him, and slew him.

Kenred, who was descended of *Ida*, the first King of *Deira*, possessed himself of his Throne, and Reigned two Years, and then left his Kingdom to

Ofrik, his Fellow-Conspirator, who held it eleven Years, but did nothing memorable, and having neither Wife, nor Child, adopted

Ceolnulpb, the Brother of his Predecessor *Kenred*, who after his Death became King of the *Northumbrians*. He governed them with great Peace and Victory 8 Years, and then forsaking his Royal Dignity and Majesty, put on the Habit of a Monk in the Island of *Lindesfarne*, or *Holy Island*. *Bede*, a Monk of *Wetmouth* near *Durham*, dedicated his *English History* to this Prince, because he was not only a learned Man himself, and was much delighted always in reading; but he was a great Favourer of learned Men, as *William* of *Malsbury* testifies. It is to be believ'd, that he wrote some things, but we have no Account of them. He died at *Lindisfarne* about the Year 740.

Egbert, the Son of *Eata*, Brother to King *Kenred*, succeeded him, and governed the Kingdom of *Northumberland* with like Peace and Piety 20 Years, and then following the Example of his Predecessor, forsook the World, and shored himself a Monk, as diverse Kings in those days had done, and particularly eight of the *Saxon* Kings. This King's Brother, being Archbishop of *York*, of the same Name, erected a beautiful Library there, and stored it with a great Number of Books for the Use of his Church. His Son

Oswulph succeeded him in his Kingdom, but enjoyed it only one Year, being traiterously murdered by his own Servants at *Mikilwæsthton*, leaving the Crown undisposed of near a whole Year, when at length

Edilwald, or *Mollo*, was made King of *Northumberland*. He defended his Subjects with great Valour, and as some say, at the End of six Years resigned his Government; but others affirm, that he Reigned 11 Years, and then was slain by

Alured, his Successor, who began his Reign in 765, and continued in the same with so great Dislike of his Subjects for 9 Years, that he was at length expelled out of his Kingdom, and forced to abandon the same. He left two Sons, *Ofred*, who was afterward King of *Northumberland*, and *Alknud*, who was slain by the *Danes*, and canonized for a Saint, but the *Northumbrians* were for the present so averse to his Family, that they chose

Ethelred, the Son of *Edilwald*, or *Mollo*, to be their King. He was hardly settled on his Throne, when he was driven from it by *Edelbald* and *Hexbert*, two Dukes that rebelled against him, and having discomfited his General and Soldiers, forced him to fly from his Country, and leave his Kingdom in a miserable Condition thro' the Dissensions of those ambitious Princes. Some Months they remained without a King, but at length being tired with Confusions, the People gladly suffered

Alfwald, the Brother of the aforesaid King *Alured*, who was aspiring to the Sovereignty of the *Northumbrians*, to settle himself in it. He ruled them with great Justice, to his deserved Commendation, but the Wickedness and Treachery of the People was such, that without any Provocation, he was traiterously murdered by the Conspiracy of one *Siga*, Sept. 23, 788, after he had Reigned 11 Years, and his Body was buried at *Hexham*. He left two Sons, *Alfus*, and *Alwin*, but neither of them inherited his Father's Throne, for after his Father's Death

Ofred, the eldest Son of *Alured*, took upon him the Government of *Northumberland*, as his Inheritance, but finished it in the same Year, being expelled by his Subjects for his Male-Administration, and deprived of all Regal Authority. And now the supreme Power being in the Peoples hands, they recalled

Ethelred, the Son of *Mollo*, from his Exile, wherein he had lived 12 Years, and restored him again to the Crown. He bearing in Mind the Injuries that his Lords had formerly done him, sought to revenge himself by their Deaths, and to establish his Throne the surer, slew *Alfus* and

and *Alfwil*, the Sons of *Alfwald*, the right Heirs to the Crown, and enticing *Oswald*, the former deposed King, into Danger, commanded him to be put to Death at *Cunburge*, Sept. 14, 792. And to strengthen himself yet more against all his Oppoters, he married the same Year the Lady *Elfred*, the second Daughter of the Great *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, forsaking his former Wife without any just Cause given on her Part. These things so disgusted his Subjects, that after 7 Years from his second Establishment, they rose up against him in Rebellion, and slew him at *Cobbe*, April 18, 794. After his Death the *Northumbrians* were miserably molested for 30 Years with diverse Intruders, or Tyrants, none of them being able to keep Possession of the Government they had got by Violence from others, who started up after them, so that the People found themselves unavoidably obliged to put themselves under the Protection of *Egbert*, King of the West Saxons, who was now becoming *England's* first absolute Monarch, holding the other Kings no longer his Associates, but Subjects. This was done Anno 826, and *Northumberland* was no longer a Kingdom, but a Province of the *English* Monarchy, and as such had clear different Governors, suitable to the present Constitution under King *Egbert*, as we are next to shew.

From this Time 'tis probable that this County was governed by Earls, who had a kind of absolute Power over the People by Commission from the King; but who they were we have no Account of in our Histories, till King *Edred's* Reign, Anno 953, when the *Northumbrians*, having, contrary to their Oath and Faith, solemnly made to him, advanced *Eirik*, a Dane, to be their King, *Edred* marched against them with a great Army, and as soon as he entered their Country, began to lay all Places waste before him, which so terrified the *Northumbrians*, that they expelled their new elected King, and *Edred* departed, having made

Oswulf, Earl of *Northumberland*, and their Governor under him. He ruled this Country about five Years alone; but finding the Largeness of his Earldom too burdensome to him, he in the Reign of King

Edgar, and with his Consent, contented himself to govern so much only of it as lay on the North of the *Tine*, and left the South side of it to be ruled by one Earl *Oslac*. To him succeeded

Waltheof, commonly called *Waltheof* Senior, Anno 969. In his time *Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, invaded *Northumberland* with a numerous Army, and making great Devastations with Fire and Sword, advanced as far as *Durham*. Earl *Waltheof*, by reason of his great Age, not being able to make any Opposition, shut up himself in *Bamburgh* Castle, and so left them to spoil his Country, which his Son *Uchtred* being grieved at, raised what Power he could out of *Northumberland* and *Yorkshire*, and being of an active and valiant Disposition, tho' much inferior to them in Number, came to an Engagement with the *Scots*, and slew the greatest Part of them, inasmuch that the King himself, with a small Part of his Army, were forced to save themselves by Flight, and that the *Scots* might be terrified from the like Attempts for the future, he caused the Heads of the chief Invaders, whom he had taken, to be cut off and carried to *Durham*, where he set them upon Poles round the Walls of that City. This was done in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, who hearing of this most Heroick Exploit, was greatly pleased with it, and sending for *Uchtred* forthwith, conferred upon him the Earldom, tho' his Father *Waltheof* was then alive; and moreover, added the County of *York* to it, and gave him *Edgiva* his Daughter to Wife.

Uchtred being thus constituted Earl of *Northumberland*, governed it with great Prudence and Conduct some Years, and was no more troubled with the *Scots*; but at length a worse Enemy appeared, who did that by his Cunning, that the *Scotch* King could not do by Force. *Swane*, King of *Denmark*, entering the *Humber* with a great number of Ships, so terrified the *Northumbrians*, that they hardly thought of any Opposition, and their Earl was so far from heartning them to it, that he gave the first Example of Revolt, and having submitted to his Power, swore Fealty to him, which induced all the Northern

Northern Parts to do the like; but this treacherous A& he soon after revoked, for after the Death of King *Swane*, *Canute* his Son entred *England* again with a very great Force, and at his Landing sent to Earl *Uchtred*, knowing him to be a Person of no small Power, to join with him, with Promises, that for his Assistance, he should not only enjoy his present Honours and Possessions, but much more; but *Uchtred* refused, giving him this Answer, That he had already plighted his Faith to King *Ethelred* his Leige Lord, and Father-in-Law, by whose gift he had enough already, and he would not betray him. King *Ethelred* not long after this died, and *Canute*, or *Canute*, upon a Composition with King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, obtained the Supreme command of these Northern Parts, and sent again to this Earl *Uchtred*, requiring his Attendance as his Leige Lord and King, which *Uchtred* esteemed so much his Duty, that he having obtained safe Conduct for his going to, and Return from Court, set upon his Journey, but as he was passing towards the King, one *Thurebrand*, surnamed *Hold*, lying in Ambush for him, rushed out suddenly upon him with some armed Men, and murdered him, with forty of his Attendants. After his Death one

Eric, or *Hire*, was constituted by King *Canute*, Earl of this Province: 'Tis not altogether improbable, but he was the same Person whom the *Northumbrians* had some Years before chosen their King, but *Canute* was not pleased with his Conduct long, and therefore displaced him, and made

Eadulf, surnamed *Kudel*, Earl of *Northumberland* in his stead. He was a sluggish and timorous Man, and being much afraid that the *Scots* would revenge the Death of those their Countrymen, which Earl *Uchtred* had slain, upon him; He, to appease them, quitted *Lothian* wholly to them, and so that Territory became first a Member of *Scotland*. *Eadulf* lived not long after this, and after his Decease

Aldred, the Son of the late Earl *Uchtred*, obtained this Earldom. He, in the first place, put *Thurebrand*, the Murderer of his Father, to Death, but involved him-

self in great Danger and Troubles by it; for *Carl*, the Son of *Thurebrand*, seeking all ways to revenge his Fathers Death, created him continual Vexations and Fears; but at length thro' the Mediation of Friends, a Peace was seemingly made between them, and they agreed to go to *Rome* together; but being hindred in the Voyage by the Tempestuousness of the Sea, Earl *Aldred* was prevailed with to accept of an Entertainment at *Carl's* House, where he was honourably, and with a seeming Affection treated, but afterwards being allured into a Place called *Risewode*, he was barbarously murdered by *Carl* and his Men. Unto him

Eadulf, his Brother, succeeded in this Earldom, who being much puffed up with Pride, made great and cruel Devastations upon the *Welsh*, which displeasing King *Hardicanute*, he in the third Year of his Government went to the King to beg Reconciliation, and in his Way was inhumanly Murdered by

Siward, who succeeded him in his Earldom. He was a *Dane* by Birth, the Son of Earl *Berne*, who was of the Blood-Royal, being begotten by a Bear upon the King of *Denmark's* Daughter. He was a Man of a Giant-like Stature, and leaving *Demark* with 50 of his Retinue, was nobly received by *Edward the Confessor* upon his Arrival in *England*. Departing from Court, as he passed over a certain Bridge, he was affronted by *Tosti*, Earl of *Huntington*, which he bore patiently at first, but meeting him a second time near the same Place, cut off his Head, and carried it to the King, telling him the Reason of his so doing, which the King approving of, gave *Siward* the Earldom of *Huntington*, which *Tosti* had possessed. After this he became in great Reputation for his Valour, and on that Account the Kingdom being much infested by the *Danes*, the King made him Earl of *Northumberland*, and committed to his Administration all the Country from the River *Humber* to *Tweed*, all which he governed in Peace, subduing all the King's Enemies. At length he sent his Son, called *Osborn-Bulax*, into *Scotland*, to make some Conquests there, but he was slain in Battle, and

and Siward thereupon marched himself with another Army into Scotland, conquered King *Macbeth* in a pitched Battle, and wasted the Kingdom; which having got into his own Power, he constituted *Malcolm*, Son of the King of Cumberland, King of Scotland in his stead. Many other great things did this Earl do, viz. He preserved King *Edward* the Confessor on his Throne upon the Rebellion of Earl *Godwin*, and restored *Egelric*, Bishop of *Durham*, to his See, who had been expelled by the Clergy of that County, because he was a Stranger, and not elected by their Consent. He died at *York*, Anno 1055.

Tofti, the fourth Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, was made Earl of *Northumberland* by King *Edward* the Confessor, the Year following, because *Waltheof*, the Son of Earl *Siward*, was then a Child, and not able to govern. He was a Person of a very stout Spirit, for, he going with *Aldred*, Bishop of *Worcester*, to the Pope to receive the Pall for the Archbishoprick of *York*, to which *Aldred* was chosen, and being denied, *Tofti* argued so boldly with the Pope (who was then called *Nicholas II.*) that the Pope at length gave *Aldred* the Pall. He was also with his Brother *Harold* in his Expedition into *Wales*, wherein Prince *Griffin* was subdued and slain, but afterwards quarrelling with his said Brother, he in his Rage fell upon his Officers at *Hereford*, where his Brother was entertaining them, and barbarously killed many of them, which execrable Fact when the King heard of, he ordered him forthwith to be banished, and accordingly he was expelled from *Northumberland* by the general Voice of the People. Some Endeavours were used for his Pacification to his People, that he might be restored to his Earldom, but all in vain, for they unanimously opposed it, whereupon he fled to *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, and remained there till King *Edward's* Death.

Morkar, a younger Son of *Algar*, Earl of *Chester*, after the Expulsion of *Tofti*, was by King *Edward* the Confessor constituted Earl of this Province. He was a valiant and brave Man, which he proved by many warlike Achievements; for He, and his Brother *Edwin*, routed *Harold*

Harfager, King of *Norway*, to whom *Tofti* the former Earl had united himself with all the Assistance he was able to give him twice, once upon the Shore of the River *Humber*, called *Lindsay Coast*, and another time upon the North-side of the River near *York*. After the Battle of *Hastings*, from which he withdrew himself, he with his Brother *Edwyn*, went to *London*, and solicited the *Londoners* to make one of them King; but they refusing, he and his Brother fled to *York*, where *Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, and diverse *English* and *Danes*, disaffected to the Conqueror, were got together, which so enraged the Conqueror, that he swore that he would quite exterminate the *Northumbrians*, and to that End marched in haste against them, and almost with Fire and Sword destroyed the whole City. However the Conqueror continued him Earl of *Northumberland*, notwithstanding he had Reason to doubt his Fidelity, and only carried him, his Brother, and other great Men, over with him into *Normandy*, with an Intent to prevent a Revolt in his Absence; but after his Return, *Morkar* and his Brother withdrew themselves from Court (*Eadulf's* Son *Osulph* being substituted Earl of *Northumberland* in his room) and broke out into open Rebellion, which ended in their own Ruin; for *Edwine* was murdered by his own Followers, and *Morkar* betook himself to the Isle of *Ely*, where after a long Siege, he was taken and imprisoned, yet when the Conqueror died, he ordered him to be released, which was accordingly done for the present, but as soon as *William Rufus* had possessed himself of the Throne, he again put him in Prison, where he was murdered, as was thought, by some of his Adherents. The *Norman* Line continued the Title of Earls of this County, but little more than Titular, which being of a different Nature from those above-mentioned, we shall refer them to the End of the County, there to be spoken of, according to our usual Method.

This County lying upon the Borders of *Scotland*, whose Inhabitants were often making Inroads into it, partly for Conquest, and partly for Pillage. It was found necessary to constitute some particular Governours to guard

guard and defend the Borders against them who were called Lords of the *East, West,* and *Middle Marches*, which notwithstanding every Man almost, of any considerable Estate, was obliged to provide himself a Castle for his Safety and Defence, and engage the neighbouring Villages to his Assistance in Time of any Invasions furnishing them with Arms for their Use upon such Occasions. These Governors, or Possessors of Castles, were respected as so many Lords and Patrons, and invited the Government to divide the Country into many Baronies, which were of the same use as Hundreds in other Counties. The Barons indeed are long ago forgotten, the Name being appropriated ever since King *Edward I's* Days to the lowest Degree of the Nobility; but the Names of the Baronies are yet preserved, which in our Geographical Description of this County, we would willingly have observed; but finding that Method impracticable, (no exact Distinction being made of the Limits by any of our Geographers) we have chosen first to describe all the Market Towns together, and then give the best Account we can of the Parishes, Villages, Hamlets, Chapelries, Castles, and other Places and Things, in an Alphabetical Order. But because we shall have frequent Occasion to mention the said Baronies, and the Barons of them, it may be convenient first to give the Names of so many as are come to our Knowledge, beginning with the Southern Parts, and proceeding up to Scotland Northward, viz.

The Barony of *Tindale, Langley, Devilstone, Bulbeck, Humfarnel.*

Barony of *Newburn, Gangy, Heron, Whalton, Delavale.*

Barony of *Merley, Miford, Emildon, Bolham, Bothal, Morpeth, Vesey, Ditchburn, Viscouny, Bradford, Mascamp, Ross, Warke, Morrick, Rothbury.* And then go on in our Method propounded, viz.

NEWCASTLE, commonly called *Newcastle upon Tyne*, to distinguish it from *Newcastle in Staffordshire*, called *Newcastle under Lyne*. It is situated between the meeting of *Severus's* Wall, and the River

Tyne, and is the Glory of all the Towns in this County. 'Tis accommodated with an Haven on the *Tyne*, which is so deep as to carry Vessels of a considerable Burthen, and of that Security, that they are not in Danger neither of Storms nor Shallows, save that within a little of the Bar of *Tinmouth*, (which is a Sand that lies cross the River's Mouth, not above 7 foot deep at low Water) you meet with many Rocks, which are called by the Sailors the *Black Middens*, which are very dangerous; but to prevent any Mischief which may happen to Ships in the night-time from them, there are two Light-Houses maintained by the *Trinity-House* in *Newcastle*, and near them in the Year 1672, was built a Fort, called *Clifford's Fort*, which effectually commands all the Vessels that enter the River. The Situation of it is climbing and uneasy upon the Northern Bank of the *Tyne*, which is there crossed with a very fair Bridge. At the Entrance of the Town, from the North, we have on the left Hand the Castle overtopping us, and after that a very steep Brow of a Hill, and on the right Hand the Market-Place, and the best built Part of the Town, from which to the upper, and much larger Part, the Ascent is something troublesome. It lies in 21 Degrees, and 30 Minutes Longitude, and 54 Degrees, and 57 Minutes of northern Latitude.

There are in this Town, besides *St. Nicholas's* Church, (which is the Parochial, or Mother Church) six other Churches or Chapels, of which one was rebuilt at the common Charge of the Corporation, *Anno* 1682, and endowed with 60 Pounds *per Annum*, whereof thirty is for the Maintenance of a Catechetical Lecturer, who is to expound the Catechism of the Church of England every Sunday, and to preach a Sermon on the first Wednesday in every Month. The other 30 Pounds are thus assigned, viz. 20 Pounds to a School-Master, and 10 to an Usher, who are both enjoined, by their Instructions, to prepare the Children of the Parish for the said Lecture, besides which, the Town pays yearly 380*l.* towards the Maintenance of their head Minister, or Vicar, and those Lecturers and Curates which are under

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him : a Pattern worthy of Imitation by many other Towns and Cities, whose Ministers have but a very slender Maintenance. The Lady *Alice Belasis* hath given several Tenements in this Town to the Fellows and Scholars of *University-College* in *Oxford*.

What this Town was antiently is not yet discovered ; Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion that it was the old *Gabrosentum*, since called *Gatehead*, which is as it were its Suburbs, tho' it lies in another County, viz. *Durham*, is a word of the same Signification with that *British* Name, being derived from *Goats*, as it were *Capra Caput*, or *Goats-head*, which the *Saxons* called *Gate-headed*, perhaps from an Inn with such a Sign, from whence a stately stone Bridge leads into the Town. It is built of Stone (as most Part of the Town is) and in the Middle of it is an iron Gate, parting this County from *Durham*. Besides the *Notitia Provinciarum*, places *Gabrosentum* (and in it the second Cohort of the *Thracians*) *ad lineam Valli*, i. e. within the very Range of the Wall, and 'tis very certain that the Rampier, and afterwards the Wall, passed thro' this Town ; for, at *Pandon Gate* there still remains, as some judicious Antiquaries think, one of the little Turrets of that very Wall, of which this seems a plain Proof, that it is different from all the rest, both in Fashion, and Mason's work, and has many Indications in it of a very great Age : Moreover, the Name of *Monkchester*, which was its Original Name, is a sure Argument of its being a garrison'd Fort, for it implies a Castle, or Garrison, where Monks dwelt. The present Name of *Newcastle*, was given it soon after the Conquest, from the New Castle which was here built by *Robert Curthose*, eldest Son of *William the Conqueror*. Upon this Occasion, *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland* having entred into the *English* Borders with his Army, and much wasted and plundered *Northumberland* as far as the River *Tine*, while *William the Conqueror* was in *Normandy*, *Robert* being returned into *England* with his Father, was sent against *Malcolm* with an Army to expel him, which the *Scots* being apprized of, retired into their own Country, and *Re-*

bert, with his Army, encamped upon the banks of the *Tine*, where having built a Castle to defend those Northern Parts from the like Invasions, the Town by degrees sprang up, and bore the Name of it, whereas before, it was called *Monkchester*, or *Monk-chester*.

It is defended by an exceeding strong Wall, wherein are seven Gates, and a great many Turrets, which were built upon this Account : In the Reign of King *Edward I.* a very rich Burgher, being carried off a Prisoner by the *Scots*, out of the middle of the Town, first paid a large Ransom for himself, and afterwards began the first Fortifications of the Place ; and the rest of the Townsmen, moved by his Example, finished the Work, and encompassed themselves with good stout Walls, since which Time this Town hath so securely managed her Trade, that in spite of all her Enemies, she is now in a most flourishing State of Wealth and Commerce. The Coal-Trade is incredible, it being almost surrounded with Coal-Pits, and having always great Coal-Fleets, sometimes 500 Sail, whose Station is at *Sheals*, nigh the River's Mouth, continually attending for Loading. *London* alone is said yearly to spend 600 thousand Chaldrons, and 'tis impossible to guess how many are carried into other Parts of *England*, and other Nations, especially the *Low-Countries* ; and for other Merchandizes, *Newcastle* is the great Emporium of all the Northern Parts of *England*, and of a good Share of *Scotland*. *Newcastle* Grindstones are also in great Use, insomuch there is scarcely a Ship that goes out without them ; for tho' some are fetched from *Spain*, yet they are of so soft a Grit, that they are not useful for many Things.

Johnston, the *Scotch* Poet thus celebrates the Excellencies of this Town,

Rupe sedens celsa, rerum miracula spectat, &c.

In *English* thus,

*Newcastle from a Rock rich Mines surveys,
And kindly sends her Goods thro' Lands and
Seas ;*

Why

*Why seek ye Fire in some exalted Sphere ?
Earth's fruitful Bosom will supply you here.
Not such, whose horrid flashes scare the Plain,
But gives enlivening Warmth to Earth and Men,
In, Brass, and Gold, its melting Force obey,
(Ah, who is free from Gold's Almighty Sway)
Nay into Gold 'twill change a baser Ore,
Hence the vain Chymist Deifies its Power ;
If't be a God, as 'tis believ'd by you,
This place, and Scotland, more than Heaven
can shew.*

The publick Revenue is wonderfully advanced of late Years, for which the Town is in a great Measure indebted to the provident Care and good Management of its two great Patriots, Sir William Blackett, Baronet, and Timothy Davison, Esq; Aldermen of it.

This Town is a Burrough, at least as ancient as King Richard II. who granted that a Sword should be carried before the Mayor, to which Privilege, King Henry the Sixth added this, That it should be then, and continue for ever after a County incorporate of it self. It is at present governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and other inferior Officers. It hath two Markets Weekly, the one on Tuesday, and the other on Saturday, and four Fairs Yearly, viz. on the Feast of the Annunciation, March 25 ; on Ascension-Day, on the Feast of St. Barnabas, June 11, and on St. Luke's Day, October 18. Here is also an Exchange for the promoting of Trade, and a Custom-House for the gathering of his Majesty's Revenue, in which are these Officers ; two Customers, the one Outward, the other Inward, who have each of them a Salary of 27*l. per Annum*, a Comptroller, who has 20*l. per Annum*, a Searcher, 10*l. per Annum*, these hold their Places by Patent ; a Collector, who has for himself and Clerks 190*l. per Annum*, and fifty five other Officers who are placed by the Commissioners, and have for their Salaries in all 1160*l. per Annum*.

This Place being one of the most considerable Towns of these Northern Parts, as the Castle, which now is almost quite ruin'd, hath, from its first Building, had Men of the first Rank for its Governors, as Brian Fitz-Alan, Earl of Britany, 12

Hen. III. &c. So many of the most considerable Transactions between England and Scotland have been managed here, viz. When David King of Scotland was prevailed with by Maud the Empress, who was esteemed the Right Heir of the Kingdom, as being the only Child of King Henry I. and to whom the Nobility had most of them sworn to receive her for his Successor, to revenge her Injury upon King Stephen, who had by Artifice possessed himself of the Throne, and restore the Kingdom to her ; He in all possible Haste assembled an Army, and entring into England, first took the City and Castle of Carlisle, and marching into Northumberland, took Newcastle, and many other Places on the Borders. King Stephen having Advice of these Proceedings of the Scotch King, forthwith gathered an Army, and marched into Cumberland, resolving to recover by Force what the Enemy had gotten by Surprise, and pitched his Camp near Carlisle. King David being a Person of a fierce Courage, prepared to give the English Battle ; but having better considered King Stephen's Strength, he was contented to hearken to Proposals of Peace, to render Newcastle to King Stephen, upon Condition, that he might retain Cumberland, which King Stephen granted, hoping thereby to make King David for the future faithful to him.

Again, When King Henry III. Reg. 28, minding to invade Scotland, caused the whole Force of such as were to serve him in the Wars, to attend him, and so with a mighty Host marched to Newcastle upon Tyne, intending from thence to invade the same, to revenge the many Injuries the Scots had done unto him and his Subjects, and particularly, that Walter Comin, a mighty Baron of Scotland, and other Noblemen of that Nation, had built two Castles near the English Confines, the one in Galloway, and the other in Lothian, and further had received and guarded several Rebels to the King of England, as Jeffrey de Marisch, an Irishman, and diverse others, and the King of Scots, for the Defence of himself and his Country, had raised an huge Army ; certain Noblemen of both Sides, considering what great Effusion of
H h h h 2 Blood

Blood would follow, if these Kings came to a Battle, went to the King while he lay in this Town, and by their Mediation reconciled the two Kings, the King of Scots at the same time sealing an Instrument in the Presence of many of his Nobles, testifying the Allegiance which he owed, and would for the future pay to the King of England, as his Superiour Lord.

Again, In the Controversy between Robert de Brus, and John de Baliol, about their Succession to the Crown of Scotland, when the Decision of it, to avoid the Miseries of a Civil War, which would otherwise have unavoidably followed, was referred to the King of England, Edward I. and after a full Hearing of the Pretences on both Sides, King Edward with the good Will and Assent of the Scottish Lords, Assessors with him in that Cause, gave solemn Judgment for Baliol, as being Descended of the eldest Daughter of David Earl of Huntington, a younger Son of the Royal Line of Scotland, whose Issue (the Line of the elder Brother being Extinct) was to Inherit without Question, and according to the Sentence, Baliol was crowned King of Scotland on St. Andrew's Day: King Edward being at this Town, Baliol in the Christmas following came to him, and did his Homage to him for the whole Kingdom of Scotland, Anno 1293.

Again, When the Scots joining in Confederacy with the French, invaded England, and David Brus, King of Scotland, was taken Prisoner by Sir John Copland, at a Place near Durham, called Nevil's-Cross; among other Places, where Commissioners both on the Part of England and Scotland met, to treat of the Release of the said David from Imprisonment, this of Newcastle was one, as Hexham had before been another; but at neither Place could such an Agreement be made as to procure his Liberty. At length, after King David had undergone about eleven Years Imprisonment, at the incessant Suit of Joan his Queen, he was released from his Confinement; but upon these Conditions, viz. That he should pay for his Ransom 100000 Marks Striveling, and demolish certain Castles. 'Twas to this Place that King Charles

I. after he had resigned himself up to the Scotch Army under General Leven, with Hopes of being restored to his Crown, was carried from the Siege of Newwarke, and kept 8 Months in the Power of the Scots, who behaved themselves very artfully to him, and in such a Manner, that most Men believed they would not have parted with him, till a full Peace was concluded, and his Majesty seated on his Throne; for when the Parliament earnestly required that the King should be delivered up to them, the Scots briskly insisted upon the Restitution of the King's Legal Rights, which had been urged in all his Majesty's Declarations, and condemned their Actings against him, as much as he had done, which raised his Majesty's Hopes of a Restoration very much. While these Things passed between the Parliament and Scots, here also happened that celebrated Conference between King Charles I. of glorious Memory, and Mr. Henderson, the Scotch Presbyterian Parson, and a great Champion of the Presbyterian Party in England; who being vanquished by the King's Arguments, testified his thorough Conviction by his open Repentance, and being after it reconciled to the Church of England, died of Grief, (as is credibly reported) that he had offended so Good and Pious a Prince; but his Party affirm, contrary to Truth, that his Grief was, because he could not persuade the King to sign the Propositions for Peace, which the Parliament sought with great Violence to impose upon him. After this Dispute, the King, who had some Months before put himself under the Protection of the Scotch Army, waited with full Expectation, and Hopes of their Restoring him to his Royalty, according to some Promises before given him by them, but they much disappointed him, for tho' they refused to yield him up into the Power of the Parliament, which much pleased the King, yet at length they came to an Agreement with a Committee of Parliament sent to them, viz. That upon the Payment of 200 thousand Pounds in Hand, and Security given for the like Sum by the Parliament of England, they would deliver up the King to them; which being

ing performed, the King was in the End of *January* 1646, resigned up into the Hands of a Committee of Parliament, of whom Major General *Brown* was one at this Town, and by them conveyed to his Majesty's own House at *Holmby* in *Northamptonshire*, where we have shewed what Treatment He had.

This Town, tho' one of the most considerable in *England* for Trade and Extent; yet in conferring Titles of Honour upon the Nobility, was not, so far as we can find, taken Notice of till King *James I.* Reg. 2. created

Lodowick Stuart, Son of *Esmé Stuart*, Duke of *Lenox* in *Scotland*, Baron of *Sittingham* in *Yorkshire*, and Earl of *Richmond*, and at length, *May* 17. Reg. 21. Earl of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, and Duke of *Richmond*. He was a near Kinsman to the King himself, his Grandfather being Brother to the King's Father, and on that Account, not only dignified with Titles of Honour in *England*, but put into the most profitable Places of the Court, as Lord Great Chamberlain, and Steward of the King's Household. He married 3 Wives, but had no Child by either of them, and so the Title of Earl of this Place departed from his Family, for tho' *James*, his Brother *Esmé's* Son, was restored to the Title of Duke of *Richmond*, he was Earl of *March*, and not of *Newcastle*. He died *Feb.* 11, 1623.

William Cavendish, Knight of the Bath, made in 1610, 8 Jac. I. at the Creation of *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*, Son and Heir of *Sir Charles Cavendish*, was by the same King, Reg. 18. advanced to the Title of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Ogle*, as also of a Viscount, by the Title of Viscount *Mansfield*; and on *March* 7. 3 Car. I. to the Dignity of Baron *Cavendish* of *Bolsover* and *Bertram*, and Earl of *Newcastle*. He was in so great Esteem with his Majesty King *Charles I.* that in the Year 1642, when the Parliament made that great Defection from their Sovereign, he made him Governor of Prince *Charles*, his eldest Son, which Honour he was sensible of, that to the utmost of his Pow-

er he assisted his Majesty in all his Troubles, and gave him those Instances of his Gratitude, viz. He mann'd and fortify'd the Town and Port of *Newcastle*, and Castle of *Tinmouth* for his Majesty's Service, and afterwards leaving other Forces, routed the Rebels in *Yorkshire*, and other adjoining Counties, taking most of their Strongholds; but most especially at *Bradford*, where he vanquished the strongest Army the Parliament had in these Parts (himself valiantly leading his Troops) and possessed himself of 22. Guns, and many Colours. Moreover, when the Queen landed at *Burlington* with Arms and Ammunition for his Majesty. He received her with Honour, and conducted her under strong Guards to the King at *Oxford*, which Service was so acceptable to the King, that he advanced him to the Dignity of Marquis of *Newcastle*, 19 Car. I. After this he continued in Arms for his Majesty, and defended the City of *York* for 3 Months Space against three powerful Armies, consisting of *Scotts* and *English*; but when the King was Beheaded, and all came into the Parliament's Power, he was forced to fly the Nation, and remain in Banishment till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* who in Consideration of these, and other his most Loyal Adventures, further advanced him to the Dignity of Earl of *Ogle*, and Duke of *Newcastle*, *March* 16. 1664. 16 Car. II. He had two Wives, but had Children by the first only, viz. *Charles* and *Henry*, and 3 Daughters, *Charles* died without Issue, and

Henry succeeded his Father in Honour and Estate, and marrying *Frances*, the eldest Daughter of *William Pierpoint* of *Thoresby*, Esq; second Son to *Robert* Earl of *Kingston*, had by her Issue one Son, named *Henry*, and four Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *Christopher* Duke of *Albemarle*, *Frances*, *Margaret*, Heir to *Henry Cavendish* Duke of *Newcastle*, married to *John Hollis*, Earl of *Clare*, and *Katharine*. *Henry* the Son died unmarried, and not long after *Henry* the Father, *July* 26, 1691, and so this Honour was Extinct in the Male Line of this Family; but

John Hollis, Earl of *Clare*, who had married *Margaret Cavendish* above-mentioned, appearing with the most early in Asserting the Liberties of the Nation against Popery and Tyranny, and advancing the Revolution with great Zeal, was, in Consideration of these his great Services, promoted to the Dignity of the Marquis of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcastle*, sworn of their Majesty's Privy-Council, and in 1698, installed Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, one of the Commissioners for carrying on the Union with *Scotland* in Queen *Anne's* Reign, and afterwards for holding the first Parliament of *Great Britain*, having before been constituted Lord Privy-Seal, Lord Chief-Justice in Eyre on the North of *Trent*, Lord Lieutenant of *Nottinghamshire*, *Middlesex*, and the East and West Ridings of *Yorkshire*, Lord Warden of *Shirwood-Forest*, and Governor of the Town and Fort of *Kinston upon Hull*; all, or most of which, he held to the Time of his Death. He left only one Daughter, the Lady *Hemietta*, who married after his Decease to *Edward Lord Harley*, Son and Heir Apparent to *Robert Earl of Oxford*; he died immensely rich at his Seat at *Walbeck* in *Nottinghamshire*, of a Bruise he received by a Fall from his Horse, and left the greatest Part of his Land-Estate to the eldest Son of his youngest Sister, *Grace Hollis*, who was married to *Thomas Pelham*, Baron of *Laughton*, by whom she had

Thomas Hollis-Pelham, Baron of *Laughton*, and at length created Duke of *Newcastle*, after his Uncles Decease. He hath married the Lady *Hemietta Godolphin*, Daughter to the Earl of that Name, and Grand-Daughter of *John* late Duke of *Marlborough*. He hath discovered long a steady Zeal for the Honour and Interest of his Country.

Men of Note, whose Worth and Virtue may recommend them to Posterity, born, or inhabiting this Town, are

Richard Holdsworth, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*,

Rector of *St. Peters-Poor* in *London*, Arch-Deacon of *Huntington*, and at last Master of *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*. He continued long an Eminent Preacher in *London*, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* till the Turning of the Times, when he suffered a long Imprisonment in *Ely House*, and the *Tower*, for Licencing his Majesty's Declarations to the Press; forwarding Supplies to the King to suppress the Rebellion, and for a Sermon he preached when he was Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, and being restored at length to his Liberty, he waited upon his Majesty in the *Isle of Wight*. He was prefer'd to the Bishoprick of *Bristol* in 1646, and refused it; not because he said (as 'twas reported) he scorned to wear a *Bristol Stone*, as if it was too small for his Acceptance, but because he esteemed the Acceptance of it at that Juncture both unsafe and unseasonable, for he was a zealous Assertor of Episcopacy, and did a little after accept of the Deanery of *Worcester*, tho' he received no Profits of it. He left no Writings to Posterity; but after his Death a Sermon, entituled, *The Valley of Vision*, was published under his Name, unworthy of so learned an Author, and therefore *Dr. Fuller* is positive that it was none of his. *Mr. Lleyd*, in his Life, says, That there was a Volume of his learned Lectures at *Gresham College*, published by *Dr. Richard Pearson*, Minister of *St. Bride's, London*, with the Consent and Approbation of Bishop *Brownrig*, one of his Executors, and printed by *William Wells*, and *Mr. Scot*, at the *Prince's Arms* in *Little Britain*, in 1661. He died August 22, in the Year 1649, and was buried in his own Parish-Church of *St. Peter's-Poor, London*. *Dr. Jeffreys* of *Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge*, preached his Funeral Sermon, taking for his Text, *Psalms* 102. 4. *My Days are like a Shadow that declineth*, and he was accompanied to his Grave with great Lamentation of his Friends and Parishioners. His Executors, *Sir Thomas Rich*, *Sir Robert Abdy*, and Bishop *Brownrig*, erected a fair Monument over his Body, with a large Inscription, containing his Character and Preferments. It is said of him, That the Death of his Royal Ma-

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ster so affected him, that he never was well after it, and tho' he lingered long in Sickneſs, died weeping for him.

Stephen Brown, Son of John Brown, Grocer of this Town, afterwards Knighted, and choſen Lord Mayor of London in 1438. In which Year happened a great and general Famine, cauſed chiefly by unſeaſonable Weather, and much increaſed by an huckſtering Sort of Husbandmen, who might properly be called, *Knaves in Grain*; inſomuch, that Wheat was ſold for 3 Shillings a Buſheli, (an intollerable Price according to the Standard of thoſe Times) ſo that the poor People were forced to make themſelves Bread of Fern-Roots. Sir Stephen Brown was much troubled at this Affliction of the Poor, and to help them, ſent at his own Charge ſeveral Ships to *Dantzick* to buy Rye, which having done, they made ſo ſpeedy a Return, that he ſunk the Markets for Corn to reaſonable Rates, whereby many, who were almoſt ready to ſtarve were preſerved. He was one of the firſt Londoners, who in Want of Corn, ſhewed them a Way to relieve their City by Foreign Markets, prompted by Charity, not Coverouſneſs, to this Adventure into *Pruſſia*. He may be ſaid to have often relieved the City of London upon the like Occaſions ſince, tho' long before dead; for, as *Symmachus* ſays, he is the Author of following good Deeds, who led the Way firſt by his Example.

Mr. Anderson, a Townſman and Merchant of *Newcaſtle*, who being talking with a Friend upon *Newcaſtle* Bridge, and fingering a Ring of Value, which he had on his Finger, before he was aware let it fall into the River, and was much troubled for the Loſs of it; but after ſome Time it was found in a Fiſh caught in the River, and reſtored to him. The ſame Thing is reported by *Herodotus*, in his third Book of *Polycrates*, King of *Samos*, eſteemed at that Time, a principal Favourite of Fortune; and may ſatisfy us of the Truth of *Solomon's* Saying, *There is no new Thing under the Sun*, the ſame remarkable Accident falling out now again.

Dr. Thomas Jackſon, the famous Preſident of *Corpus-Chriſti-College* in *Oxford*, was Miniſter of *St. Nicholas's Church* in this

Parish, where he was choſen without any Suit of his Own into that Place. In his Youth, it ſeems, his Parents deſign'd him for a Merchant of this Town, but Providence placed him here as a Factor for Heaven, in which Station he behaved himſelf with the greateſt Fidelity and Commendation, as being thoroughly ſenſible of the great Value of Souls; for as he was a moſt excellent and elegant Preacher, and profound Divine, ſo he adorned his Doctrines with a ſuitable Life and Converſation. He was a Man very ſtudious, humble and courteous, and it may be ſaid, to a Fault charitable, for while he was Miniſter here, he ſeldom went out but what Money he had about him he gave to the Poor; inſomuch, that at length the Poor of the Town ſo ſtocked about him as he paſſed along the Streets, that thoſe about him were obliged to take Care when he went out, that he ſhould not have much Money in his Pocket. After he was Preſident of *Corpus*, he reſigned his Vicarage of *St. Nicholas*, to one Mr. Alvey of *Trinity-College*, upon no other Relation, or Account, but out of the good Opinion that he conceived of his Merits, and Fitneſs for ſo great a Charge. He died Sept. 21, 1640. and was buried in the Chapel of his College without any Memorial; his Learned and Excellent Writings, which are as many, as fill three good large Folio's, and were printed in 1672-3. being Monument enough to perpetuate his Memory to all Generations, notwithſtanding the Character Mr. Pryn gives him as an *Arminian*, whoſe Doctrines was then indeed odious, but is now got out of the Cloud.

Mr. Eldard Alvey, who ſucceeded Dr. Jackſon in 1630, lived to ſee the horrid Confuſions brought into the Nation by the Rebellion of the Parliament againſt their Sovereign, and was an early, as well as a deep Sufferer, for he was not only outed of his Spiritual Promotions, and had all his moveable Goods ſeized, and an Eſtate of 60*l.* per Annum in Land, tho' he had at the ſame Time a Wife and Seven Children; but he was imprifoned at *Newcaſtle*, *Holy-Island*, and *Norwich*, by which Sufferings 'twas thought his Death was haſtened, which

which happened in 1648; otherwise he had recommended himself by his Activity for the Royal Cause, so much, that King Charles II. at the Restoration would have rewarded him with some signal Favours.

Dr. George Wisbart was also about the same Time Lecturer of the same Church. He for his Loyalty and Conformity, was by the House of Commons, June 18, 1642, resolved unfit to be Lecturer of St. Nicholas's, and so, as may be supposed, turned out of that Place; but that did not content his Enemies, for they plundered and imprisoned him in the worst Part of the Tolbooth at *Edenborough*, called the *Thieves-Hole*. Being released, he became Minister of St. Andrew's in that City, and afterwards was Chaplain to the Marquis of *Montrose*, and upon his Death to the Queen of *Bohemia*, with whom he continued till King Charles II. got to his Throne, when he was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Edinburgh*, in which he sat till the Year 1671, when he died. He wrote the compleat History of the Wars of *Scotland* under the Marquis of *Montrose*.

Robert Bonner was at the same time Curate of *All-Saints* in this Town, and was both sequestred and imprisoned for his Loyalty.

Amor Oxley, Schoolmaster in this Town, was also sequestred and plundered.

Sir John Morley, Mayor of this Town, and Sir Nicholas Cole, an Inhabitant of it, who was forced to compound for his Estate by the Payment of 546 Pounds, deserve for their steady Loyalty to be recommended to Posterity, as good Examples.

HEXHAM, which Bede calls *Haugustald*, and the Saxons *Hextolsberham*. A little above this Town, South and North *Tine* meet, and with a full Stream press forward in one Channel for the Ocean. This Place was the *Axelodunum* of the Romans, where the first Cohort of the Spaniards were in Garrison, as the very Name implies, and so does the Situation, being upon the Rising of a Hill, for the Britains called such a Mount *Dunum*. Richard, the Prior of the Monastery here, gives this Ac-

count of the Town. Not far from the Southern Bank of the River *Tine*, stands a Town of a small Extent indeed at present, and but thinly Inhabited, but (as the remaining Marks of its ancient State will testify) heretofore very Large and Magnificent. This Place is called *Hextolsberham*, from the little Rivulet, *Hextold*, which runs by it, and sometimes suddenly overflows it. In the Year 675, Queen *Etheldreda*, Wife to King *Egfrid*, assigned it for an Episcopal See to St. *Wilfrid*, who built here a Church, which for a most curious, and most beautiful Fabrick, surpassed all the Monasteries in England. He also informs us at large what great Immunities and Privileges were granted to it by several of the Saxon Kings, and how well they were secured to it; as also how far the Bounds of her Frisitol, or Sanctuary, extended, viz. a Mile round it every way, which Privilege is still preserved inviolate, so that it hath at several times preserved great Numbers of People, even in Time of War, against the Violence of their Enemies. Much of this Description of this Place is confirmed by *Malmesbury*, who thus characterizes it, saying, This Town was Crown-Land, till Bishop *Wilfrid* changed others for it with Queen *Etheldreda*, and then thus describes it. 'Twas wonderful to see what towering Buildings were there erected, how admirably contrived with winding Stairs, by Masons brought (in Prospect of his great Liberality) from Rome, insomuch that they seemed to vye with the Roman Pomp, and long out-struggled Time it self. While this Town was in its Glory, King *Egfrid* made this little City a Bishop's Seat, and twelve Bishops besides St. *Cuthbert* (who was elected and consecrated to it, tho' he would not take the Charge upon him) sat successively in it; but when the Danish Wars prevailed in England, it wholly lost that Honour. The Names and Actions of the Bishops we shall defer the Relation of till we come to our Ecclesiastical History, and shall now speak of the present Condition of the Town.

The Lordship of this Town did anciently belong to the Archbishop of York, till Robert Holgate, Archbishop in 1544, parted

parted with it in Exchange with King *Henry VIII.* for other Lands, whereby it was annexed to the Crown, as it still remains, we suppose. The Town is a Corporation, governed by a Bailiff, annually chosen; but sends no Members to Parliament. Its Market weekly is on *Tuesday*, and Fair, on the Conception of the *Virgin Mary*, Dec. 8. At present the greatest Glory of it is the old Monastery, Part whereof, soon after the Dissolution, was turned into a Dwelling-House by Sir *John Foster*, whose Posterity having enjoyed it a while, it was sold, with the Estate thereunto belonging, to Sir *John Fenwick*, whose Family possessed it, but a little time, before they sold it to Sir *William Blacket* of *Newcastle*, Baronet, before-mentioned. As to the Church belonging to the Monastery, the West End of it is demolished, but the rest of it stands still entire, and is a very stately Structure, and is made Use of as the Parish-Church. In the Choir of it is a fair, but old Tomb, for a Person of Honour (of the Martial Family of the *Humfravils*, as the Coat of Arms Engraven on it Witnesseth) with his Legs a-cross, as was the Custom in those Times, to bury such as had taken the Cross upon them, in that Posture, as being under that Banner engaged in the *Holy War*, for the Recovery of the *Holy Land* out of the Hands of the *Mahometans*. Near the East End of the Church, on a rising Ground, stand two strong Bulwarks of hewn Stone, which are said to belong to the Archbishop of *York*, as formerly Lord of the Place, and are yet reserved to him.

The Country adjoining to it South-West-ward, takes its Name from this Town, and was anciently called *Hexamshire*, and did then, as 'tis said (how truly we know not) challenge the Rights of a County Palatine, being then under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *York*; but since it is become Part of the Crown-Lands by the fore-mentioned Exchange, it hath been by Act of Parliament, 14 *Eliz.* 13, annexed to the County of *Northumberland*, with all its Civil Liberties and Franchises, and all Writs taken out against any of the Inhabitants, both of the Town and Parts adjacent, are directed

to the Sheriff of *Northumberland*; but as to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, it is not the same with the rest of the County, it being still a peculiar belonging to the Archbishop of *York*.

Near this Town *John Nevil*, Marquis *Montague*, second Son to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and Brother to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, upon the Insurrection in these Northern Parts, made by *Henry Duke of Somerset*, and the Lords *Ross*, *Molins*, and others, on the behalf of the *Lancastrians*, came upon them on a sudden with a powerful Army of *Turkists*, and their Men falling off from them, he took them all Prisoners, and beheaded some of them, for which brave Action King *Edward IV.* advanced him to the Title of Earl of *Northumberland*, and intrusted him in many other important Affairs of the Kingdom; but the King afterwards suspecting his Fidelity, incited the People of this County to desire the Restoration of young *Henry Percy* to his Father's Honour, which being granted, he was required to resign his Patent, and made Marquis *Montague*; but it so disgusted him, that he revolted to his Brother *Richard*, then engaged for the *Lancastrians*, and being received into Favour, was constituted Lord Warden of the East Marches of *Scotland*, and had the Lordship and Castle of *Wressil* in *Yorkshire* settled on him and his Heirs Male for ever. King *Edward* upon this Union of the Brothers, seeing his Cause almost desperate, fled beyond Sea to the Duke of *Burgundy*, of whom having procured a good Body of Forces, he landed at *Pomfret*, where he endeavoured to gain this Marquis to his Side again, and so far prevailed, that at *Barnet-Field* he was about flying over to him, which being discerned by his Brother's Attendants, they fell upon him, and killed him. His Brother the Earl of *Warwick* was slain also in that Battle, and both of them were buried together at the Abbey of *Buttesham*, or (as 'tis commonly called) *Bisbam* in *Berkshire*. 'Twas in these Conflicts about the Crown, that *Robert Lord Hungerford*, 3 *Edw. IV.* possessed himself of the Castle of *Almwick* with 5 or 6 hundred *Frenchmen*; but not being able to

hold it out against King Edward's Power, fled, and was taken at Hexham, from whence, after a while, he was conveyed to Newcastle, and there beheaded; but he was buried in the North Isle of the Cathedral Church at Salisbury, by Eleanor his Wife.

George Ritschel, a Bohemian by Birth, who fled his own Country because Ferdinand II. drove the Protestants out of his Dominions, and came into England about the Year 1641, hath rendred this Town famous, being the Vicar of it 28 Years almost. He was a very learned Man, as his Writings prove him. For his *Contemplationes Metaphysicae*, &c. printed at Oxford, 1648, were re-printed at Frankfort, by the Care of Magnus Hefenthalerus, Professor at Wirtemberg, who in his Epistle Dedicatory, says, They were re-printed at the Desire of many learned Men, &c. and his *Dissertatio de Ceremoniis Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, &c. got him very great Credit with his Diocesan, Dr. John Cosin, and is much commended by Dr. Durell, in his *S. Ecclesiae Anglicanae Vindicia*. He wrote some other Things, as his *Ethica Christiana*, *De fide Catholica*, &c. not yet printed, but are probably in the Hands of his Son, or other Posterity who succeeded him at Hexham. He died Decemb. 28, 1683, and was buried in the Chancel of Hexham, where a Monument was soon after set upon him with an Inscription thereon, containing the Character before given him, in Elegant Latin.

John of Hexham was born also in this Town. He was first a Monk, and then Prior of the Monastery here (of which we shall give an Account in our Ecclesiastical History following) a grave, modest, meek, courteous, and affable Man, yet severe and rigid in punishing the Faults of such as were under his Charge; learned also, and eloquent, and a diligent Searcher after Histories and Antiquities, and tho' he taught Philosophy and Divinity publicly in his Monastery, yet in private he read Historians, and particularly venerable Bede, as much as his Time would permit. He made an Addition of twenty five Years to the History of Simeon of Durham, beginning at the 9th Year of King Henry II.

and proceeding to the first Year of King Richard I. calling it an History of twenty five Years. He also wrote of Signs and Comets; a Description of the Scotch Wars. Some Sermons, and other Things. He flourished about the Year of Christ 1190.

Richard of Hexham was educated under him in monastical and school Learning, and being a Monk first, and afterward Prior of the same Monastery, so diligently imitated him, that he succeeded him in his Employment and Teaching; for he in publick taught his Brethren Philosophy and Divinity, yet in private he read History, and hath very accurately described the Affairs of his Times, especially in England, in these Books: *The Actions of King Stephen, and King Henry II. The War of the Standard. A short Chronicle from Adam to Henry the Emperor. Of the State, and Bishops of the Church of Hexam.* He died and was buried in his Monastery, Anno 1192.

MORPETH, a Market-Town standing upon the Wentsbeck, which runs thro' the middle of it almost; for the Body of the Town is seated on the Northern Bank of it, and the Church on the Southern; near to which stands on a shady Hill, the Castle, which, together with the Town, came from Roger de Merlac, or Merley, in whose Family it had been for some Successions, to the Lords of Graystoke, by the Marriage of William Graystoke to Mary, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of the said Roger. His Grandfather of the same Name, 1 Johan. by paying a Fine of 20 Marks, and two good Palfreys, obtained a License for holding a Market and Fair at this his Mannor of Morpeth. Roger Bertram, another Baron of these Parts, finding that the Market at Morpeth proved a Detriment to his Market at Milford, impleaded this last Roger in the County Court of Northumberland for Damages; but King Henry III. Reg. 34, being acquainted with it, sent his Precept to the Sheriff, prohibiting him to go further on in that Suit, because it belonged not to his Jurisdiction.

This Mannor continued some time in the Family of Graystoke, but Issue Male failing,

failing, it passed by the Female Heirs to the Barons *Dacres* of *Gillesland* in *Cumberland*, by which their Estate was greatly enlarged; for the Barony of *Morpeth* consisteth not only of the Castle and Lordship of the Town, but hath many Villages Members of it, as *Grimsfleet*, *Uldeham*, *Hebscot*, *Schilington*, *Twisel*, *Salwick*, two *Duddens*, *Clifton*, *Caldwell*, *Stainton*, *Scotton*, *Blakedown*, *North and South Wydeslad*, *Killingwith*, *Benton* and *Waver*. This Estate continued some Generations in that Family of the *Dacres*, but at length Issue Male failing, it came by *Elizabeth*, Sister and Co-heir of *George* last Lord *Dacre*, to her Husband the Lord *William Howard* of *Norworth*, third Son to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, whose Grandson *Charles* was soon after the Restoration created Lord *Dacres of Gillesland*, Viscount *Morpeth*, and Earl of *Carlisle*, which Honours were inherited by his Son *Edward*, and are now enjoyed by his Grandson *Charles*, the third Earl of *Carlisle* of that Family, whose eldest Son bears the honorary Title of *Henry Viscount Morpeth*.

The present State of this Town is this. It is a Corporation, governed by two Bailiffs annually chosen by the Freemen, and sends Burgesses to Parliament, but not of many Years standing. It hath a very good Market on *Wednesday*, weekly, for Corn, Cattle, and all necessary Provisions, and a Fair yearly on . . . It is a Post-Town, and a good thorough-fare, lying about 4 Furlongs on the Road. The Castle is in Ruins, as most of the other Castles of the Nation are. Here was anciently an Hospital for infirm People, on which *William de Merley*, a great Man in his Time, bestowed a Carucate of Land; but not finding any Mention of it in the Monasticon, nor in *Mr. Speed's Catalogue* from *Leland*, we suppose it was dissolved long before the General Suppression by King *Henry VIII*. Nothing more is Recorded of this Place, so far as we can discover, but that *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *William Lord Graystock*, had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Mannor of *Morpeth*, among other Estates, and that in the Year of our Lord 1215, the Townsmen themselves burnt it in pure spite to King *John*.

This Town is famous for being the Birth Place of two Eminent Physicians, viz.

William Turner, bred in the University of *Cambridge*, where he became an excellent Latinist, Grecian, Poet, and Orator. He being a very zealous Protestant, and writing several Books in Defence of the Reformed Doctrine, was very much molested for the same by Bishop *Gardiner*, and others then in Power, who kept him long in Prison; but having escaped by a wonderful Providence, he fled beyond Sea. At *Ferravina* in *Italy*, he commenced Doctor of Physick, gaining his Degree there with general Applause. He went afterwards into *Germany*, and there lived in great Credit and Practice, and died there (as is conjectured) in *Queen Mary's* Reign. He wrote a great Herbal, and a Book of Physick, for the Use of the *English Gentry*; as also several Treatises about Plants, Fishes, Stones, Metals, &c. He is worthy (says *Dr. Fuller*) of our special Notice, because he was both a Confessor and Physician, Qualifications, which we observe not to meet every Day in the same Person. And

Thomas Gibson, who flourished at the same time, and was so eminent in his Profession, that *Bale* gives him an higher Character than the former, viz. That he did *Aegritudinum sanationes incredibiles*, i. e. incredible Cures of Diseases. He was a zealous Opposer of the Popish Doctrines, and wrote several Books against them, and among others, one entituled, *The Treasons of the Prelates since the Conquest*; yet not forgetting his own Profession, for he wrote upon the Nature of Herbs. He was alive in the last Year of *Queen Mary*; for *Bale* sendeth forth an hearty Prayer to God for the Continuance of his Health and Happiness, he being not only his Friend, but so useful in his Generation.

BERWICK, the last Town in *England*, standing upon the Northern Bank of the *Tweed*, just upon the Mouth of it. While *England* and *Scotland* continued different Kingdoms, and the *Scots*, who ever reckoned it belonged to them, because it stood on their Side of the River, watch'd all Advantages to get it, it was the bet

fortify'd Place within the British Isle; but since the Union of the two Kingdoms under King James I. that Place has been neglected: So that now Berwick is much outdone in Strength and regular Fortifications by Portsmouth, Hull, Plymouth, and some other Forts in England, there now being no Enemy to attack it.

The Name is variously written in old Records, viz. Berewica, Berwicha, Berwichus, Berewich, Berewita, and Berwita, and there are almost as many Opinions about the Meaning and Derivation of it. Some derive the Name from one Berengarius, a Romantick Duke. Leland fetches it from *Aber* the British Word, which signifies the Mouth of a River, and so makes *Aberwick* to imply a Fort built upon such Mouth. Sir Hen. Spelman renders it, *Manerium, vel potius Membrum Manerii à corpore diffitum, Villula, Hamleta, Manerii, seu Domini, Manerium minus ad majus pertinens, quasi Bepier-pic Manerii vicus. Si autem Berwita legatur (quod sæpius occurrit) ex alio fonte petendum fuerit, viz. à Bep, Dominus, & pite Mulcta, i. e. Pars Manerii remotior, quæ tamen sub Domini cognitione, & Mulctâ dignoscitur, ut Spalding est Berewike de Croyland, i. e. Berwick is a Manor, or rather a Part of a Manor, lying at a Distance from the Body of it, a little Village or Hamlet of a Manor or Lordship, a lesser Manor belonging to a greater, as much as to say, Bepier-pic, the Wick or Village of a Manor; but if it be read Berewite (as it often is) it must be derived from another Original, viz. from Bep, Dominus, a Lord, and pite, a Mulct or Fine, i. e. Part of a Manor remote from it, which yet is under the Jurisdiction and under the Correction of the Lord, in which Sense Spalding is a Berwick of Croyland.*

Mr. Cambden is of Opinion with Sir Henry Spelman, that they'll best know what is meant by Berwicus, who understand the true Etymology of it, and declares, that for his Part he knows not what it means, unless it be an Hamlet, or some such Place, dependant upon a Place of better Note: For in the Grants of King Edward the Confessor, Totill is called the Ber-

wicus of Westminster, Wendlesworth the Berwicus of Patricksey, and a thousand of the like. The Author of the Additions to this County says, it may be, the most suitable Derivation of it to our present Purpose is what Fr. Tate has given us, in his Manuscript Exposition of the hard Words in Domesday-Book, Berewica, says he, is a Corn-Farm, which Etymology agrees very well with the Plenty of Grain growing about the Town of Berwick; but Sir Henry Spelman says, he never read it in that Sense, yet acknowledges the Saxon Words, *bepie* signifies Barley, and *pice* a Farm. But Mr. Cambden hath another Derivation in Reserve, which, he says, if it be true, (as some maintain) all our Pains hitherto taken in finding out the Meaning of it is lost. It is this. The Saxons called the Town anciently Beopnica-pic. that is, the Town of the Bernicians: for 'tis well known, that this Part of the Country belonged to the Kingdom of Bernicia, as we have shewed above.

But we have been too long perhaps criticizing upon the Name; we shall now proceed to our other Observations upon it. Its Situation carries it a good Way into the Sea, so that the Sea and Tweed almost incircle it; and being seated between two mighty Kingdoms, (as Pliny observes of Palmyra in Syria) it hath always been the first Place that both Nations in their Wars have had an Eye upon; insomuch, that ever since King Edward I. took it from the Scots, the English have as often retaken it as the Scots have ventured to seize it, as this Summary Abstract of the History of this Town will shew. The oldest Account that we find of Berwick is this. William King of Scots being taken Prisoner by the English in the Reign of King Henry II. redeemed his Liberty upon these Terms. 1. That he should pay fifty thousand Pounds Sterling down, and fifty thousand Pounds more at a certain Time. 2. That for the sure Payment of the said last Sum the Earldoms of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Huntingdon should remain in Mortgage. And 3. for the better Security

rity of the said Earldoms, the Castles of *Berwick, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, and Strive-ling* should be put into the Possession of the *English*, to be restored upon the Payment of the said Sum. The Author of the Additions will not allow, that *Berwick* was put into King *Henry's* Hands, upon Condition, that it should return to the *Scots*, when the Money above-mentioned was paid; but on *M. Paris's* Authority says, that it was absolutely surrendered and made over, alledging these Words out of him, *Pro hac conventione & sine firmiter observando dedit Rex Scotorum Regi Anglorum Castellum de Berwick & Rokesburc in perpetuum possidenda. i. e.* For the firm Observation of this Agreement the King of *Scots* gave the King of *England* the Castles of *Berwick* and *Roxburgh* to be kept for ever. *i. e.* If the Agreement were fulfilled, otherwise to be restored; for 'tis against the very Reason and Nature of cautionary Pledges to be given otherwise, and tho' indeed, as the *Polychronicon* says, King *Henry* immediately fortify'd it with a Castle, as if it had been truly his own, yet since King *Richard I.* his Son, as warlike and brave a Prince as his Father, restored it to the *Scots* upon the Payment of the fifty thousand Pounds, it cannot be well imagined, that it was otherwise put into his Father's Hands but as a Pledge for the said Payment; and 'tis not credible, that he would have parted with it otherwise.

Afterwards King *John* (as the History of *Melrose* reports) took the Town and Castle of *Berwick* at the same Time that he burnt *Werk, Roxburgh, Mitford, and Morpeth*, and with his *Rutars* wasted all *Northumberland*, because the Barons of that County had done Homage to *Alexander* King of *Scots* at *Feltun*. A great many Years after this, when *John Baliol* King of *Scotland* had broken his Oath, and entered into a Combination with the *French* King against the *English*, King *Edward I.* incensed at his Ingratitude as well as Perjury, raised a puissant Army, and besieging *Berwick* soon took it in 1297. And that he might keep it, he staid there fifteen Days, and caused a Ditch to be cast about the Town of eighty Foot in

Breadth, and of the like Depth, in which the Sea being admitted, rendered the Town much more defensible by the Garrison. But soon after the Fortune of War favouring the *Scots*, our Men in the same King's Reign quitted it, and the *Scots* seized it, but held it but a very little Time, for the *English* presently besieged it again, and had it soon surrendered to them.

In the loose Reign of King *Edward II.* *Robert Bruce*, that expert and vigilant King of *Scotland*, by practising with *Peter Spalding*, to whom King *Edward* had entrusted the Keeping of this Town, recovered it from the *English* (saith *Harding*) by a Treaty, with Peace, *Spalding*, and Treason, after it had been twenty Years in their Possession, which when King *Edward* thought to have recovered, the *Scots* diverted him from the Siege with Slaughters and Incursions upon his Towns in other Parts; so that the *Scots* kept it all his Reign. However, *Spalding* met with a just Reward of his Treason from King *Robert*, being put to Death by him. King *Edward III.* entered upon the Throne in his Minority, and by the Queen his Mother's, and the Lord *Mortimer* her Minion's Inducement and Management, seal'd a Charter of Peace to the *Scots* at *Northampton*, wherein he acquitted them of all Claim and Pretence of Superiority over *Scotland*, and so left *Berwick* in their Hands. But a little Time gave him an Opportunity as he desired to recover it, and the Superiority over *Scotland*, which his Grandfather enjoyed; for the Crown of that Nation being in Dispute between *David Bruce*, the Heir of the last King, *Robert Bruce*, and *Edward Baliol*, Heir of *Robert*, to whom King *Edward I.* had given that Kingdom, the Controversy grew so high, that *David* was forced to fly into *France* for that King's Assistance, and *Edward*, tho' crowned King of *Scotland* in *David's* Absence, into *England*. King *Edward III.* gladly welcomed this his Royal Refugee, and considering the Foils his Father had suffered, and not holding himself obliged by the Contract made by Means of his Mother and *Mortimer*, both to his own and the Kingdom's Injury, in his

his Minority; but being informed that the Town and Castle of *Berwick* belonged to the Crown of his Realm, raised an Army, and having the new-crown'd King of *Scotland* with him, laid Siege to it, yet having first summoned King *David* to do Homage and Fealty to him, which being refused, he made that a Ground for the Justice of his War. *Archibald Douglass*, Earl of *Angus*, and Governor of *Scotland* for King *David*, came against King *Edward* with a puissant Army, said by our Writers to be sixty thousand strong, to raise the Siege, and gave that King Battle at *Halydon-Hill* near adjoining; but after a fierce Encounter was vanquished, and himself slain, with eight Earls, fifteen hundred Horse and thirty thousand Foot, with the Loss only on the *English* Side of one Knight and ten Soldiers. Upon this Victory, which was obtained Anno 1333, *Berwick* was surrendered, and King *Edward* detaining it as a Part of his Patrimony dismissed *Baliol* to the Government of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which he kept without Molestation all the rest of his Reign, tho' long.

In the Reign of King *Richard II.* Reg. 1. the *Scots* Mofse-Troopers, on the *Thursday* before the Feast of *St. Andrew* the Apostle, partly by Bribery, and partly by Treachery, entered into the Castle of *Berwick*, and having slain Sir *Robert Bointon*, a very valiant Knight, who was Constable thereof under the Lord *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, got Possession of it and the Town, and soon after fetched a great Booty of Cattle out of the Country adjoining for their Support. The Earl was within a few Days advertised thereof, and presently marched thither with four hundred Men to recover it. With these he assaulted the Castle on all Sides, and after two Hours Defence won it, slaying about forty-eight of the Defendants, and reserving only one of the principal Men alive, that he might inform the King and his Council of the *Scots* Purposes, and how they won this Castle; for the Duke of *Lancaster* had so aggravated the Matter, that the Earl was blamed by the Parliament then sitting, as if by his Negligence or Privy the Castle had been

lost. Within seven Years after this the *Scots* obtained *Berwick* again, not by their Valour but by Purchase. The Earl of *Northumberland* was highly blamed for this, because he had not put in a more faithful and vigilant Deputy; and was so sensible himself of the deserved Censure, that tho' he gathered a good Body of Men to besiege it, in Case it should stand out, he chose, for Expedition, to give the *Scots* 2000 Marks to resign it, and depart, and so got it again.

When King *Henry IV.* had attained to the Throne, the Earl of *Northumberland* was one of those Malecontents, who not being satisfy'd with the present Settlement of the Throne, and Management of the publick Affairs, broke out into a Rebellion. The King had then a strong Army of thirty-five thousand Men, with which he prosecuted this Earl, as he did his other Enemies, with Fury, which the Earl not being able to resist, betook himself to this Town for Refuge. Thither the King marched with all Speed after him, which he being informed of durst not trust to that Fortress for Safety, but fled into *Scotland*, and was entertained by the Lord *Flemming*. *Berwick* being confident of great Succours from *Scotland*, refused to surrender upon the King's Summons, whereupon he ordered a Cannon to be discharged against one of the strongest Towers in the Wall, which at one Shot threw down half of it, and so dishearten'd the Defendants, that they surrender'd at Discretion, and found hard Terms; for the King hanged some presently, and imprisoned the Rest. Among them that were put to Death were Sir *William Graystoke*, Sir *Henry Bainton*, *John Blenkinsop*, and four or five other Men of Note. The King having thus gotten *Berwick*, and disposed Things according to his Mind there, marched with his Army back again, and had the Castles of *Alnwick*, *Prodbow*, *Cockermouth*, *Langley*, and *Aluham*, which belonged to the Earl of *Northumberland*, delivered up to him, and so secured the Northern Parts to his Satisfaction.

King *Henry* enjoyed this Town quietly the remaining Part of his Reign, and so left it to his Son, King *Henry V.* an aspiring

piring Prince, who being very Intent upon the Conquest of *France* passed over into *Normandy* with a mighty Army in the Year 1417. The *Scots* being informed of the King's Absence, whether by the Instigation of the *French* King, or their own treacherous Humour, is uncertain, that they might endamage the *Lancastrians* Cause, and dispossess *Henry* of the Crown, set up a Person under the Name of King *Richard II.* and invading the Borders, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Albany* and Earl *Douglas*, with their false King *Richard*, laid Siege to this Town and *Roxburgh*, using all Stratagems to take them as soon as possible. But *Beaufort* Earl of *Exeter* being then at *Bridlington* doing his Devotions, and hearing of this Attempt of the *Scots*, laid aside his Beads, and put on his Armour to oppose them, and being joined by *John* Duke of *Bedford*, the Protector of the Realm, who brought with him 6000 stout Men, the Earls of *Northumberland*, *Westmorland*, and the Archbishop of *York*; they all proceeded forward with all Speed to relieve *Berwick*, which when the *Scots* had Intelligence of they were so daunted, that leaving their Ladders and other Engines of War, they broke up the Siege in the Night, and fled home.

Berwick after this remained firm in its Obedience and Subjection to this King *Henry V.* and his Son King *Henry VI.* so long as he held his Regal Dignity; but after the Battle at *Towton* in *Yorkshire*, he being forced to fly for Safety into *Scotland*, and leave the Throne to his Competitor, *Edward* Duke of *York*, who was immediately after crowned by the Name of King *Edward IV.* was received by the young King of *Scots* very compassionately and friendly, and promised by him all necessary Assistance to recover his Dominions. King *Henry* had a little before put in the Duke of *Somerset* to be Governor of *Berwick*, and that he might the more firmly engage the *Scots* to his Interest, he surrendered it into their Hands, and concluded a Marriage between Prince *Edward* his Son, and the Lady *Margaret* the *Scots* King's Sister, but it was never consummated. However, *Berwick* conti-

nued in the Hands of the *Scots* till the End of King *Edward's* Reign almost, Anno 1481, when that King, being disappointed of a Match between *James* Prince of *Scotland* and *Cicely* his Daughter, was so incensed, that he raised an Army, and besieged *Berwick*, and having reduced all but the Castle, left the Lord *Stanley* to take that; and the Duke of *Gloucester* his Brother, with the rest of the Army, marched up towards *Edinburgh*, destroying all before them with Fire and Sword. King *James* kept up close in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and would not appear; but his Lords, at the Head of a good Body of Men, sued for a Peace, which was at length agreed on upon these Conditions, That the Town and Castle of *Berwick* should be resigned to the *English*, and a full Restitution be made of all the Money lent to the *Scotch* King upon the Agreement of Marriage; which were accordingly performed.

From this Time the *English* have possessed *Berwick* without Disturbance; and that it might be able to withstand all Attacks from the *Scots*, the succeeding Kings, almost every one of them, have added something to its Fortifications, to render it more impregnable; but most of all Queen *Elizabeth*, who, to the Terror of the *Scots*, and Security of the Burghers, drew the Town into less Compass than it was before, and surrounded it with an high Stone Wall of Ashler Work, which she again strengthened with a deep Ditch, Bastions, and Counterscarp, so that its Fortifications were so strong and regular, that no Besiegers almost could hope to carry it hereafter, especially if we consider how she manned it with Soldiers of the most noted Bravery and Courage, supplied it with a surprizing Plenty of Ammunition and warlike Stores, and over all placed a Governor, not only of the chiefest Nobility, as was ever before usual, but such an one of them as she had experienced to be of the greatest Wisdom, Courage, Fidelity, and Skill in warlike Affairs, whom she made also Warden of the Eastern Marches, as the Earls of *Northumberland* were of the Middle Marches. Mathematicians place this Town

Town in the 21st Degree and 43 Minutes of Longitude, and 55th Degree and 48 Minutes of Northern Latitude; so that the longest Day here is 17 Hours and 22 Minutes, and its Night hath only six Hours and 38 Minutes, which is attended with so bright a Twilight all the while, that 'tis said the Soldiers of this Garrison are able to play all Night at Dice without a Candle; which *Juvenal's* Expression may confirm, when he says,

Minima contentos Noctē Britannos.

Very little Night contents the Britains.

Johnston's Poetick Description of this Town may please the Reader.

Scototum, &c.

Berwick, the Bounds of Scots and English Land,

Where both their Realms and both their Labours end,

'After a thousand Turns of doubtful State,
She yet out-braves the vain Assaults of Fate.
An happy Port in all her Storms hath found,
And still rose higher as she touch'd the Ground.
Surpass'd by none her stately Forts appear,
Her Sons at once inur'd to Trade and War.
Now all her Storms and all her Fears are gone;

In her glad Looks returning Joys are shewn.
Now her old Honours are at last restor'd;
Securely now she serves her ancient Lord;
Bless'd with whose Care united Britain rears
Her lofty Head among the Rival Stars.

The present State and Condition of this Town is; it is a County and Town of it self, and is included in this County of Northumberland, tho' it is situate on the North Side of the River Tweed. It is a Place of very great Strength still, having the Sea on the East and South-East Side, and the River Tweed on the South-West. The Wall abovementioned is still kept up in Repair, and the Castle upheld, both which are a great Defence to it. 'Tis a large Town, well built, and full of People. It is governed by a Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeffes, and sends Members to Parliament.

It has a very great Market weekly on Saturdays for Corn, Salmon, and almost all other Provisions, which are sold very cheap; and Fair yearly on

Here is also a very stately Bridge over the Tweed.

This Town hath given Birth to

Valentine Cary, descended of the *Cary's*, Barons of *Hunsdon*. He was a Scholar of *St. John's* College in *Cambridge*, and was after Fellow of *Christ's* College, then went to *St. John's* again, and was at length chosen Master of *Christ's* College in the same University, a Case seldom known, for any Man to pass from the same Colleges once and again, backward and forward; but the Reason may be, both these Colleges had one and the same Foundress, *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*. He was Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, Anno 1612, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and at last Bishop of *Exeter*. He was a compleat Gentleman, and an excellent Scholar. While he was Bishop, there happened an untoward Contest between him and the City of *Exeter*; yet it bred in his Breast little or no Resentment, as this Fact may evidence, viz. When that City was visited with the Pestilence, he was bountiful beyond Expectation in relieving the Poor of it. He died Anno 1626, and lay buried under a plain Stone in the Church of *St. Paul*, London, till the general Conflagration of that City demolished that Cathedral. He hath also a Monument in Memory of him in the Cathedral of *Exeter*, which we hope hath not met with the like Fate.

This Town, 2 *Fac. I.* gave the Title of Baron to *George* Lord *Hume* of *Barwicke*, soon after created Earl of *Dunbar* in Scotland. This *George* being in the Year 1601, one of the Masters of the Quirry, and upon the Resignation of the Lord *Elphinston*, Treasurer of Scotland, was one of the Persons made Choice of (upon the Death of *Queen Elizabeth*) to attend King *James* into England, which Service he discharged with such Acceptance, that that King advanc'd him to the Honours abovementioned. Of him Archbishop *Spotswood* gives this Character. He was of deep Wit, and few Words, and in his Majesty's Service

vice no less faithful than fortunate. The most difficult Affairs he compassed without any Noise, and when he was employed, never returned till the Work was accomplished that he was sent about. He died 9 Jac. I. 1611, leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Theophilus* Earl of *Suffolk*.

ALNEWICK, or *Alanwicke*, commonly called *Anwick*, in *Saxon*, Cain pic, a Town of two Fathoms length, standing close upon the River *Alne*, *Ail*, or *Alon*, a good Thorough-fare, having a Market weekly on *Saturdays*, and a Fair yearly on

The Lordship of this Town, at the Time of the Conquest, belonged to *Gilbert Tison*, who being slain in the Battle of *Hastings*, on the Part of King *Harold*, it descended to his Son, *William Tison*, who then became Lord of *Alnwick* and *Malton* in *Yorkshire*, two large Baronies. He had only one Daughter and Heir, which, when the Conqueror understood, he bestowed her upon *Ivo de Vescy*, one of his great Commanders, in that successful Battle at *Hastings*; for 'twas his Policy to secure what he had gotten as well by Kindness as Force. This Manor continued only two Successions in *Ivo's* Family, for *Beatrice*, his Grand-Daughter, marrying *Eustace Fitz-John*, carried it into his Family, and King *Henry II.* confirmed this Castle and Barony to him. His Posterity took on them the Name of *Vescy*, to perpetuate the Memory of that Family from which they had so large an Estate.

In the Reign of *William Rufus*, *Malcolm III.* King of *Scotland*, came to *Gloucester* to the King, to commune with him about sundry Matters that related to the Peace of both Realms; but not being received and entertained in the pompous Manner he expected, he returned into his own Nation in Displeasure, and immediately getting his Army together, entred *England*, and destroyed the Country, as far as *Alnwick* Castle, which he besieged, and so straitened, that it was upon the very Point of surrendering; a Soldier having promised to deliver him the Keys upon the Top of his Spear, which, while he pretended to do, he stabbed the King with

it. At the same time *Robert Mowbray*, Earl of *Northumberland*, lay in Ambush for the Return of the *Scots* who upon the Loss of their King, left the Siege, and being going homeward fell into the Ambush, and were many of them slain, and among them *Edward Prince* of *Scotland*. Thus did Providence revenge upon King *Malcolm*, the many Ravages, and Cruelties he had exercised upon the *English*, in this King's, his Father's, and the Confessor's Reign. He was buried at *Tinmouth*, and his Son, by the Aid of *William Rufus*, obtained his Throne.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, when *David* King of *Scots*, invaded the North with a mighty Army, the abovementioned *Eustace Fitz John*, being disgusted, because that King had taken from him the Government of *Bamburgh*, and some other Castles, for fear he should joyn with *Maud* the Empress against him, brought to his Assistance all the Power he could Raise, and delivered into his Hands the Castle of *Alnwick*, which was the strongest and greatest Fort in all those Parts, and marched with him into *Yorkshire* to deliver up *Malton* to him, but within two Years he was reconciled to King *Stephen*, and made one of the Justices Itinerant, a Place of great Trust.

This Town is also famous for a Victory obtained by the *English* over *William* King of *Scots* upon this Occasion. In the Controversy between King *Henry II.* and his ungrateful Son *Henry*, who not content to share in a Throne, thro' the over Indulgence of his Father, sought all Means forcibly to crowd him quite out of it: *Roger Mowbray* and *Hugh Bigot*, who promoted the Son's Interest against his Father, among other their Exploits, procured *William* King of *Scots* to invade *England*, while they acted their Parts in other Places of the Kingdom. The *Scots* King was not backward to undertake what they desired, especially since King *Henry* the Father was employed in his *French* Dominions, and presently invading *Cumberland*, laid Siege to *Carlisle*; but perceiving he could not take it in so short a Time as he desired, he passed into *Northumberland*, wasting it as he marched, and sat down before *Aln-*

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wick, with a Design to take it. *Robert de Stuteville, Ralph Glanvil, William Vesey, Bernard Baliol, and Odinet Umfrevile*, lay then at *Newcastle* with a Force of four hundred Men, and hearing that the *Scots* King besieged this Town, resolved to try the Chance of War, and raise the Siege; but before they could arrive there, the *Scots* King despairing to take it, broke up the Siege, and suffered his Men to plunder the open Country, which while they were doing, the *English* came suddenly upon them, and after a short Resistance took the King of *Scots* himself, and some others, and returned to *Newcastle* with a triumphant Joy; King *Henry* the Father was just come out of *Normandy*, and performing his Devotions to *Thomas Becket's* Shrine at *Canterbury*, which having finished, he went to *Northampton*, whither the above mentioned Nobles, who had taken the King of *Scots*, carried him with his Feet bound under an Horse's Belly, and presented him to their King. *Henry* kept him in Prison for some Time, but at length released him with several others, upon the Payment of proportionable Ransoms, which, because the King of *Scots* could not pay down, he gave certain Towns as Pledges, as is abovementioned, for the Payment of 50 thousand Pounds, and covenanted not to molest King *Henry's* Borders with Inroads, or any warlike Attempts, nor to receive any *English* Rebels into his Realm for the future.

In the 14th of King *John*, *Eustace de Vesey*, alias *Fitz-John*, being suspected of favouring an Insurrection against him with *Robert Fitz-Walter*, and on that Account, fearing to be seized on by the King, fled into *Scotland*; whereupon all his Possessions were seized into the King's Hands, and a special Command given to demolish his Castle of *Alnwick*; but a Reconciliation being soon after made by *Pandulph* the Pope's Legate, *Eustace* obtained Retitution of all his Lands: But this Friendship did not continue long, for he, 17 *John*, was one of those Rebellious Barons, who forced the Government out of that King's Hands, and with 24 more, assumed it to themselves. He was not long after slain before *Barnard Castle* in *Durham*, leaving

a Son *William* in his Minority, whose Custody and Marriage, the King granted to *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, his Uncle, and the Keeping of the Castle of *Alnwick* to *Ranulph de Flambard*, Bishop of *Durham*. This *William* being at Age, and marrying *Isabel*, the Earl of *Salisbury's* Daughter obtained Livery of all his Lands, and particularly of the Castle of *Alnwick*, which was then in the Hands of *Everard de Tyes*, and was so much in Favour with King *Henry III.* that that King gave him a grant of five Bucks and ten Does to be taken out of his Forests in *Northumberland*, to store his Park at *Alnwick*. He left a Son, *John de Vesey*, in his Minority, whose Wardship being committed to *Peter de Savoy*, the command of the Castle of this Place belonged to the said *Peter* till he came of Age. He died without Heirs, and his Brother *William* inherited his Estate. He was much in Favour with King *Edward I.* being an active Man in the Wars in *France*, but having no lawful Issue, he did, by the King's Licence, enfeoff that great Prelate *Anthony Beck*, Bishop of *Durham*, and Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, in the Castle of *Alnwick*, and diverse other Lands in Trust and special Confidence, that he should keep and preserve them for his Bastard Son begotten in *Ireland*, at that Time a Minor, till he came to full Age, whereupon the Bishop had Livery accordingly. But the Bishop (says *Mr. Camden*) basely betraying his Trust (being irritated, says *Sir William Dugdale*, by some slanderous Words which he had heard that the Bastard spoke of him) by his Deed, bearing Date Nov. 19, 1309, sold the Castle, and Honour of *Alnwick* to *Henry Percy*, a great Man in those Northern Parts, from whom the Earls of *Northumberland* are descended, for ready Money; in whose Family it still is, or lately was, for tho' in the Reigns of King *Henry IV.* by the Rebellion of *Henry Hotspur*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and his Father, this Castle and Mannor, with other their Estates, was seized by that King, and put into the Custody of *Thomas Nevill*, Lord *Furnival*, in Trust for the King, and again in the Reign of *Edward IV.* they were seized for the same Reason and Cause, and given

to George Duke of Clarence, that King's Brother, yet afterwards the Family was at length reconciled to the Crown, and obtained a Restitution of their Honour, and most or all their Castles, Lordships and Possessions.

When the Scots entered England in 1643, to assist the Rebel Parliament against King Charles I. the first Notice of their Coming, and the Intent of it was given to Sir Thomas Glemham, and the rest of the Commanders and Gentlemen then assembled at this Place, to whom they sent a Letter by a Trumpeter to this Effect: That according to the Purport of their solemn League and Covenant, they were come with full Resolutions to prevent that imminent Danger of Ruin, which they saw evidently intended to the Protestant Religion by the Popish and Prelatical Faction, and to rescue his Majesty's Person from the Counsels of those whose Ends are little better than Popery and Tyranny, to which they expected their Concurrence. Together with this Letter they sent a Declaration to captivate the People, shewing the Justness of their Cause, Lawfulness of their Calling, and Faithfulness of their Carriage, in as plausible Terms as they could.

The brave Sir Thomas Glemham, after a serious Consultation with the Officers and Gentry present, returned this Answer: That till they saw their Letter, they could not have believed that the Scots would have attempted an Invasion of England, so contrary to the Laws of God and Nations, and particularly to the late Act of Pacification, and so opposite to their Allegiance and Gratitude due to his Majesty; That no Covenant whatsoever could justify such Proceedings without Necessity or Provocation, and therefore they must answer for all the Blood shed in the Quarrel; and lastly, that they must not think them so tame as to part with their Religion, Laws, Liberties and Estates, and suffer themselves and their Posterity to be made Beggars and Slaves without Opposition. These Debates took up some Time, which was designed for no other Reason, but to draw off their Forces and Artillery to Newcastle (for Alnwick was not tenable.)

This Town gave a Title of Honour to Henry Piercy, created Lord Piercy of Alnwick, June 28, in the 19 Year of King Charles I. Anno Dom. 1643. He was Brother of Algernon Earl of Northumberland, the Mirror of true English Honour: As to his Person he was of a stern Countenance, and great Capacity, the first inclining him to Arms, the other to Studies, and so he became as Wise as stout, and as useful to the King in the Field, as he was in the Council. With the Northern Army, of which he had the Command a while, he awed the Parliament, and hoped to do great Things for his Majesty that Way; but when he found he could not serve him so much as he desired in Parliament, he countenanced his Affairs in the North, attending him in all Dangers, and resolute in Council, both for War and Peace, which Zeal of his so recommended him to the King, that he made him a Peer of the Realm, Lord-Chamberlain, and intrusted him with the Conduct of the Queen to Oxford.

He quitted his Estate to save his Person, and dying in Exile with his Majesty beyond Sea, crowned his Loyalty with unmoveable Constancy. He had this Character, That he would not take an Affront from the greatest Person, nor give any to the meanest.

WOOLLER, a Market-Town lying upon the River Till, which empties it self into the River Twede, at a Town called from thence Tilmouth. The Market is weekly on Thursday, and Fair on It is a little inconsiderable Place, with a thatched Church, and many other Marks of the Poverty of the Inhabitants. The Advantages that perhaps may arise from a late Brief for a Fire that happened there, may raise it fairer out of its Ashes as they have done some other Towns.

In the Time of King Henry I. Robert de Musco-Campo, or Muschamp, obtained a Grant of that King of this Lordship of Wooller (or as it is written in Test. de Nevil Wollwere) with its Members, viz. Heepol, Lowick, Belesford, Ford, Hethal, Crutum, Herdrislaw, Lynemerstowe, Brankston, Heddon, Akild, Coupland, Yewer, Hamildon, Houbourn

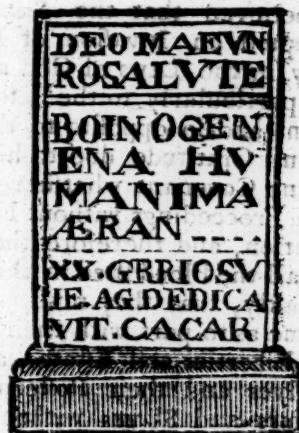
*beurn, Begirmon, Diebend, Middleton, Fenton, Yeshington, Frikelton, Bollifdon, and Ulecester, with the Moiety of Elwye, to be held in Capite by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees; and that the Family of the Muschamps is long ago extinct; yet the Parts of this County about this Town retain the Name of the Barony of Muschamp, but their Barony, after a Succession or two, in which one Robert de Muschamp in the Reign of King Henry III was reckoned the mightiest Baron in all the Northern Parts, was shared among three Women Cohairs, of whom one was married to the Earl of Strathern in Scotland, another to William de Huntercombe, and the third to Odonel de Ford. In After-Times the Manor of this Town being an appendant to the Manor and Castle of *Aldwick*, became the Estate of the Piercy's, Earls of Northumberland, or whoever had the Possession of them. Hence it was, that Joan, the Lady of Henry Piercy Earl of Northumberland, who died 4th Edward III. was allotted for her Dowry, among other Lordships and Manors, certain Lands in this Town of *Wooler*. Mr. Edward Richester was Vicar of this Town in the Times of the Rebellion. He was sequester'd and plundered, and thereby brought into such Necessities, that after his Decease his Family were obliged to seek Relief from the Corporation established for the Support of Ministers Widows and Orphans, and had Allowances from it. Besides these Towns, which we find to be used as Market Towns at present, having the Days mentioned on which the Markets are kept we meet with in our Books these Towns to bear that Name, but no Days assigned for their Market to be kept on; yet because they were anciently Market Towns, as is supposed, we shall treat of them before we come to account for what we have found worth Observation in the Villages, viz. *Beltingham, Billingham, Helleston, Learmouth, Haltwistle, and Rothbury*.*

BELTINGHAM, a pretty large Town, lying upon the River *Tine*, near the Place where the River *West-Alon* empties it self into it. Mr. *Lowes*, a Gentleman of a good Estate, hath his Seat, called *Nidley-Hall* in this Town.

BILLINGHAM, a Town situate upon the North *Tine*, not far of from the Meeting of the River *Read*, which, with a full Stream falls into the *Tine* near *Johnly*, and over-against *Hexburn*. Mr. *Charlton* hath his Seat in this Parish, called *Helside*.

ELLESDON, *Elfdon, Helleston*, or, as it is read in ancient Records, *Heafeldene*, the Lordship of *Aldune* Bishop of *Durham* before the Conquest, who gave it with his Daughter *Riesvid* in Marriage to *Uhtred* Earl of Northumberland, with several other Manors, because he had given the Bishop great Assistance in building of *Durham*, upon this Condition, that he should treat her kindly, and maintain her plentifully so long as she lived: But *Uhtred* having obtained a great Victory over the *Scots*, who invaded Northumberland, grew so extremely proud, that he turned his Wife home to her Father, and married *Sigen*, the Daughter of a rich Citizen called *Styr*. The Bishop resenting this Indignity entered upon this and the other Lordships he had given with his Daughter, and she vowed Chastity, and was buried in *Durham* Churchyard.

In this Town was got out of an Artificial Heap of Earth an imperfect Altar, of the following Form, and with it the Bones of several Sorts of Beasts, intermixed with burnt Ashes and broken Urns.



LEARMOUTH, a fair Town, situate near the Banks of the River *Tweed*, where of old stood *Warke* Castle, which was anciently

ciently the Barony of *Robert Ros* of *Helm-sley* in *Yorkshire*, called *Turfan*, held of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees. This Family was enfeoffed with this Honour by King *Henry I.* and had these Towns and Lordships belonging to it, viz. *Levermoe, Mindrum, Carram, Prestfen, Mainlow, Dunum, Halthall, Two Newtons, West and Kirk Langton, Lilburn, Hilderton, Weperden, Ruffden, Schauden, Titling, Bowel-ton, Alburwic, Burlesdon, the Grange of Stratton, and the Moiety of Glattendon.* The Son of the aforementioned *Robert* succeeded him, and was Chief Justice of the King's Forreits in this and several other Counties, and obtained a Charter of Free Warren for this his Barony of *Warke*, and many of the Villages adjoining; but in the *Scotch Wars* King *Henry III. Reg. 39.* durst not trust it in his Hands, and therefore seized it, but after restored it to him; yet thro' his Perfidiousness it was afterwards burnt, with *Prestfen*, a neighbouring Village, by the *Scots*, to whom, for the Sake of a *Scotch-woman*, whom he had a Mind to make his Wife, he had revolted. The Country about this Castle, which now is nothing but Ruins, retains the Name of the Barony of *Warke*, and hath not long since given Title to *Sir William Grey* of *Chillingham*, who was created Lord *Grey* of *Werke*, Feb. 11. 21 *Jac. I.* He was a very active Man in the late great Rebellion on the Parliament Side. For 1. The Counties of *Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hartford, and Cambridge* associated under his Command to support their Designs. 2. He, with *Col. Harvey*, joined with General *Essex* to relieve *Gloucester*, when it was besieged by the King. 3. He was Speaker of the Lords House when they acted without the King. 4. The Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, when it was taken from the Crown, was invested in him and *Lenthall* the Speaker of the House of Commons. 5. He was one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, when the Parliament assumed the Disposal of it, &c. He departed this Life July 29. 1674. and his Honour passed to his only Son, *Ralph Lord Grey*, and his Grandson *Ford Lord Grey*, who died without Issue, and so the Honour is extinct.

HALTWISLE, a considerable Town, lying upon the Road from *Carlisle* through *Hexham* and *Corbridge* to *Newcastle*, having the South Tine on the South Side, by which it is plentifully watered, and the military Way, which runs parallel to the *Piſts Wall*, at a little Distance on the North Side.

ROTHBURY, a Town situated upon the River *Coquet*, the Manor of which belonged, 26 *Edward III.* to *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, who dying at the latter End of the Year, *Idonea*, the Daughter of the Lord *Clifford*, his Relict, had it assigned her for her Dower, and left it at her Death to her Son *Henry*, to whose last Wife *Joan*, being left a Widow, it was assigned for her Dower also. It continued after this long in the *Piercy's* Earls of *Northumberland* Family. Here was also a brave Castle, to which the Barony was annexed, which Name still remains in the adjacent Parts. *Sir Robert Ogle*, or *Oggil*, who had been Sheriff of this County 16 *Hen. VI.* a Commissioner to treat of a Truce with *Scotland*, 1 *Edw. IV.* was made a Warden of the East Marches, in all which Stations he had behaved himself with the greatest Fidelity, obtained a Grant of the Castles and Lordships of this Town, *Alnwick, Werkworth, &c.* for Life.

The Villages of this County, which afford any Thing memorable, are,

AIDON, or *Heydon*, the Lordship and Estate of *Anthony Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, who in the Reign of King *Edward II.* obtained a Grant of that Prince of the Castle and Honour of that Place, to hold by the Service of half a Knight's Fee. He served King *Edward I.* in his Wars with *Scotland*; and in King *Edward the Second's* Reign not only went on an Expedition with Horse and Arms against that Nation twice, but was in Commission with the Lord *Dacres*, to defend the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* against the frequent Excursions of the *Scots*; on the Account of which Services he obtained a Charter for a Weekly Market on *Tuesday* at his Manor of *Heydon* or *Heydon-bridge*, as it is commonly called; and a Fair yearly on *July 21.* being *St. Mary Magdalene's Day*, and

and three Days after ; as also for Free-Warren in this and some other Manors of this County belonging to him. He left his Estate to his Son *Anthony*, who left a Daughter, named *Joan*, for his Heir ; but she dying unmarried, this Manor, with divers others, passed to *Maud*, her Father's Sister, then the Daughter of *Gilbert Umfravill* Earl of *Angos*, but was afterwards married to *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, on whom, and his Son by a former Wife, in case she left no Issue, she settled a great Part of her Inheritance, but this Manor is not particularly mentioned. Here is a Bridge over the South Tine. Mr. *Cambden* says it was a tottering, crazy, and wooden one in his Time, and then 'tis but Reason to suppose, that it is quite gone now, or a new one built in its Room.

Near *Corbridge*, Northward, is another Town, called *Aidon-Castle*, which was anciently Part of the Barony of the aforementioned *Hugh de Baillol*. Now since a great many Places on the Wall bear the Name of *Aidon*, which in the *British* Language signifies a Military Wing or Troop of Horse, many whereof (as the *Liber Notitiarum* teaches us) were placed along the Wall, let the Reader consider whether they had not their Name from thence, as other Towns had ; that of *Leon* from *Legions* quarter'd there. But however that be, near this Place was dug up a Piece of old Stone, wherein was drawn the Pourtraiture of a Man lying upon his Bed, and leaning upon his left Hand, and touching his right Knee with his right, together with the following Inscriptions.

NORICI AN XXX
 ESSOIRVS MAGNVS
 FRATER EIVS.
 DVPL. ALÆ
 SABINIANÆ

M. MARI
 VS VELLI
 A LONG
 VS A OVI
 VS HANC
 POSVIT
 V. S. L. M

AILMOUTH, a pretty large Borough-Town, situated upon the Mouth of the River *Alne*, or *Ail*, from whence it takes its Name. This Manor was one of those Lordships and Estates, which *Edward IV.* when he had gotten Possession of the Throne of *England*, and created his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and made him Governor of *Ireland*, settled upon him, for the better Support of his Dignity, in Tail general, being the forfeited Estate of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*. On the Shore of the River *Aln*, near this Town, the Bones of Men of a prodigious Size are reported frequently to have been discovered, all of them at a greater Depth in the Ground than they can well be imagined to have been buried, viz. Thigh-Bones near two Yards long, and other Bones of a proportionable Bigness.

AKETON, a Member of the Manor of *Felton*, a great Lordship in the Barony of *Mitford*, which *William de Bertram* obtained of King *Henry I.* This Manor paid for its Share in the Barony forty-one Shillings.

AKILD, a Member of the Lordship of *Wooler*, or *Wollcwere*, belonging, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* to *Robert de Muschamp*, to whom that King granted that Manor, with all the Villages appendant, to be held of the Crown in *Capite*, by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees.

AKLINTON, a Village lying on the South Side of the River *Coquet*. The Manor of this Place belonged anciently to the *Piercy's* Earls of *Northumberland*, but was for some Successions divided into three Parts, two of which were settled upon

upon the Male Heir, and the third upon the Relict of the Father. Thus *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* settled two Parts of this Manor, 7 *Edw.* III. upon his Son *Henry*; and *Idonea* his Mother had for her Dowry an Affignation of a third Part of this Manor of *Aklington*, and divers others in this County, which upon her Death returned to him. He died 42 *Edw.* III. and left a Daughter, then but two Years old, his Heir.

ALDENSHELES, the Lordship and Estate of *Robert de Oggle* in 15 *Edw.* III. who having his Seat at *Oggle*, or *Oggil*, in this County, obtained a Licence of that Prince to make a Castle of his Manor-House at *Oggle*, and to have Free-Warren in all his demesne Lands within this his Lordship, and divers others in this County, as we shall hereafter shew.

ALBURWICK, one of the Towns and Lordships which anciently belonged to the Castle and Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* of *Helmesley* in *Yorkshire* gave to his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, 11 *Hen.* III. who held it of the King by the Service of two Knights-Fees, as his Ancestors had done from the Time of King *Henry I.* by whom they were originally enfeoffed thereof. He was in great Favour with that King all his Reign.

ALDMORE, the Manor of *William Fitz-Hugh*, a Person of great Renown in the Reign of King *Henry V.* whom he attended in his Wars with *France*. He died 31 *Hen.* VI. and was then seized of this Manor and divers large Estates. *Henry Fitz-Hugh* was his Son and Heir.

ALDWORTH, a Member of the Barony of *Mitford*, which King *Henry I.* conferred upon *William Bertram* and his Heirs. His Grandson forfeited his Barony, by joining with the rebellious Barons against King *John*, *Reg.* 17. but returning to his Obedience he recovered his Lands, tho' given to *Philip de Uletotes*, and became much in Favour.

ALINGTON, a Member of the Manor of *Werksworth*, of which *Roger de Clavering* died possessed, 33 *Hen.* III. leaving his Son and Heir *Robert*, very young, who was committed to the Tuition of *William de Valence*, the King's Brother.

ALLERWASHE, a Town, and *Aller-*

washeles, an Hamlet, Members of the Castle and Manor of *Langley*, the Estate and Possession of *Anthony Lord Lucy* of *Cockermouth*; who left it with many other Estates to his only Daughter *Joan*, who dying young, his whole Estate passed to his Sister *Maud*, the Wife of *Gilbert de Umfravil*, and afterward of *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*.

ALNHAM, the Lordship and Estate of *William de Vesci*, which he held, and died possessed of, with divers other Manors, of which his Barony in *Northumberland* consisted, 37 *Hen.* III. He was a Man of a great Estate in those Days; for he paid to the King, upon the Collection of an Aid for marrying his Daughter, twelve Pounds for twelve Knights-Fees, which he had in this County. This Town, which is pretty large, takes its Name from the River *Aln*, but of late has been called usually *Yarwell*. From the *Vesci's* this Manor, with other Estates, was alienated to the *Piercy's* Earls of *Northumberland*, but how or when we know not, unless it were by *Anthony Beck* Bishop of *Durham*, who, in the Minority of *William de Vescy*, sold the Honour of *Alnwick* to the Earl of *Northumberland*, to which this Town was an Appurtenance; for we find, that *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* died Feb. 26. 26 *Edw.* III. possessed of this Manor and divers others in this County, and left it entailed, with a Multitude of other Lordships upon the Heirs-Male of his Body by a special Feoffment, dated *Septemb.* 24. 1333. 7 *Edw.* III. *Henry Piercy* was his Son and Heir, and inherited his Estate, according to the Feoffment aforesaid. He died in 42 *Edw.* III. and leaving a Widow *Joan*, she was allotted for her Dowry, among other Estates, this Manor and Town of *Alnham*. After her Decease *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, surnamed *Hotspur*, inherited this Manor, and left it to his Son of the same Name, who being a stout Assertor of the *Lancastrian* Title to the Crown was slain 33 *Hen.* VI. in the Battle of *St. Albans*, being then seized of this Lordship, and many others in this County, which by his Death passed to *Henry* his Son and Heir, then thirty Years of Age. *Sir Thomas Piercy*, who, for his

many and great Services done for the *Lancastrian* Line, was advanced to the Title of Lord *Egremont* in the County of *Cumberland*, to hold to himself, and the Heirs Male of his Body, was the Brother, of this last *Henry*. He was slain in the Battle of *Northampton*, 38 *Henry VI.* and left no Legitimate Issue, and so this Honour became extinct.

ALWEHTON, a Member of the Manor of *Hertsheved*, belonging to the Barony of *William de Vesey*, in this County, as was also

AMBHELL, another Village adjoining, of both which we have no further Account, then that they were Part of the Barony of the *Vesey's*, which Name the Towns about *Alnwick*, for some Distance, retain to this Day, as Mr. *Warburton's* Map shews.

ANGERHAM, or *Angram*, the Manor and Estate of *William de Vesey*, who died possessed of it 37 *Henry III.* and left this, and other Estates to his Son *John de Vesey*, whose Posterity enjoyed it for two or three Descents, till *William de Vesey* being slain in the Battle of *Strivelling* in *Scotland*, (commonly called the Battle of *Bannocksburn*, in the 8th Year of King *Edward II.*) left no Issue. His Estate in *Yorkshire* thereupon descended to *Gilbert Aton*, his nearest Kinsman, and Heir, by *Margery* his Great Aunt; but this Manor, by what Title we know not, is found to be the Estate of Sir *John Leybourn* of *Shropshire*, Knight, in the Reigns of King *Edward II.* and *III.* for in the 7th Year of this last King's Reign, he obtained a Charter for Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands throughout his Lordships in *Shropshire*, and with them, that in this Place; yet 9 *Edw. IV.* *Robert Lord Ogle*, who departed this Life Nov. 1. in that Year, was found seized of a third Part of this Mannor of *Angram*, which he left to *Owen*, his Son and Heir.

Angerton, the Manor and Estate of *Margery*, the Widow of *Nicholas Corbee*, and one of the Co-heirs of the Barony of *Bulbeck*, who marrying to *Ralph Lord Gray-floke*, brought that Manor, and other Estates into his Family, in which it continued divers Successions.

Aragnis, a Member of the Barony of *Mitford*, which was granted by King *Henry I.* with all its Members, which were very many, to *William Bertram*, and his Heirs. *Roger*, his Grandson, forfeited his Barony to King *John*, Reg. 17. by joining with the Rebellious Barons, and the King gave it to *Philip de Ulecotes*, but returning to his Obedience, his Lands were all restored, and he became much in Favour.

AVNEMVWE, a Manor belonging to the Barony of the *Vesey's* in this County, which with several others, *William de Vesey*, died seized of 37 *Henry III.* but of it we can give no further Account with any Certainty.

BAMBURGH, or *Bamborough*, the chief Town in the North-East Parts of this County, bordering upon the *German Ocean*, and giving Name to a large Space of Land, called *Bamborough Ward*, in which are the Baronies of *Bradford*, *Vicount*, and *Muschamp*.

The old Name of this Place was *Bebbanburg*, which Mr. *Cambden* thinks was taken from Queen *Bebba*, from the Authority of *Bede*; but the Author of the Additions is of a contrary Opinion, because he finds no Mention of it in his *Saxon Copy*, for there it is called *Cynelican-bepix*, i. e. a Royal Mansion. *Florilegus* tells us, That the Castle was built by *Ida*, the first King of *Northumberland*, who fenced it with a Wooden Empailure at first, but afterward walled it round. *Roger Hoveden* describes it thus: *Bebba* is a very strong City, but not exceeding large, containing not more than two or three Acres of Ground. It has but one hollow Entrance into it, which is admirably raised by Steps. On the Top of an Hill stands a fair Church, and on the Western Point is a Well curiously adorned, and of sweet and clean Water. *Penda*, the Pagan King of the *Mercians* besieged it, and miserably wasted it, and had certainly burnt it, had not the Prayers of Bishop *Arden* happily interposed, as *Bede* tells us, lib. 3. c. 12 and 16. It was afterward totally ruined and plundered by the *Danes*, Anno 933. but being of Importance to defend the Northern Parts against the continual Incursions

curfions of the Scots, was soon after repaired, and made a Place of great Strength.

William the Norman found it in this Condition, when he invaded *England*, and as he always kept it well manned, and provided, so after him it ever was entrusted, so long as Castles were of Use in this Nation, in the Hands of the greatest Nobles, and approved Fidelity in the several Reigns, wherein they lived; that they might defend those Northern Parts from the Inroads of the Scots. We meet with little more in our Histories, but what relates to the Government of the Castle, and therefore we shall give a brief Account of the Governors of it, viz.

Robert de Mowbray, Earl of *Northumberland*, seems to have been the first. He having subdued and slain *Malcolm* King of Scots, and his Son, Prince *Edward*, who with a great Army invaded this County, without the Knowledge or Direction of King *William Rufus*, who being thereat displeased, sent him word that he would have him desist from further Proceedings, (for being elated with Success, he was fortifying the Castles against all future Invasions) *Mowbray* not presently obeying Orders, the King sent his Brother *Henry* to reduce him and spoil his Country, whereupon the Earl betook himself to this Castle, and held it out so stoutly, that the King was forced to build a Tower, which was called *Maleveifin*, over against it, to engage him, by which the Earl was so distressed, that he stole away and fled, but was taken at *Tinmouth*. His Steward, and Kinsman *Morel*, still stoutly maintained the Castle, till the Earl himself was by the King's Order brought within View of the Fort, and threatened to have his Eyes put out if the besieged did not immediately surrender; whereupon it was presently given up to the King, and *Morel*, for his Bravery, received into the King's Court and Favour.

Eustace Fitz-John, who being one of the chiefest Peers of *England*, and a Person of singular Judgment and Wisdom in Counsels, was much entrusted in publick Affairs by King *Henry I.* and among many other Things, was by that King made

Governour of this Castle of *Bamburgh*; but after the Death of King *Henry*, the Crown was translated to King *Stephen*, who considering how much he had been in Favour with King *Henry*, and how great Obligations he had to be firm to the Interests of his Family, and so would be more cordial to his Daughter *Matilda* the Empress, who was the nearest Heir to the Throne, than to him, took from him the Government of this Castle, and some others, which gave him so much Distaste, that he went over to his Enemies, and much assisted *David* King of Scots in invading the Nation, by delivering into his hands *Alnewick* Castle, and bringing to his Aid all the Forces he could raise in those Northern Parts; yet he was at length reconciled to King *Stephen*, Reg. 5. and held the Manors of *Burgh* and *Knaresborough*, in the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*; but never recovered the Government of this Castle. His Son being the Heir of the *Vesey's* by his Mother *Beatrice*, changed his Father's Name and called himself *William de Vesey*.

The Government of this Castle seems to have been vacant some Time after this, for

William Heron, Son of *Jordan Heron*, who held a Barony in this County by the Service of one Knight's Fee, as his Ancestors had done from the Conquest, was 32 *Henry III.* constituted Governor of this Castle, and soon after of the Castles of *Pickering* and *Scarborough* in *Yorkshire*. He died 25 *Edward I.* at *Newcastle upon Tyne*. After his Death

John de Lexington, Kt. Chief Justice of all the Forests North of *Trent*, was made Governor of this Castle; as also of *Scarborough* and *Pickering*, as *William Heron* had been 37 *Henry III.* He died 41 *Henry III.* After him

John de Vesey marrying *Isabel de Beaumont*, the Kinswoman of *Eleanor*, the Queen of King *Edward I.* came by that means in Favour with that Prince, but living not long, left his Widow

Isabel de Beaumont, Sister of *Henry de Beaumont*, to reap the Benefit of it; she attended the King's Daughter *Mar-a-et* to *Brabant*, where she was married to *John*.

Duke of that Country, and after her Return obtained a Grant for her Life of this Castle, in case she did not marry, and had also in King *Edward II.*'s Reign the Castle of *Scarborough* committed to her Custody; but she enjoyed it not long, for she died in the same Year, 5 *Edward II.* and

Roger Heron, a younger Son of the Family of *William Heron* above mentioned, obtained the Government of this Castle, but was soon put out of it, and

Henry Percy, then a great and wealthy Man in *Northumberland*, who had deserved well of that King in the Wars with *Scotland*, Reg. 4. was made Governor of this Castle at *Bamburgh*, and of that at *Scarborough* in *Yorkshire*, in whose Family that Office continued some Successions, for we find

Henry Percy, the Grandson of the former *Henry*, 1 *Rich. II.* constituted Warden of the West-Marches, and Sheriff of *Northumberland*, and withal granted the Castle and Lordship of *Bamburgh* some time after, with the Fee-Farm of the Town for Term of Life; as was also in the 10 *Edward IV.*

Henry Percy, then Earl of *Northumberland*, after the surrender of *John de Mowbray*, Marquis *Montacute*, who had that Title for a while, was made Warden of the East and West Marches, and Constable of this Castle. But the Times being now wavering, and the Contest continuing between King *Henry VI.* and King *Edward IV.* the one prevailing sometimes, and the other almost as often, till King *Edward* got the Throne, each Party seems to have had their Governor, as

John Lord Wenlock, who was preferred to it by King *Henry VI.* Reg. 25. At his coming to Court he was so active in Business, that he was soon advanced to the Title of a Baron of this Realm, for being at first only Usher of the Chamber to Queen *Margaret*, where he only had the Title of an Esquire, and soon after being knighted, he was made Constable of this Castle, and Chamberlain to the Queen; but notwithstanding all these Obligations to the Queen, when *Edward Duke of York* (forwards King *Edward IV.*) appeared

in Arms against King *Henry VI.* he sided with the Duke, attended him to *Towton-Field*, and upon the Deposition of King *Henry*, which immediately followed, he obtained the Office of Chief Butler of *England*, and the Stewardship of the Castle, and Lordship of *Berkhamstead* in *Hertfordshire*, and was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Name of Lord *Wenlock*; but was not restored to the Government of this Castle, for

Sir *Robert Ogle* in the 2 *Edward IV.* upon the Insurrection of the *Lancastrians* in the North, where they had possessed themselves of diverse strong Holds, marched with the King into those Parts, and served at the Siege of this Castle by Reason whereof, upon the gaining of it he was made Constable and Receiver of it, and the Lordship thereunto belonging for Life. These are all the Governors of this Castle we can find upon Record. 'Tis probable that there were no more, because that politick Prince, King *Henry VII.* having sufficiently experienced, that the Castles of this Nation were the Refuge of Malecontents and Rebels, demolished most of them in his Reign; but this Castle spared him the Trouble, for a great Part of its Beauty was lost in the Civil Wars between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, and was at length almost quite destroyed; for *Bressy*, the stout *Norman*, who fought for the House of *Lancaster*, dealt unmercifully with it, and ever since that Time it has been in a continual Struggle with old Age, and the Winds have thro' its large Windows drifted up an incredible Parcel of Sea-Sand in its several Bulwarks. Yet as ruinous, as now it is, *William Forster*, Esq; who is the Lord of the Manor, still holds, in a Corner of it, his Courts-Leet and Baron. All that therefore we shall add, is a short History of the two Churches of this Town dedicated to *S. Peter* and *St. Aidan*.

S. Peter's Church was famous for King *Oswald's* Hand, which was enshrined in it, and worshipped with much Reverence for the many Cures done by it. The Story of it was this: King *Oswald*, Prince of the *Northumbrians*, being a most Religious,

and godly Prince himself, took such Care for the Conversion and Salvation of his Subjects, that he sent into *Scotland* for *Aidan*, a Christian Bishop, to instruct his People in the Gospel of Truth, which he did to so good Effect, that fifteen thousand of them were converted in a few Days Time. It happened upon a solemn Feast-Day, that the King, *Aidan* being present with him, seeing many poor People at his Gates, was so affected with their Misery, that he not only gave them the Delicates prepared for himself, but commanded the Chargers of Silver, in which the Provisions were carried, to be broken in Pieces and distributed among them. Bishop *Aidan* was very much pleased with this Piece of extraordinary Bounty, and taking the King by the Right-Hand, prayed that it might never consume, as after his Death it never did, and on that Account it was enshrined, and wrought the good Effects above mentioned. The Place was then called *Bella*, now *Bamborough*.

S. Aidan's Church at this Place hath this memorable recorded of it, That *John le Vicount*, the Great-Grand-Son of *Odoard*, Baron of *Emeldon* in this County, gave to this Church of *S. Aidan* at *Bamborough*, all his Lands called *Hokemors*, in lieu of his Tithes in *Burton*. He also held six Oxgangs of Land in this Parish, paying seven Shillings *per Annum* for the Farm of the Borough, which six Oxgangs King *Henry II.* gave to *John*, the Son of *Odoard*, his Ancestor above mentioned.

BAREWESFORD, the Lordship and Estate of *Robert de Umfranvil*, who having been in the Wars of *Scotland* 31 *Edw. I.* obtained of that Prince, *Reg. 33.* a License for a Market every Week upon *Wednesday*, and a Fair yearly upon the Feast of *St. Martin*, *Nov. 11.* at this his Manor of *Barewesford*, with Free-warren in the same Lordship, but both are long since disused.

Beginor, a Village appendant to the Lordship of *Wooller*, which was by King *Henry I.* granted to *Robert de Muschamp*, to be held of him in Capite by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees. The

Name is still continued, *Wooller* being the Capital Mannor of the Barony of *Muschamp*.

Bellister Castle, of which little remains but the Name, and a small Village in the Place of it. It is situated upon the South Bank of the South *Tine*, over against *Haltwesse*. Here the *Tine* turns Eastward, keeping its Course along the Wall directly, and is no where much above three Miles distant from it.

Belfey, where was anciently a Castle, the Seat and Inheritance of the Family of *Middleton's*, who were pretty numerous in this County, and had large Estates in it, of which some Parts bear their Name at this Day in the Barony of *Muschamp*.

Belesford, the Lordship and Manor of *Walter de Huntercombe*, as being possessed of a Moiety of the Barony of *Muschamp*, to which this Manor was appendant. He having being, 10 *Edw. I.* in the Expedition made then into *Wales*, was *Reg. 18.* made Governor of the *Isle of Man*, and in the ensuing Year obtained a Charter for Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands in this Town, and several other Places in this County. He died the 6th of King *Edward II.* and left this, with other Estates to his Wife *Alice*, who stood jointly enfeoffed in them with him. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons from the 23d Year of King *Edward I.* to the 4th of *Edward II.* But this Manor soon after this was alienated, whether by Sale or Marriage, we know not, to the Family of *Meinills*; for, we find that *Nicholas de Meinell*, who was the chief of this Family, and was summoned to Parliament from the 9th to the 16th of *Edward III.* died possessed of the Free-Chace of *Cheviot*, and a Moiety of this Mannor of *Belesford*, which with several other Estates he left to his Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, who was first married to *John Lord Darcy*, and afterwards to *Peter de Maulay*, the sixth.

Becheffeld, the Lordship of *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, the fourth, who was summoned to Parliament among the Barons 39, 42, and 43 Years of the Reign of King *Edward III.* He died the 49th of the same King, possessed of this

Manor, and diverse other Estates in this County, leaving his two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, his Heirs, both in their Minority, whereupon they were committed as Wards to the Care of *Henry Lord Percy*, who married them to his two younger Sons, *Sir Thomas*, and *Sir Ralph Percy*. Upon the Division of their Estate, this Manor, with diverse others, of which we shall hereafter give as full an Account as we can, came to the Share of the younger Daughter *Philippa*, who was married to *Sir Ralph Percy*, and outliving him, was again married to *Sir John Halsham, Kt.* and probably carried her Estate into that Family, having no Child by her former Husband.

Benerig, a Member of the Barony of *Misford*, which King *Henry I.* had bestowed upon *William Bertram*, and his Heirs, His Grandson *Roger* forfeited it (as is above mentioned), but upon his returning to his Allegiance to King *John*, recovered it again.

Bengley, a Manor belonging to *Patrick Earl of Dunbar*, which with *Brampton, Bromdum, Redam* and *Edelingham*, made up his Barony in the Reign of *Henry III.*

Benley, the Mannor and Estate of *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, as appears by the Inquisition taken at his Death, which happened Feb. 26, 26 *Edw. III.* His Son *Henry* inherited this and his other Estates, and marrying *Joan*, the Daughter of , who survived him, she obtained for Part of her Dowry eight Pounds yearly Rent to be paid her by her Son out of this Mannor.

Benton magna & Parva, the former is also called *Mikel-Benton*, and was the Mannor and Estate of *Sir Philip Somerville*, of *Wickmore* in *Staffordshire*, 29 *Edw. III.* as was found by an Inquisition taken of his Estate at his Death, which happened in that Year. The Church with certain Lands in this Parish he gave to *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*, for the perpetual Maintenance of six Scholars there, to be elected out of it and the neighbouring Towns. He being desirous to have all the Fellows subject to one Form of Government, made them new Statutes in some Things contradicting the old Ones given them by

Devorgilla, the Relict of *John Baliol*, their Founder. As to little *Benton*, it was 11 *Edw. II.* the Lordship of *Jeffrey de Scrope* of *Masham* in *Yorkshire*, who that Year obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne Lands in this Town and *Hallwell*, during his own Life and that of *Ivetta* his Wife. How it came to him we find not, but we observe, that 13 *John* it was the Estate of *William Heron*, the Successor of *Jordan Heron*, who held the Barony in this County, which still bears his Name, and lies on the East Side of the River *Read*, near the Mouth of the North *Tine*, and after him *Ralph Lord Graystoke* was Lord of it, and obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for this Mannor, and other his Lands in this County, 4 *Edw. II.* It continued in this Family diverse Successions, and 32 *Edward III.* upon the Death of *William Lord Graystoke*, it was found by an Inquisition then taken, that he was in Possession of the Castle of *Morseth*, and its Members, among which this Place was. In the Reign of King *Henry VI.* Reg. 31. this Mannor was the Possession, and Estate of *William Fitz Hugh*, who dying then seized of it, left it to his Son *Henry*.

Bentwall, a Village near *Newcastle*, where were lately found several Urns with Coins in them, which were most of them broken and squandered about by the ignorant Diggers; but one of them being preserved, was given to the Library at *Durham*, where it remains very entire. Some have placed the ancient *Condurcum* here, rather than at *Chester* upon the Street, by Reason of the Antiquity of the Place, and its Nearness to the Wall; the *Notitia*, describing *Condurcum*, as upon the Line of the Wall.

Bentwike, one of those many Mannors, which King *Edward IV.* after his Settlement on the Throne, bestowed upon his Brother *George Duke of Clarence*, whom he had constituted Governor of *Ireland* for the better Support of his Dignity. It was Part of the Estate of the Family of the *Percy's*, Earls of *Northumberland*, and came to the Crown by the Attainder of *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, in the Parliament begun at *Westminster*, 1 *Edw. IV.* with

with many other Estates, of which we shall have Occasion hereafter to speak, To far as concerns this County.

Berwic, a Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, which was a considerable Part of the Barony of *Mitford*, the Estate of *William Bertram*, whose Grandson *Roger* forfeited it, &c.

Billofsdan, a Village situate near the Head of the River *Coqued*, or *Coquet*, which riseth among the Rocks of the *Cheviot* Hills. This Place about the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* was the Estate and Seat of the Worshipful Family of the *Selby's*, of whom *William Selby*, the younger, was Sheriff of this County 45 *Eliz.* Sir *George Selby*, Kt. 9 *Jac. I.* Sir *Ralph Selby*, Kt. 11 *Jac. I.* and Sir *William Selby*, Kt. 14 *Jac. I.*

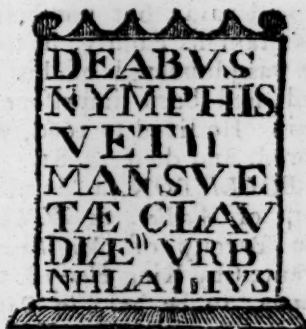
Birling, the Manor and Estate of *Roger Fitz-John*, surnamed *de Clavering*, a Lordship in *Essex*, who died seized of it 33 *Henry III.* and afterwards of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who entailing his very large Estate upon his Heirs Male, 7 *Edward III.* settled this Manor by a special Feoffment thus, viz. two Parts of it upon his eldest Son and Successor *Henry*, and one Part upon *Idonea* his Wife, the Daughter of the Lord *Clifford*, which after her Decease returned to her Son *Henry*, and was by him enjoyed to his Death, when by Inquisition of his Lands, 'tis found he was possessed of it.

Bilton, the Lordship and Estate of *William de Vesey*, whose Barony, which still retains the Name, and is situate on the South Side of the River *Aln*, consisted of that, and many other Villages and Towns. *Anthony Beck*, who was Guardian to the last *William Vesey*, sold it to *Henry Perry*, the Ancestor of the *Northumberland* Family, in which it continued till *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* being attainted, 1 *Edward IV.* the King seized it, and with many other Lands gave it to his Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, for the Support of his Honour and Dignity, as was also

Biker, a small Parish between the *Tine* and the *Wall*, lying on the East Side of *Newcastle*, another Part of the attainted Duke of *Northumberland's* Estate.

BIWELL, a Barony and Castle, held of the King, viz. *Richard I.* by *Hugh de Bailol*, the Son of *Eustace de Bailol*, by the Service of five Knights Fees, and to find thirty Soldiers, (Mr. *Cambden* says, to pay 30 Knights Fees) for the Guard of *Newcastle upon Tine*, as his Ancestors had done from the Time of King *William Rufus*, by whom they were enfeoffed of the Barony, as the Record expresseth it. In later Times *John Nevil*, Lord *Raby*, who died at *Newcastle upon Tine*, October 17. 12 *Richard II.* was found to be possessed among other Estates, of this. Here was a fair Castle in Mr. *Cambden's* Days, and below it is a most beautiful Weare for the catching of Salmon, and in the middle of the River stand two firm Pillars of Stone, which formerly supported a Bridge.

BLINKENSOP, a Village situate near the *Wall*, just at its Entrance out of *Cumberland* into this County, anciently Part of the Barony of *Nicholas de Bolteby*, and after the Seat and Estate of an eminent Family of the *Blenkensops*. The Country about it is pleasant enough. Here not many Years since was found a Roman Altar, with the following Inscription,



* *Veteribus & Junioribus.*

" *Urbana.*

i *Nuncupavit loc Lucius Annus.*

BOXINFIELD, the Manor and Estate of *William Bertram*, Baron of *Mitford*, being a Member of this Manor of *Eiland*, and after of *John de Clavering*, who died possessed of it, 3 *Edward II.* but it continued not long in his Family, for we find it to be the Demesne of *William Heron*, or *Heron*, Son of *Roger Heron*, a younger Branch of the Family of *Jordan Heron*, who held the Barony, that bears his Name at this Day.

of King *John*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, as his Ancestors had done from the Reign of King *Henry I.* who enfeoffed them therewith. This *William* having obtained a License of King *Edward III.* Reg. 12. to make a Castle of his House at *Ford*, procured of the same King, Reg. 14. a Charter for Free-Warren in this his Lordship, and several others in this County, of which we shall give an Account afterwards, as they come in the Order of our Method.

BODHILL, a Manor belonging to the Barony of *William de Vesey*, 37 *Henry III.* as was found by an Inquisition made after his Death, of such Lands as he died seized off. *John de Vesey* was his Heir; but being in his Minority, the Wardship of him was committed to *Peter de Savoy*. He proved a great Warrior afterward, and not only was one of that King's chief Commanders in his Wars in *Gascoigne*; but, with divers other Persons of Note, went in an Expedition into the *Holy Land*.

BOLAM, a small Village of which *Mr. George Forster* was Minister. He was turned out in 1646, and severely fined for not resigning without Opposition; but was allowed for Fifts 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* which was ill paid; but not being sufficient to maintain his Family, he took a Farm, and he was plundered of his Hay and Corn, and had been imprisoned, but he got Bail. He lived to 1660, when he was restored, and died Ag. 81.

BOLLISDON, a Member of the Lordship of *Wooller*, or *Wollover*, the Head of the Barony of *Muschamp*, which was granted by King *Henry I.* to *Robert de Muschamp*, to be held in *Capite* by Barony, by the Service of 4 Knights Fees, as is above said, at *Wooller*.

BORWICK, which the *Notitia Provinciarum* calls *Borovicus*, where the first Cohort of the *Tungri* lay.

BOTHAL, the Lordship of *Richard Bertram*, who being a devout Man (as those Times went) gave two Sheaves, i. e. two third Parts of the Tithes of it to the Monks of *Tinmouth*. His Son *Robert* obtained of King *Richard I.* that this Manor, and its Dependents should be made

a Barony, by the Name of the Barony of *Bothal*, as it is at this Day called. It lies upon the *German Ocean*, on the East Shore, between the Rivers *Lyne* and *Wentsbeck*. This *Robert* held this Barony of the King in *Capite*, by the Service of 3 Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done formerly, for the said Lands, being *de Veteri feofmento*, and paying yearly for the Guard of the Castle at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, for Coinage, five Pounds fifteen Shillings and four Pence. To this *Robert* succeeded his Son *Roger*, who obtained a Charter for Free-Warren for all his demefn Lands here, and at *Heburn* in this County. His Heirs enjoyed this Barony for some Successions, without making any Addition to its Grandure; but *Robert Bertram* being in the Reign of King *Edward III.* constituted Sheriff of *Northumberland*, and Governor of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, obtained License of that King to make a Castle of his Manor-House at *Bothal*, which accordingly he did, and there are some considerable Remains of to this Day. This *Robert* left no Issue Male, and therefore his Daughter and Heir, *Helen*, being married to *Sir Robert Ogle*, Kt. transferred this Barony to his Family. His Son *Robert*, after the Death of his Mother, obtained her Barony, and settled it soon after upon his younger Son *John*, whom he furnished *Bertram*, from his Mother, being desirous that his own Estate should go in his own Name, and so gave it to his elder Son *Robert Ogle*. He suffered his Brother *John* to enjoy the *Bertram's* Estate quietly; but his Son *Robert* having obtained Livery of the Lands of his Inheritance, by Colour thereof, did forcibly, with two hundred Men, possess himself of the Castle and Manor of *Bothal*; but upon Complaint made to the Parliament by *John Bertram*, it was ordered, that a Writ should be sent to the Sheriff of *Northumberland*, to require all those who then were in Possession of the Castle, to depart from it, that it might be restored to *John* the Complainant, and commanded *Robert* to appear at *Westminster* on a certain Day, to make Answer to the King for this his Misdemeanour.

This

This *John Bertram*, who was afterward knighted, was several Times Sheriff of *Northumberland* in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* and his Posterity flourished, and had the Title of Lords *Ogle* till the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, when Male Issue failing in *Cuthbert Lord Ogle, Katharine*, his Daughter and Heir, married to Sir *Charles Cavendish*, Kt. of *Walbeck* in *Nottinghamshire*, and carried the Estate and Title of *Ogle* into that Family; but the Name of *Bertram* is not forgotten, for it is a common Christian Name in those Northern Parts. Some think the Name *Ferdinando* is derived from it.

BOTLAW, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Thraughton*, which was Part of that great Estate in this County, as well as others, which *Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland* died possess'd of, 42 *Edw. III.* and left to his Son *Henry*, with this Honours.

BOWELTON, a Town and Lordship belonging to the Castle and Barony of *Werke*, which King *Henry II.* gave to *Robert de Ros*, who settled it with all its Appendants upon his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, of which this Manor was one Part, and *Alburwic*, &c. mentioned above.

BRAMPTON, a little inconsiderable Village, standing upon the Bank of the River *Bramish*, just at the Rise of it. It was Part of the Barony of *Patrick Earl of Dunbar* in *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* *Domesday-Book* says, that this Earl was *Inborow* and *Outborow* between *England* and *Scotland*, i. e. It was his Office to observe the Passage of all Travellers to and fro between both Kingdoms. Mr. *Cambden* was once of Opinion, that this Place was the *Bremensum* of the Ancients, but not finding any good Proofs of his Opinion he fixed it at *Rocheſter*. In our Times this Place hath been of good Note for one of the prettiest Houses in this Part of the County, being the Seat of *George Collingwood Esq;* a Branch of the House of *Eslington*.

BRINKELAW, a Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, one of the four principal Parts of the Barony of *Mitford*, which King *Henry I.* granted to *William Bertram*. His Grandson *Roger* (as is before shewn in

other Manors) forfeited his Manor by joining with the rebellious Barons against King *John*, *Reg. 17.* but returning to his Duty was restored to it with all its Members, tho' with some Difficulty, because *Philip de Ulecoetes*, to whom that King had given it, would not relinquish it, till he was forced by the King's Precept.

BROMDUM was also another Part of the Barony of the Earl of *Dunbar* aforesaid.

BROMFORD, a Village situate on the River *Bramish*, over which there is now a Bridge, tho' it takes its Name from the Ford. Here King *Athelstan* fought a pitch'd Battle against *Anlaffe the Dane*, *Constantine King of Scots*, and *Eugenius* petty King of *Cumberland*, with such Success, that the Engagement is described by the Historians of that Age in extraordinary Raptures and Encomiums. Our Historians (all but *Ingulphus*) call the Place *Brunanburgh*, which Place, one would guess from a Passage in *Florence of Worcester*, must have been somewhere near the *Humber*; but it being more unlikely to bring the Scotch King and little King of *Cumberland* so high into *Yorkshire*, than *Anlaffe* thus far down into *Northumberland*, we shall submit to *Cambden's* Judgment.

BURNETON-BATAIL, another of the Manors belonging to the Barony of *Vesey* in this County, of which *William de Vesey* died seized, 37 *Hen. III.* as he did of *Alnwick*, *Aunmuse*, &c. of which we have given Account before.

BURTON, the Manor and Estate of *John le Viscount*, who, to free his Lands here from paying Tithe-Hay to the Church of *St. Aidan* at *Bamburgh*, gave all his Lands at *Hokemere* to the said Church, as is above shewed. *John* died 29 *Hen. III.* and left *Ramiet* the Wife of *Everard Teutonic*, or *Tyes*, his Daughter and Heir, who surviving him married again to *Heverward de Marisco*, in whose Time, viz. 39 *Hen. III.* her whole Inheritance, and this Manor, with the whole Barony of *Emeldou* in particular, by and with her own and her Husband's Consent was passed over to *Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester*, upon Condition, that he the said Earl should otherwise provide for her.

But long it was not that the Earl enjoy'd it; for having, 49 *Hen. III.* forfeited all his Estate by his Rebellion, it was given by that King to *Edmund* his second Son surnamed *Crouchback*, Earl of *Lancaster*, whose Son *Henry*, first Earl and then Duke of *Lancaster*, leaving two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, Coheirs of his Estate, the latter marrying to *John* of *Gaunt*, fourth Son of King *Edward III.* then Earl of *Richmond*, he had, by the Assignment of her Purparty in her Father's Lands, among other large Manors and Estates, this Manor of *Burton*, as an Appendage to the Castle of *Dunstanburgh* in this County, situated on the Eastern Shore, near *Embleton*.

BURWETON, a Member of the Manor of *Herteshved*, belonging to the Barony of *Vesey*, which *William de Vesey* died seized of, in the 37th of King *Henry III.* with many other Manors, as *Albam*, *Alweton*, &c. above-mentioned.

BUTLISDON, another Town, belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros*, the younger Son of *Robert de Ros*, of *Helmestrey* in *Yorkshire*, held of King *Henry III.* *Reg. 11.* by the Service of two Knights Fees, as we have before observed of *Alburwre*.

We meet with another Village, called *Buttledune*, a Member of the Manor of *Werkworth*, which 33 *Hen. III.* was the Estate and Lordship of *Roger Fitz-John*, surnamed *de Clavering* before mentioned; but whether it be the same Place with this, (for the Names of the Places in our ancient Records are very differently written) we leave to the Reader to judge.

CAER-VORRAN, a Place which lies on the North Side of the Wall, and in Mr. *Cambden's* Opinion seems to favour of Antiquity! but he says he is not able to determine what it was anciently called, because the Name hath no Affinity with any of the Roman Stations that are mentioned [*per lineam Valli*] along the Wall, and none of the Inscriptions afford us any Discoveries. But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* tells us, that *Caerworrán* may not improbably be *Glanoventa*, where the Ro-

mans placed a Garrison of the first Cohort of the *Morini* for the Defence of the *Marthes*, which Mr. *Cambden* imagines to have been somewhere upon the River *Wentsbeck*; for *Glanoventa* in the *British* Tongue signifies the Shore or Bank of the *Went*; and there is a Place near it, which is still called *Glen-welt*, and the Distance from hence to *Walwick* will suit well enough with the Itinerary; for tho' the Road be something elbowing, 'tis not unusual with *Antonine* to do the like in describing other Ways, which pass thro' this Country. Near this Town the Wall was built higher and firmer than elsewhere; for within two Furlongs of it, upon a pretty high Hill, it exceeds fifteen Feet in Height, and nine in Breadth on both Sides, Ashler-Work. But *Bede* says, 'twas but twelve Feet high and eight Feet broad, which the Addition to *Cambden* says is very likely fair, and true; because several Fragments, now standing in some Places on the Wastes, where no extraordinary Fortifications have been made, come near that Height, and none exceed it; and where-ever the Breadth of it is measured, 'twill always be found above seven Feet.

Over-against this Town, on the other Side of the Wall, upon the Descent of an high Hill, is to be seen a Draught of a Square Roman Fort, each Side whereof is an hundred and forty Paces in Length, the very Foundation of the Houses and Platform of the Streets being yet fairly discernible. Mr. *Cambden* had it from the Moss-Troopers Report, that there lay an high Street Way, paved with Flint and other Stones, over the Tops of the Mountains, from hence to *Maiden-Castle* on *Stannmore* in *Richmondshire*, *Yorkshire*. It is certain it went directly to *Kirkbythor*. Mr. *Warburton*, in his Map of this Shire, hath particularly laid out this Way thro' *Cumberland*, and Part of this Shire by this Place, and on the other Side of the Way by *Blenkensop-Castle*, the Towns of *Lambley* and *Knarisdale* by *Whitley-Castle* into the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

At this Place an old Woman, who dwelt in a neighbouring Cottage, shewed Mr.

Mr. *Cambden* a little old consecrated Altar, thus inscribed to *Vitirineus*, a titular God, as we suppose, in these Parts.



CALDECOTES, a Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, which is a considerable Part of the Barony of *Mitford*, conferred upon *William Bertram* by King *Henry I.* and forfeited by his Grandson *Roger*, &c.

CALD-MERTON, a Lordship belonging to the Barony of *Vesey*, of which *William de Vesey* died possessed, with many others above and hereafter mentioned, 37 *Henry III.* leaving them all to his Son *John de Vesey*, then a Minor, and under the Guardianship of *Peter de Savoy*.

CALIDDON, another Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, &c.

CALVERDON, the Lordship and Estate of *Gilbert de la Val*, 17 *Joh.* which he held of that King in *Capite* by Barony, performing the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done from the Time of the Conquest. The Capital Seat of the Barony of the Family of the *De la Vals* was in *Yorkshire*.

CALVERDON-VALENCE, so called from the Family of *Valence*, who were anciently the Lords of it. From them it passed in the Reign of King *Edward III.* or some Time before, to *David Straboldgi*, Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, who died possessed of two Parts of it, 9 *Edw. III.* His Son *David* was Heir of his Honour and Estate, and of this Manor among others, as a Member of the Castle and Manor of *Mitford*. He departed this Life *Octob. 10. 49 Edw. III.* leaving for his Heirs two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, both of them in their Minority. *Henry Lord*

Percy obtained the Wardship of them, and at a proper Age married them to his two younger Sons, *Sir Thomas* and *Sir Ralph Percy*. This Manor, upon the Division, was assigned to the youngest Daughter *Philippa*, who outliving *Sir Ralph* was married again to *Sir John Halsham Kt.* but to the Heirs of which of these her Estate descended we have not discovered.

CALVESLEY, a Place of Note for nothing but for being the Seat of a younger Branch of the ancient Family of the *Claverings*, who lately flourished there, tho' deprived long ago of their Estate by *John de Clavering*, who settled his Estate after his Death upon King *Edward II.* and his Heirs, viz. the Castle and Manor of *Werkworth*, with its Members, as also the Manors of *Rouberry*, *Newburne*, and *Corbridge*. These Estates continued in the Crown till the Reign of King *Edward III.* who *Reg. 2.* gave the Castle and Lands to it belonging to *Henry Percy* and his Heirs, and the rest of his Estate to *Ralph de Nevill* and his Heirs, allowing *Edmund Clavering* the Brother of the said *John* the Manors of *Clavering* and *Bliburg* for Life; after which the whole Estate went from them, which otherwise had descended to them.

CAMPAN, the Seat of *Edward Gray Esq;* who being a great Royalist in the late grand Rebellion paid 389 *l.* to redeem his Estate from Sequestration. He said he feared War, because 'tis like a Fair, which draws Chapmen from all Parts, who seemingly slight but secretly envy our Plenty, and would come from Beer to Wine, and Fruits to Meats.

CARRAM, a small Village standing upon the River *Tweed*, just upon the Edge of the County, where that River, being increased with many Waters, becomes a Boundary between this County and *Scotland*.

CAUSY-PARK, the Seat of *James Ogle Esq;* a great Royalist, who paid 324 *l.* to redeem his sequester'd Estate.

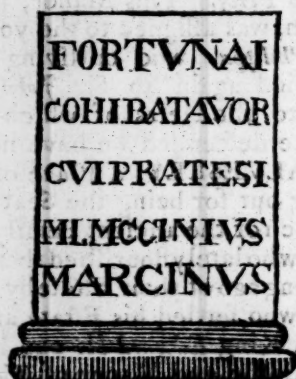
CARRAW, a Village standing by the Wall on the North Side, between *Scaven-shale* and *Walton*, where are some evident Remains of old Fortifications.

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Mr.

Mr. Warburton, in his Map of this County, gives us two Inscriptions found here, which he thinks are sufficient to

prove it to be the *Protolitia* of the Romans, where the first Cohort of the *Batavi* lay in Garrison.



LA. CHARNET, another Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, &c.

CHEVIOT, a small Village, famous for the Free Chase, much used by the *English* and *Scots* Gentry for their Recreations. The Lord *Meinil*, who died 16 *Edw.* III. had the Property of the Free Chase of *Cheviot* at his Death. It is a very hilly Country about this Village, which gives them the Name of the *Cheviot-Hills*. The Ballad of *Cheviot-Chase*, wherein is represented a fierce and furious Encounter between the *English*, under the Leading of the Earl of *Northumberland*, and the *Scots*, under the Command of Earl *Douglas*, tho' such Combats were common between the two Nations upon the Marches, yet hath not been so far honoured by any of our Historians as to give us an Account of the Action between the Borderers that might be a Ground of it. Near the Chase are certain Fenny Grounds, called the Moors of the *Cheviot*, which *Odonel de Umfravil* demised to the Monks of *Newminster*.

CHAPINGTON, the Seat and Estate of *Gregory Ogle* Gent. descended of the ancient Family of that Name in this County, who were many of them Sheriffs of this County, and some cited to Parliament among the Barons, as *Robert*, *Owen*, and *Ralph*, Lords *Oggle*, or *Oggil*, in the Reigns of the Kings *Edward IV.* *Henry VII.* and *Henry VIII.*

CHARLTON, *North* and *South*, both of them Members of the Barony of *William* Lord *Vesey*, as appears by an Inquisition taken at his Death of what Lands he died possessed of, 37 *Hen.* III. His Descendant *William* leaving only a Bastard Son, a Minor, and committing his Estate to *Anthony Beck*, Bishop of *Durham*, to be preserved till his said Son came of Age, the Bishop sold *South Charlton*, with other Estates, to *Henry Percy*, whose Posterity, afterwards made Earls of *Northumberland*, inherited it, till coming to the Crown by the Attainder of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, King *Edward IV.* Reg. 1. bestowed this, with many other Estates of that Earl's, upon his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*. But *North Charlton* seems to have been alienated some other Way to the Family of *Beaumonts*; for we find *John de Beaumont* died possessed of it, 20 *Rich.* II. as he did also of.

CARTINGTON, a Manor not far distant from it, which hath nothing of Note in it, but that it is, or late was, the Seat of Sir *Cuthbert Ratcliffe* Kt.

CHATTON, a Manor also belonging to the Barony of *Vesey*, of which the Lord *Vesey* before mentioned died possessed, with the *Charltons* foregoing. This Estate also was sold to the *Percy* Family by the Bishop of *Durham*, in which it continued for some Successions; but being forfeited to the Crown by *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*,

land, it was bestowed, with the Charltons above mentioned, on George Duke of Clarence, by King Edward IV. his Brother.

CHELLETON, the Manor and Estate of Henry de Beaumont, who came into England from France with Queen Eleanor, Wife to King Edward I. and deserved so well by his faithful Services of that Prince, that in publick Records he is stiled *Consanguineus Regis*, i. e. The King's Kinsman. He continued his Activity and Readiness to promote the publick Good in this and the two following Reigns, insomuch, that he was entrusted with many Offices of Importance, as Constable of Roxborough Castle, Governor of the Isle of Man, the King's Lieutenant in the Northern Parts, &c. and died in the 12th Year of King Edward III. possessed of this Manor, and divers other Estates, which he had by the Grant of those Kings. He bore the Title of the Earl of Bogen.

CHERMUNDESDEN, a Manor belonging to the Barony of the Vescy's in this County, of which William de Vescy died seized, 37 Hen. III. leaving it, with other great Estates in this County, to his Son and Heir, John de Vescy, who being in his Minority was committed to the Care of Peter de Savoy. His Mother was Isabel the Daughter of the Earl of Salisbury.

CHESTER in the Wall, a Town situated near Busy gap, noted for Robberies

* This Dea Suria some will have to Venus, others Juno.

|| None of our Antiquaries seem to understand the Meaning of this Line. Some read it, COH. I. HAMMIOR

† These two Inscriptions are now in the House of Sir Robert Cotton of Conington.

Which Mr. Cambden says he would read gladly thus, (and the Characters seem to allow it, *Dea Suria sub Calphurnio Agricola Legato Augusti Propratore Licinius Clemens Praefectus*. Now Calphurnius Agricola was sent against the Britains by the Emperor

in Mr. Cambden's Time, who says, that he heard there were Forts, but he durst not go to view them for Fear of the Moss-Troopers, as the Robbers in the Highway in this Country were then called. He adds, that he was told that it was a very large Place, insomuch, that he guessed that it was the Station of the second Cohort of the Dalmatians, which the Book of Notices calls, *Magna*. But Mr. Warburton, upon what Authority we know not, will have it to be the *Hunnian* of Antonine, where the Sabinian Wing lay. Here Mr. Cambden found the following Inscription.

PRO SALVTE
DESIDIENI Æ
-- LIANI PRÆ
ET SVA S
POSVIT VOT
--- AO SOLVIT LI
BENS. TVSCO ET
BASSO COSS.
A. C. 259.

This imperfect Altar was brought to him from thence, being at the little Hamlet of Melkrigg, where he read it thus.

* DEÆ SVRI
Æ SVB CALP
VRNIO AG----
ICOLA LEG. AVG.
PR. PR. ALICINIUS
-- LEMENS PRÆF
|| -- III. A - IOR †

Marcus Antoninus Philosophus, upon the Breaking out of the British Wars, about the Year of Christ 170; at which Time some Cohort under his Command erected this Altar to the Goddess SVRIA, who was drawn by Lions, with a Turret on her

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her Head, and a Taber in her Hand (as is shewn at large by *Lucian* in his Treatise *De DEA SYRIA*) whom *Nero*, as unworthily as he treated all Religion, very zealously worshipped for some Time; but afterwards slighted her to that Degree as to piss upon her.

CHESTERWOOD, an Hamlet belonging to the Castle and Manor of *Langele*, the Estate of *Anthony Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, who died 41 *Edward III.* leaving *Joan* his Daughter and Heir, two Years and a Quarter old, but she dying soon after, the Inheritance of the Castle and Manor of *Langele*, with all its Members and Appurtenances, descended to *Maud* her Aunt, Sister of *Anthony de Lucy* her Father, but then Wife to *Gilbert de Umfravil* Earl of *Angos*, whom surviving, she married to *Henry de Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, upon whom she settled a large Proportion of her Inheritance; but as to this particular Estate we cannot speak positively.

CHEVELINGTON, a Member of the Manor of *Herteshved*, the Estate and Possession of *William de Vesey* above mentioned, who died 37 *Hen. III.* leaving *John de Vesey* his Son and Heir in his Minority, who was put under the Guardianship of *Peter de Savoy*, as we have shewed in speaking of his Estate before.

CHIPCHES, or *Chipchase*, or, as it is read in ancient Records, *Chipeceffe* and *Chipes*, a Member of the Manor of *Prudhoe*, belonging to *Odonel de Umfravil*, 18 *Hen. II.* who gave the Church of *Chelverton*, with the Chapels of this and other Places, to the Canons of *Hexham*, but the Manor to *Robert de Umfravil* his Son and Heir, in whose Family it continued divers Successions; for in 43 *Hen. III.* *Gilbert de Umfravil* held it as a Member of his Castle and Manor of *Prudhoe*. Here was a little Fort, which belonged to the *Umfravils*, but afterward to the Family of *Hérons*, or *Hairons*, who have for a long Time had their Residence here; for *Chipches* is now the Seat of Sir *John Heron* Bar. whose Family have for many and many Generations been Men of eminent Note in this County. 'Tis true, their Name is spelled so variously in our Hi-

stories and Records, viz. *Hairon*, *Heyron*, *Heiron*, &c. that they may seem to be several Families, but Circumstances prove the same Persons intended, under the Name so varied, a Thing not uncommon in other Families. Many of the *Hérons* bore a publick Character, viz. *Gerard Heron* was Knight of the Shire for this County the 15th, 17th, and 21st Years of King *Richard II.* and the 3d of King *Henry IV.* and *John Heron* Esq; served in the same Station the 20th and 25th of King *Henry VI.* and *William Heyron* was Sheriff of this County eleven Years together, in the Keign of King *Henry III.* viz. from the 31st Year to the 42d of his Reign; (and our Historians seem to intimate, that he much enriched himself by that Office; but in his last Year he was so impotent, that he made his Son *William* his Substitute); as was *John Heron* Esq; 35 *Edw. III.* and 7 *Rich. II.* Sir *Gerhard Heron*. 2 *Hen. IV.* another *John Heron* Esq; 9 *Hen. VI.* as also the 20th and 22d of the same King's Reign; Sir *Will. Heron* Kt. 17 *Hen. VIII.* Sir *George Heron* Kt. 13 *Eliz.* and *Cuthbert Heron* Esq; 1 *Car. I.* And as they served their King and Country in Peace, so one of them, viz. Col. *George Heron* of this Place in vindicating King *Charles* the First's Right, was slain at *Marston-Moor* Fight, with many other Gentlemen of Note. This Family in latter Ages has been branched out into the *Hérons* of *Netherton*, *Meldon*, and other Places.

CHIRTON, the Lordship of *William Heron*, which he held as Part of his Barony in this County by the Service of one Knight's Fee of an ancient Feoffment. He was the Sheriff of this County eleven Years, as above.

CHIVELINGHAM, the Manor of *Walter de Huntercombe* of *Huntercombe* in *Oxfordshire*, who having a Moiety of the Barony of *Muscamp* obtained a Charter for Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands at this Place, and some other of his Lordships in this County. Here was a Castle that belonged to one Family of the *Greys*, as *Horton-Castle* did to another, but they are now united. In the Hall of the Castle here there is a Chimney-Piece of Stone, which being sawn in two ('tis said) there

was found a live Toad in an hollow Place in the Middle of it. One Part of it was used here, the other is to be seen at *Horton-Castle*. *Sir Ralph Gray* Kt. was an Inhabitant in this Place when he was Sheriff of this County, 34 *Hen. VI.*

CHIVINGTON, *East and West*, the Manors of *Robert Lord Lumley*, whose Grandfather *Robert*, having married *Lucia* the eldest of the three Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas de Tweng* of *Kilton Castle*, came into these and several other Estates in this County and *Yorkshire*, as of her Inheritance, leaving them, 48 *Edw. III.* to *Ralph* his Son and Heir.

CLENHILL, a Member also of the Manor of *Hertesheved*, the Estate and Demesne of *William de Vesey*, who dying 37 *Hen. III.* left it to his Son and Heir *John de Vesey*, who being a Minor was committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as we have above shewn, in speaking of some other of his Manors.

COLECESTER, now nothing but an Heap of Rubbish, but of old a Roman Fort, as any Person will readily conclude, who will be at the Pains to take a distinct View of it.

COLLERFORD, a Village near *Walwick*, where the North *Tine* crosses the Wall, and hath a Bridge over it of several Arches. At this Place was found, not many Years since, a Roman Altar, with the following Inscription.

FOR TVNAE
COHLBATAVOR
CVI PRÆEST
MELACCINVS
MARCELLVSPRÆ

COLEWELL, the Lordship of *William Heron* Baron *Heron*, 13 *Joh.* who held this and some other Manors in this County of that King, by the Service of one Knight's Fee of ancient Feoffment. This is the *William Heron* that was eleven Years Sheriff of *Northumberland*.

CORBRIDGE, a Town situated upon the North Bank of the River *Tine*, which takes its Name from the Bridge laid there over that River for Traffick into the Southern Parts of the County, and the rest of *England*, and the ancient Roman Name found in *Antonine's Itinerary*, called **CORSTOPITUM**, or rather *Corstopilum*, (as it is read in the Edition of *H. Surita*) which, as *Henry of Huntington* testifies, was for Brevity Sake called *Cure*, or *Cor*. Here, according to the Description of *Ptolomy*, was the *Curia Ottodinorum*, i. e. the Court of the *Ottodini* or *Northumbrians*. The Manor of this Town, 8 *Edw. II.* or soon after, was purchased by *Henry Percy*, a wealthy *Northumbrian*, who was then in great Favour with that Prince. He, making a Settlement of his great Estate in the 7th of *Edward III.* gave two Parts of this Manor to his Son and Heir *Henry Percy*, which he then was in Possession of, and the third Part, after the Death of *Hawise* the Widow of *John Clavering*, who held it then in Dower; but this *Henry* died seized of the whole Manor, Feb. 26. 26 *Edw. III.* and left it, with other great Estates, to his Son and Heir of the same Name, who accordingly soon after the Livery of his Lands, saving to his Mother *Idonea* her reasonable Dower, who had assigned her for it, among other Lordships, this of *Corbridge*, which was not long come into his Possession; but it was settled upon his Death upon his second Wife *Joan* for her Dower. How this Manor was alienated in the same Reign we cannot discover; but do find, 10 *Rich. II.* that *Alice* the Widow of *Ralph Lord Nevil* of *Raby* had for her Dowry, among other Manors and Rents, twenty Pounds *per Ann.* out of his Manor of *Corbrugge*.

At this Day there is nothing remarkable in this Town but the Church, and a little Tower-House, fitted up and inhabited by the Vicars of the Place; yet there are so many Ruins of ancient Buildings as prove it once to have been a large and spacious Town. King *John*, supposing that either an Earthquake, or some sudden Invasion might be the Cause of so great Desolations, and the Inhabitants had no Time or Way to remove their Wealth, did

did not doubt but he might find a great deal of Treasure upon a diligent Search; but Fortune favoured his Attempt no more than it did *Nero's*, in his Enquiries after the concealed Riches of *Dido* at *Carthage*, for he found nothing but Stones marked with Brass, Iron, and Lead. The Vicarage of this Town being of so small a Value, as not to be a suitable Maintenance for a Minister; the Dean and Chapter of *Carlisle*, since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* made an Augmentation to it of 20*l.* per Annum.

But tho' King *John* discovered nothing considerable here, yet there was found out accidentally, about 40 Years ago, a Thing very remarkable. The Bank of a small Torrent, which comes down from the Wall's Side by this Town, being worn away by some impetuous Land floods, the Skeleton of a Man appeared of a very extraordinary and prodigious Size; the Length of his Thigh-bone was within a very little of two Yards, and the Scull, Teeth, and other Parts, proportionably monstrous; so that by a fair Computation, the true Length of the whole Body may be well reckoned at seven Yards. Some Parts of it were in the Possession of the Right Honourable the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, at *Dilston*, in 1695, who was much pleased with the Rarity; but his Lordship having had no Notice of it, till it was in a great measure squandered away, and lost by the careless Discoverers, he could not by all his Inquiries make it so compleat, as any that have a Regard to such Curiosities, would heartily wish it were: But since, there was not found here an entire Skeleton, but great Numbers, or *Strata* of Teeth, and Bones of a very extraordinary Size, and withal a Sort of Pavement, or Foundation of Stone, running along with these *Strata*, and since here hath an Altar, inscribed to *Hercules*, (which we shall set down below) been digged up, what if we should affirm, That these are the Teeth and Bones of Oxen, and other like Creatures, which were sacrificed at the Temple dedicated to *Hercules*, standing in this Place. The Altar above mentioned is thus inscribed,



COTUM, the Manor and Estate of *Thomas Lord Lumley*, whose Ancestor *Roger de Lumley*, having in the Reign of King *Henry III.* married *Sibill*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Hugh de Morwic*, an ancient Baron in this County, whose Name is still retained in the Barony of *Morrick*, obtained upon the Partition of his Estate with the Co-heirs, this, and diverse other Manors in this County, which the said *Thomas* died possessed of, 1 *Henry IV.* leaving them to Sir *John Lumley*, his Brother. *Richard Lumley*, Baron, and Viscount *Lumley* of *Lumley Castle* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and Earl of *Scarborough* in *Yorkshire*, now living, is descended of this ancient Family.

COUPLAND, a Member of the Lordship of *Wooler*, which King *Henry I.* granted to *Robert de Muscamp*, to be held of him in *Capite*, by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees. It continued in his Family to 34 *Hen. III.*

CRAMLINGTON, the Manor and Estate of *Robert de Gaugi*, a great Man in the Reign of King *John*, and by him entrusted with the Government of diverse Castles at Times, to defend them against the rebellious Barons, which he did faithfully to his own Advantage, for 3 *Hen. III.* it was certified that the Barony of this *Robert* (now, as we conceive, called the Barony of *Causif*, for *Gaugi*) in this County, consisted of this and diverse other Manors, which he held of the King by the Service of three Knights Fees.

CRAU-

CRAUCESTRE, the Manor of *John la Vicount*, who held it in the Reign of King *John*, with diverse other Manors, in Barony, by the Service of three Knights Fees, *de veteri feoffmento*, i. e. whereof his Ancestor had been enfeoffed in the Reign of King *Henry I.* he died possessed of them all, and left them to his only Daughter and Heir, *Ramet*, then the Wife of *Eve-rard Teutonic*, or *Tyes*, and afterward of *Hereward de Marisco*, with whom she joined to convey this, and all her Estate to *Simon de Montford*, Earl of *Leicester*, as is above said, in *Burton*.

CHROSTINGTHWAIT, the Lordship of *William Lord Greyfoke*, of which he died possessed 17 *Edward I.* leaving *John* his Son and Heir, who having no Heirs of his Body, settled this, and some other Parts of his Estate, in his Life-time, upon *Ralph*, the Son of *William Fitz-Ralph*, Lord of *Grimethorp* in *Yorkshire*, being the Son of *Joan*, his Father's Sister, and died 34 *Edw. I.*

CROUTON, the Manor and Estate of *William Heron*, or *Hawun*, who having obtained of King *Edward III.* Reg. 12. a License to make a Castle of his Manor-House at *Ford*, procured further of the same Prince, Reg. 14. a Charter of Free-Warren, in this, and his Lordships of *Ford*, &c.

CRUTUM, a Member of the Lordship of *Woller*, which *Robert de Muschamp* obtained of King *Henry I.* to be held of him *in Capite* by Barony, with other Hamlets and Villages, by the Service of 4 Knights Fees. His Posterity held it till the 34th of *Henry III.* when *Robert de Muschamp*, a famous Man in those Northern Parts, left all to three Female Heirs.

DELALEY, a Manor in *Tyndale*, belonging anciently to the Family of *Comins* of *Badenaugh*, of which was *John Comin*, who was one of the Competitors for the Crown of *Scotland*, Anno 1291, 19 *Edward I.* but his Title being far-fetched, and weak, he, with diverse others gave up their Pretences, and the Contest ended in *Balliol* and *Bruce*, or *Bruce*.

DENTON, a Manor belonging to the Manor and Castle of *Morpeth*, the Estate of *Ralph Lord Grayfoke*, who being left by his

Father in his Minority, *Joan*, his Mother, being then alive, had for her Dowry an Assignment of the said Castle and Manor of *Morpeth*, with diverse Tenements in this and other Parishes in this County.

DENWIKE, one of the Villages anciently belonging to the Castle and Manor of *Alnwick*, bought by *Henry Percy*, a rich *Northumbrian*, of *Anthony Beck*, Bishop of *Ely*, who being entrusted with the Estate of *William de Vesey*, to preserve it for his Natural Son, that Prelate sold it to this *Henry*. He entailed it, with a Multitude of other Lordships upon the Heir-Male of his Body, viz. *Henry Percy*, who after his Death enjoyed it.

DENWY, one of the Lordships, which belonged to the Barony of *William de Vesey* in this County, and of which he died seized, 37 *Hen. III.* His Heir was *John de Vesey*, who being a Minor at his Father's Death, was committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above said in our Account of some other Manors belonging to him.

DICHEND, another of the Members belonging to the Lordship of *Woller*, a large Manor granted by King *Henry I.* to *Robert de Muschamp*, to be held *in Capite* by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees, as is above said of some other Places.

DIGGESWORTH, one of the Members of the Barony and Lordship of *Bothal*, held by *Roger Bertram* of the King, as his Ancestors had done, by the Service of 3 Knight's Fees. He was admitted to the Inheritance of his Father's, paying 50 Pounds for a Relief, and doing his Homage in the King's Court, 23 *Hen. III.* notwithstanding his elder Brother *Richard* had taken Part with the rebellious Barons against King *John*, and his Lands being seized by that King, had been given to *Richard de Lok*.

DILSTON, a small Village, standing upon the South Side of the *Tine*, called in old Books and ancient Records, *Devilstone*, from a small Brook running on the West Side of it, whose Name *Bede* says, was *Devilsburn*, and emptying it self into the *Tine*. The Barony in which it stands, takes its Name from it, and is at this Day called

called, the Barony of *Devilstone*. We have not yet met with the Original Barons of it. We observe a Family in our ancient Histories, bearing the Surname of *Devoill*, or *D'ieville*, which might probably be Owners of the Manor of *Devilstone*, i. e. the Town of the *Deivills*, for *John Deiville* was Governour of *Scarborough Castle* in *Yorkshire*, and built a Castle of his own at a certain Place, called the *Hode*, in that County; but having no Ground for this Conjecture in History, we shall leave it to the Reader to accept, or reject it, tho' the Name being a little unusual, and looking as if its Original were derived from the Evil Spirit that bears that Name, we thought fit to give some Account of it.

Bede, in the same Place, viz. lib. 3. c. 1. tells us, that here it was that *S. Oswald*, armed with the Christian Faith, slew in a fair Field *Cedwell the Britain*, a wretched Tyrant, who had before slain two Kings of *Northumberland*, *Osrick*, King of the *Deirans*, and *Eanfrid* of the *Bernicians*, and miserably wasted their Country: But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* contradicts *Mr. Cambden*, and tells us, That all the Latin Copies of *Bede*, that he had seen, say, That *Oswald's* Victory was obtained in loco, qui lingua Anglorum *Denisesburn* vocatur, i. e. in the Place called by the English *Denises-burn*, and the Saxon Copies of King *Alfred's* Paraphrase have *Denisser*, *tenisser*, and *denisser burna*, and the Saxon Chronicle hath not made any Mention of this Story.

Sir Francis Ratcliffe, or *Radclive*, Bar. descended of the ancient Family of *Ratcliff's* Earls of *Suffex*, who was made a Baron of this Realm, March 7, 1687-8, did bear the Title of Baron of *Dilston*, Viscount *Ratcliff* and *Langley*, and Earl of *Derwentwater* in *Cumberland*, and not in *Yorkshire*, as a late Writer of *The present State of England* affirms. He died Anno 1696 7, and was buried in the Church of this Place. His Posterity, who succeeded him in this Title, is before mentioned at *Derwent* in *Cumberland*.

DISHBURN, or *DICHEBURN*, the Manor and Estate of the Noble Family of the *Beaumonts*, of whom *Henry de Beau-*

mont, who was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, from 2 *Edw. II.* to 6 *Edw. III.* died seized of one third Part of a Knight's Fee, in this Parish of *Dishburne*. His Son *John* succeeded him in his Estate, and having in his Father's Life-time been summoned to Parliament from 7 *Edw. II.* to the 18th, departed this Life 20 *Ric. II.* being seized of this Manor and diverse others in this County, &c. The Barony of *Dicheburne*, 'tis probably, belonged to the Family of the *Beaumonts*.

DISSINGTON, there are two Parishes of this Name, North and South *Dissington*, in the last of which is, or late was, the Seat of *Thomas Ogle, Esq;* descended of the noble and ancient Family of that Name, of which we have had Occasion often to speak above. One of these *Ogles* was a Member of the Manor of *Seton*, a principal Branch of the Barony of *Dela-val*, of which see more in *Seton*.

DODINGTON, one of those Lordships of which the Barony of *Vesey* in this County consisted. *William de Vesey*, who being in Ward to the Earl of *Salisbury*, married *Isabel*, that Earl's Daughter, died seized of this, and several other Manors, 37 *Hen. III.* leaving *John de Vesey*, his Heir, who being a Minor, was committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above said.

DONINGTON, a Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, which is a Part of the Barony of *Mitford*, held by *William Bertram in Capite*, &c. as often before.

DOXFORD, one of the Manors, which 3 *Hen. III.* were certified that the Barony of *Robert de Gaugi* did consist of, and of which he held of the King by the Service of 3 Knights Fees, as is before observed in the Manor of *Cramelington* above mentioned, belonging to the same Barony and Person.

DUNSTON, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Emeld.n*, which was some Time the Barony of *John le Vicount*, who leaving it to *Rametta* the Wife of *Everard de Tyes*, and after of *Hereward de Marisco*, sold it, with his Consent, to *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leicester*, who soon after forfeited it by his Rebellion; and King *Edward* being possessed of it, gave it to his younger Son *Edmund*, Duke of *York*, and his Heirs.

In this Place was born *Joannes Duns*, called *Scotus*, because he was descended from *Scotch* Parents. He was educated in *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, and became an admirable Proficient in Logick and School-Divinity; but so critically Scrupulous, that he darkened all Religious Truths. He wrote many Things, with that profound and wondrous Subtlety (tho' in an obscure and unpolished Stile) that he gained himself the Name of Doctor *Subtilis*; and had the new Sect of *Scotists* set up in his Name. The Study of School-Divinity was mightily in Fashion in his Time, and especially in the University of *Oxford*, where the petulant Humours of the Dominicans put the Students upon all sorts of Wrangling. On which Account it is, that *Oxford* has afforded more Men of Eminence in that Way, than perhaps all the other Universities of *Europe*, and they, for Distinction-sake, have marshalled themselves under the glorious Epithets of *Subtilis*, *Profundus*, *Irrefragabilis*, and the like Names.

He died miserably, being taken with an Apoplectick Fit, and too hastily buried for dead, before he was; for Nature having too late wrought thro' the Distemper, he vainly mourned for Assistance, till at last beating his Head against his Tomb-Stone, he dashed out his Brains and expired. He rendred all Things dubious while he lived, and died in a dubious Condition, but Death soon put his Case out of Doubt. His Nativity in this Place is affirmed upon the Authority of a Manuscript of his in the Library of *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, wherein he hath thus written in the End of it. *Explicit Lectura Subtilis Doctoris, &c. i. e.* Here ended the Lecture of *John Duns*, called, *The Subtile Doctor in the University of Paris*, who was born in a certain Hamlet of the Parish of *Emildon*, called *Dunston*, in the County of *Northumberland*, belonging to the House of the Scholars of *Merton-College* in *Oxford*.

DUNSTANBURGH, or DUNSTANBURGH, the Manor and Estate of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, a younger Son of King *Henry III.* in whose Family it remaining, *Thomas*, his Son and Heir, obtained a License 9 *Edw. II.* to make a

Castle of his Manor-House in this Place, He had been one of the chief of those Nobles that entred into a Combination against *Piers de Gaveston*, that King's Favourite, and was chosen the General of those Malecontents; but was afterwards reconciled to the King by the Interposition of two Cardinals sent from *Rome* on purpose, 10 *Edw. II.* but this Reconciliation proved not lasting, for within a few Years he appeared the Principal of those that confederated together for the Destruction of those which they called Traytors to the Realm, of whom the two *Spencers* were the Chief, and having convened a considerable Army at *S. Albans*, sent the Bishops of *Ely*, *Hereford* and *Chichester*, to the King then at *London*, to require him to banish the *Spencer*, and give him and his Associates Letters of Indemnity; but that being denied them, the King raised a powerful Army, and pursued them with all his Power, giving his Generals, *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, and *John de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, a Commission to arrest him and all his Party. This Earl was then at his Castle of *Pontefract*, and the Barons with him, being sensible that the King's Forces were marching against him, and would besiege them, advised him to march to the Castle here; but he refusing, least he should be thought to hold Intelligence with the *Scots*, Sir *Roger de Clifford* forced him to march along with him to escape the King's Forces, and being got to *Burroughbridge* in *Yorkshire*, they fell into the Hands of *William* Lord *Latimer*, and Sir *Andrew* *Hercla* of *Carlisle*, who headed a Body of Country People, and after a short Skirmish, was taken by them with Sir *Roger Clifford*, and many other Gentlemen who sided with him.

The King then lay at *Pontefract*, and the two *Spencers* with him, whither when the Earl was brought, he was in Derision called King *Arthur*, by the People, and being secured in Prison for three Days, was at length brought before the King (the Earls of *Kent* and *Warren* assisting him) who gave Sentence upon him to be drawn, hanged and beheaded; but in regard to his high Birth, the Sentence was

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remitted,

remitted, all but Beheading, which was executed on the morrow after the Feast of *S. Benedict*, March 22. upon a Plain without the Town, where afterwards a beautiful Church was erected to his Memory; the rest of the Captives were drawn, and hanged at *York*, and several other Places. *Henry*, his Brother, was his next Heir, and upon doing his Homage, had Livery of all his Father's Lands beyond the *Severn*, and soon after of all the rest of his Estate, which he left to his Son *Henry*; who leaving only two Daughters, and Co-heirs, *Maud* and *Blanch*, this Castle, upon the Division, became the Purparty of the younger, *Blanch*, who marrying to *John* of *Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, and afterward, upon her Sister *Maud*'s Death, when the whole Estate came to her, Duke of *Lancaster*, in her Right, came into his Family.

In the *Lancastrian* House this Castle remained during the Reigns of King *Henry* the IVth, Vth, and VIth, in which last it was besieged by King *Edward* IV. Reg. 4. and at length was taken, much battered and ruin'd, as it hath continued ever since, yet doth not want some Things remarkable to be said of it, viz. That within the Circuit of this Castle of *Dunstaburgh* grew lately two hundred and forty *Winchester* Bushels of Corn, besides several Loads of Hay in one Year, and further it is famous for *Dunstaburgh* Diamonds, a sort of fine Spar that seems to rival that of *S. Vincent's* Rock near *Bristol*.

DUNUM, one of the Lordships belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, which King *Henry* I. enfeoffed *Robert de Ros* of *Helmstrey* in *Yorkshire* with, to hold of him by the Service of two Knight's Fees. He gave it to his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, who revolting to the *Scots* in the latter End of the Reign of King *Edward* I. his Estate was forfeited, but restored after his Death to *Margaret*, his Heir, who was married to *John de Salvoain*.

EDELINGHAM, a Manor, which was a Part of the Barony of *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. as was *Brampton* above mentioned.

ELINGHAM, one of the Manors which in the Reign of King *Henry* III.

was certified, that the Barony of *Robert de Gaugi*, which was held of the King by the Service of three Knight's Fees did consist. His Posterity enjoyed his Estate two or three short Successions, and then for want of Male Issue, it passed to *Roger de Clifford*, a Cozin, and Heir to the last Male Heir *Ralph de Gaugi*, 15 *Edw.* I. How long this Manor continued in the *Clifford* Family we can't discover; but find that it was alienated and sold to the Earl of *Northumberland*, at least in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. for when King *Edward* IV. came into the Possession of the Throne, and was crowned, *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* was attainted by the Parliament begun at *Westminster*, 1 *Edw.* IV. and his Lands being thereby confiscated, this Manor, and some others were settled upon that King's Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, who was then constituted Governor of *Ireland*, in general Tail for the better Support of his Dignity, and upon his Death (as we suppose) returned to the Crown.

ELINGTON, or **ELYNGTON**, the Manor and Estate of *William* Lord *Welles*, who having been summoned to Parliament from 6 *Edward* III. to the 18th of the same King, died seized of this Manor of *Elington*, leaving *John*, his Son and Heir, 19 *Edw.* III. His Posterity enjoyed this Manor for divers Successions after this, till *Leo* Lord *Wells*, firmly adhering to the *Lancastrian* Interest, for which he died fighting bravely in *Tuton-field*, King *Edward* IV. seized on his Estate, as forfeited by Rebellion; but his Son and Heir, Sir *Richard Wells*, who had at the same Time the Title of Lord *Willoughby*, by the Marriage of *Joan*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Robert* Lord *Willoughby*, thro' the special Favour of that King, obtained 4 *Edw.* IV. a Grant of all the Goods, Chattels, and Movables whereof his Father died seized, and the next Year gained a Restitution of this and diverse other Manors, which had passed to the Crown by the Attainder of his Father; but notwithstanding these Grants to the Father, Sir *Robert Wells*, the Son, joined with *Richard Nevil*, the Stout Earl of *Warwick*, to restore King *Henry* VI. and because his Father

ther could not by his Command cause his Son to lay down Arms, the King beheaded him, and soon after taking the Son put him to the same Death; but his Estate not being forfeited descended to *Joan* his Daughter, who was then married to *Richard Hastings* Esq; Brother of *William* Lord *Hastings*, Chamberlain of the Household to King *Edward IV.* who found so much Favour from that King that he obtained a special Livery of all the Castles, Lordships, Manors and Lands, of which her late Father and Brother died possessed, &c.

ELWY, the Moiety of this Manor was a Member of the Lordship of *Wooler*, or *Wollore*, which King *Henry I.* granted to *Robert de Muscamp*, to hold of the Crown in *Capite* by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees, as he did several other Villages or Hamlets, of some of which we have before made Mention.

EMILDON, or *Emeldon*, the Barony of *John le Viscount*, the Son of *Odoard*. He held this Manor, with divers other Estates appendant, by Barony by the Service of three Knights Fees, *de veteri Feoffmento*, i. e. of which his Ancestors had been enfeoffed by King *Henry I.* He died 29 *Henry III.* and left *Ramet* the Wife of *Everard Tyes* his Daughter and Heir, who surviving him married again to *Hereward de Marisco*, who joining with his Wife sold it to *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leicester*; but he soon forfeited it by rebelling against that King, who conferred it upon his younger Son *Edmund*, whom he had created Earl of *Lancaster*. In his Family it continued till his Grandson *Henry* dying without Issue Male his whole Estate was divided between his two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, which last married *John* of *Gaunt* Earl of *Richmond*, and afterwards Duke of *Lancaster*, and had this Barony and other Estates for her Purparty upon a Division. *Henry* of *Bolingbrooke* (at length King *Henry IV.*) was her Son and Heir, and so it became a Royal Fieffe, tho' his paternal Inheritance.

EMELHOPPE, the Manor of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, who having been summoned to Parliament several Sessions in the Reign of King *Ed-*

ward III. died in the 49th Year of that King's Reign, leaving two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, both in their Minority, his Heirs. *Henry* Lord *Percy* (as is above observed in *Beckesfield*) obtained the Wardship of these two Heirs, and at their proper Age married them to his two younger Sons, *Sir Thomas* and *Sir Ralph Percy's* Knights; the elder of them obtained for her Purparty this Manor, and divers others, Parcels of the Manor of *Thornton* within the Liberty of *Tindale* in this County.

ENGLEBY, the Estate of *Siward* the great Earl of *Northumberland*, who lived in the Reign of *Edward* the Confessor, whom he maintained in his Throne by his great Valour, against the Invasion of the *Danes*, and Rebellion of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*.

ERISDON, a Member of the Barony and Lordship of *Bothal*, conferred on *Richard Bertram*, called *Bertram* of *Bothal*, to distinguish him from *Bertram*, Baron of *Mitford*, to hold of the King in *Capite* by three Knights Fees. His Son *Robert* was his Heir, and held the Barony by the same Tenure as his Father had done. He took Part with the rebellious Barons in the Reign of King *John*, *Ann. 17.* and his Barony being forfeited to the Crown was given to *Richard de Lok*; but his Brother *Roger* succeeding him, paying 50 *l.* for a Relief, and doing his Homage, had Livery of the Lands of his Inheritance, viz. the Lordship of *Bothal* and its Members.

ESINGDEN, a Member of the Manor of *Langherst*, which is a Part of the Barony of *Bothal*, held by *Robert Bertram*, and his Posterity of the King in *Capite* by the Service of three Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done *de veteri Feoffmento*. His Son *Robert*, &c. as in *Erdisd n.*

ESHELDWORTH, a Manor belonging to the Estate of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, who dying 49 *Edw. III.* left only two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, Coheirs of his Estate. *Henry* Lord *Percy* obtained their Wardship, and married them at a proper Age to his two younger Sons, *Sir Thomas* and *Sir Ralph Percy*, which last having *Philippa* for his Wife had for her Purparty an Affignation

of this and several other Manors in this County and others.

ESLINGTON, the Manor and Seat of the *Collingwoods*, who were many of them Men of Renown in the Wars with *France* and *Scotland*. It is still the Seat of the same Family, *William Collingwood Esq*; the chief of his Name being its present Proprietor.

ESFLEY and ESSET, two of the Members, the one of the Manor of *Mitford*, and the other of the Manor of *Eiland*, both belonging to the Barony of *Mitford*, held by *William Bertram* of the King in *Capite*, &c. as is above mentioned in *Aldworth*, *Aragnis*, &c.

ETAL, anciently the Seat and Estate of the *Maners*, or *de Maneriis*, Persons of great Note in this County for many Ages; for *Henry Maners*, 25 *Hen. II.* paid eighty Marks for the Livery of his Father's Lands here. From this *Henry* descended *Robert de Maners* of this Place, called in old Records, *Ethale*, who 15 *Edw. III.* obtained a Licence of that King to fortify his Manor-House there with an embattel'd Wall of Lime and Stone. His Son was *John de Maners*, who 1 *Hen. V.* was constituted Sheriff of this County, which *John*, with his Son *John*, having killed *William Heron Esq*; and *Robert Atkinson* at this Place, they were prosecuted for the same by Sir *Robert Umfravile Kt.* and *Isabel* Widow of the said *William Heron*, and after a Course of Law the whole Matter was referred to *John Prior of Durham*, and *Thomas Prior of Tynmouth*, who made their Award *Sept. 28. 9 Hen. VI.* to this Effect, That the said *John Maners* and his Son should cause five hundred Masses to be sung for the Health of the Soul of the said *William Heron*, within the Compass of one Year next ensuing, and pay to the said *Isabel*, for the Use and Benefit of the Children of the said *William Heron*, two hundred Marks.

This *John de Maners* died seized of the Lordship of *Etal*, 17 *Hen. VI.* leaving *Robert de Maners* his Son and Heir, who having done some special Services in the Marches toward *Scotland* had a joint Grant with Sir *Henry Percy Kt.* of all the Goods and Chattels of Sir *Robert Ogle Kt.* who

was then outlaw'd. He was a Person of great Eminency in this County; for he was made Sheriff of this County in 33 *Henry*, and Knight of this Shire the 39th Year of the same Reign, and being about this Time knighted served in the Office of Sheriff 4 *Edw. IV.* Having passed thro' these Places of Trust he was made Lord *Ros*, having married *Eleanor*, Daughter of *Thomas*, and Sister and Coheir of *Edmund Lord Ros*. He left by her a Son *George*, who was his Heir, and married *Anne* the Daughter of *Anne* Dutcheß of *Exeter* by Sir *Thomas St. Leger* Knight, by whom he had Issue *Thomas Lord Ros*, who having had Livery of all the Manors, Cattles, and Lands, which came into his Family by *Eleanor* his Grandmother, and *Isabel* his Aunt, was advanced to the Title and Dignity of the Earl of *Rutland*, *June 28. 17 Hen. VIII.* And because he had his Descent from the Lady *Anne*, King *Edward* the Fourth's Sister, this Augmentation was given to his ancient Arms, viz. In chief quarterly *Azure and Gules*, on the first *Two Flower-de-Luces Or*, and on the second *A Lion Passant Guardant* of the first, the third as the second, and fourth as the first. The present Duke of *Rutland* is from this ancient Family of *Etal* in *Northumberland*.

EWERTH, one of the many Lordships of which the Barony of *Vesey* did consist, 37 *Hen. III.* when *William de Vesey* died seized of it, and left his Barony to his Son and Heir *John de Vesey*, who being a Minor was committed to the Care and Tuition of *Peter de Savoy*, as we have above shewed in our Account of some other Manors of this Barony.

FALLADON, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Emeldon*, where *Samuel Salkeld* Gent. has made such Improvements in Gardening and Fruiterie as are hardly to be equalled on the North Side of the *Tine*. This is the more observable, because an eminent Author of this Age will not allow, that any good Peaches, Plumbs, Pears, &c. can be expected in any of the Counties of *England* beyond *Northamptonshire*; whereas, by the Care and Skill of this Gentleman there are produced here all those Fruits in as great Variety and Perfection

Perfection as in most if not any Places in the South; but it cannot be denied but something of Art and Care must be used to produce them, which is owing to the Gentleman's Ingenuity.

FALWEDON, tho' differently spelt, we cannot positively assert to be another Hamlet or Village, because we find the same Names of Places in every County read as differently in our Histories and Records, and so we shall only add, that it was a Lordship belonging to the Barony of *Vesey* in this County at the Death of *William de Vesey*, 37 Hen. III. who left it with his Barony to his Son *John*, a Minor, as we have oft said before.

FEATHERSTON-HAUGH, or *Halgh*, the Manor and Estate of *Anthony de Lucy*, who died possessed of it upon the Feast of *The Exaltation of the Holy Cross*, Sept. 14. 42 Edw. III. and leaving this and his whole Estate to his only Daughter *Joan*, then but about two Years old, who died the next Year, *Maud* his Sister, then the Wife of *Gilbert de Umfravil* Earl of *Angos*, became his sole Heir. She outlived her Husband, and marrying to *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, transferred this and other great Estates into that Family. In later Times this Place was the Seat and Manor of the ancient and well descended Family of the *Featherstones*; but the Male-Line of the *Featherstones* being of late extinct, the Lands in this Place and some others belonging to them of old are fallen into the Possession of *Featherston Dodson* Gent. a Person descended from the Female Branch. We meet with two of the Family of *Featherstons* in the Catalogue of the Sheriffs of this County, Inhabitants of this Place, viz. *Albert Featherstone* Esq; who was Sheriff in the second Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and *Alexander Featherstone* Esq; who bore the same Office in the 32d Year of the same Reign.

FENHAM, a little Village within the Parish of *Newcastle*, where there are now, or late were, some Coal-Pits on Fire, which have burned for several Years. The Flames of this subterraneous Fire are visible by Night, and in the Day-

Time the Track may be easily followed by the Brimstone that lies on the Surface of the Earth about it.

FELEBER, a Lordship, which, among many others, belonged to the Barony of *Vesey* in this County, which *William de Vesey* died seized of, 37 Hen. III. leaving it, with his Barony, to his Son *John de Vesey*, a Minor, &c. as we have observ'd of other Manors belonging to the said Barony in several Places above.

FELTON, a large Part of the Barony of *Mitsford*, given by King *Henry I.* to *William Bertram*; for when his Grandson *William* was rated for his Barony, 8 Ric. I. this Manor was rated equal to his Manor of *Mitsford* at one and forty Shillings, because it had these Lordships appendant to it, viz. *Parva-Felton*, *Aketon*, *Swarland*, *Over-Isgar*, *Glentley*, and *Framelington*. This *William*, 5 Joh. obtained of that King a Grant of this Manor, with all the Woods thereunto belonging, so that it should be out of the Regard of the Forrest, as also that he might have free Liberty of hunting there. In the 18th of King *Edw. II.* this Manor belonged to *Audomare de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, for attending Queen *Isabel* into *France*, 17 Edw. II. he was there murdered; and his Widow, *Mary* Daughter of *Guy de Chastilian* Earl of *St. Paul*, had the next Year, for an Assignment of her Dowry, this Manor of *Felton*, with many other Estates in this and other Counties. Mr. *John Mallory* was Vicar of this Place in the rebellious Times. He was sequester'd, and had his temporal Estate seized as forfeited for Treason, for which he was condemned by an Ordinance of the Rump-Parliament of Nov. 18. 1652. What his Treason was we find not, and if it was not against the King, as 'tis probable it was not, because they condemned him for it, it is impossible to know.

FENTON, one of the Members of the Lordship of *Wooler*, or *Wolloure*, which was granted by King *Henry I.* to *Robert de Muschamp*, to be held in Capite by Barony by the Service of four Knights Fees. He left it entire to his Son *Robert de Muscamp*, but he having no Issue Male his Barony was.

was parted among his three Daughters, and so passed into several Families by their Marriage; and accordingly we find this Manor in the Possession of *Thomas de Grey of Werke*, who 19 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren throughout this and all his other Lordships in this County. *William de Grey* of this Family was advanced by King *James I.* to the Degree of a Baronet, *Reg. 17.* and four Years after was created a Baron by the same King by the Stile and Title of Lord *Grey of Werke*. *Ford Lord Grey*, who had his Seat at *Goffield* near *Braintree* in *Essex*, was his Heir, but died without Heirs.

FENROTHER, the Demefne and Estate of *William Hairun*, Governor of the Castle of *Bamburgh*, 10 *Edw. II.* a younger Branch of the Family of the *Hérons*, ancient Barons in *Northumberland*; for this *William* obtained, 12 *Edw. III.* a Charter for Free-Warren in this and all his other Lordships in this County. He left his Estate to another *William*, whose Son and Heir of the same Name built an Hospital at *Buckstead* for six, or at least four, poor Men, and a Chantry Priest to govern them, the Priest to have for his Support ten Marks, and every poor Man five yearly; and because he had served King *Richard II.* and the Earls of *Arundel* and *Northumberland*, as a Soldier, and peradventure received more than he deserved, he ordered such Legacies as he thought sufficient to compensate for the Injury done, in Discharge of his Soul.

FENWICK, the Manor and Estate of the eminent and valiant Family of the *Fenwicks*, whose Seat here is called *Fenwick-Hill*. Many of this Family have been Men of Note in the Reigns of our first Norman Kings; for *John de Fenwick* was High Sheriff of this County, 48 *Edw. III.* and again (or it was another of the same Name) 22 *Rich. II.* *Henry de Fenwick* 6 *Hen. VI.* *Roger de Fenwick* 9 *Hen. VII.* *Ralph de Fenwick Esq;* 7 *Hen. VIII.* *William Fenwick* 20 & 31 *Eliz.* and Sir *John Fenwick Kt.* the 17th Year of King *James I.*

FLATFORD, the Lordship of *William Heron*, who held it with divers others in this County by the Service of one Knight's Fee of ancient Feoffment. Whether this

Person was any Descendant or had any Relation to *Jordan Hairun*, who had the Barony in this County that still bears that Name, we know not certainly, but are apt to doubt that he was not of that Family, because we cannot find, that either he or his Posterity enjoyed the Barony.

FLODDON, or *Flodden*, a Village situate on the River *Till*, famous for the adjoining Mountains, called *Flodden-Hills*, near which the Battle between the *English* and *Scots*, called *Flodden-Field*, so much remarked in our History, was fought on this Occasion. King *Henry VIII.* being at the Siege of *Tournay* in *France*, *Lewis* the French King, by Solicitations, prevailed with *James* the Fourth King of *Scots*, to invade King *Henry's* Dominions (tho' his Brother-in-Law) in his Absence, that he might be forced to withdraw his Army from *France* to defend his own Territories and Subjects. King *James* was forward to practise his Engagements, having great Hopes of conquering the Northern Parts, and adding them to his Dominions, (for before he began his March he divided the Towns among his Followers) and to that End charging King *Henry* with Breach of Faith, and threatening to revenge the Wrongs he did the French his Confederates, unless he ceased from prosecuting the War with *France*, immediately invaded *England*, before he had an Answer from King *Henry*, and took the Castle of *Norham*.

Thomas Howard Earl of *Surrey* had been made by King *Henry* his Lieutenant of the North, when he went upon his Expedition to *France*, and sent him into those Parts to prevent any Incurfions from the *Scots* in his Absence; but before he was got far enough to do it, King *James* was enter'd the *English* Borders with a powerful Army, which the Earl of *Surrey* being advertised of, he made all the Haste he could to meet him, having with him an Army of twenty-six thousand Men. The *Scots* he found to have entrenched themselves upon the Hills of this Place, where it being almost impossible to attack them with any Success, he first sent the King a Challenge, which was readily accepted,

cepted, and then by some Artifices brought them down into the Plain, in Order to join Battle. The Scots were aware of the Design, and therefore still kept the higher Ground; but the Earl seeing the Advantage inconsiderable encouraged his Men, (as the King of Scots also did) and began the Fight. Valour on both Sides strove for Victory three Hours together; but at length the Wings of the Scotch Army being discomfited, the whole Force of the English fell upon the main Battle, where King James was, who did all that Men could do to defend and save themselves, but at last were subdued, the King's Standard being overthrown, and himself valiantly fighting slain in the midst of his Enemies. With him died three Bishops, of whom the Archbishop of St. Andrews, the King's Natural Son, was one, two Abbots, twelve Earls, and seventeen Lords; Knights and Gentlemen a great Number, which, with others of lesser Note, made the Loss of the Scots eight thousand Men slain, and as many taken Prisoners. The Body of the King of Scots being discovered among the Slain by the Lord Dacres, was embalmed, and being wrapped up in Lead was buried in the Monastery of Shene in Surrey. This Battle was fought Sept. 9. 1513.

The Earl of Surrey being thus victorious returned to London, and presented the embalmed Body of the Scotch King to Queen Katharine, who, with the Gauntlet of the said King, sent the News of the Victory to King Henry, lying in his Siege of Tournay, who not only entertained it joyfully, but keeping in Mind the wise Conduct and Management of the Earl, rewarded him upon his Return with Wealth and Honour; for upon the Account of this memorable Service he made a special Grant to himself and his Heirs-Male of an honourable Augmentation of his Arms, viz. to bear on the Bend thereof the upper Half of a red Lion, (depicted as the Arms of Scotland are) pierced thro' the Mouth with an Arrow; and by Letters Patent bearing Date the February following he was advanced to the Dignity of the Duke of Norfolk, as his Father had

been, as descended by the Female Heirs from the Families of Mowbray and Seagrave, and by other Letters Patent he had a Grant in special Tail of divers Manors in Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, &c. to be held by the Service of one Knight's Fee.

FLOTEWEYTON, the Manor and Estate of Robert de Umfravil Earl of Angus, 33 Edw. I. who obtained of that Prince a Licence for Free-Warren in this his Lordship, with several other Places in this County.

FOLBERRY, the Demesne of Robert de Ogle, or Oggil, who having obtained a Licence of King Edward III. Reg. 15. to make a Castle of his Manor-House at Ogle, had also at the same Time a Grant of a Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands within this and several other of his Lordships in this County.

FORD, a Member of the Lordship of Woller, or Wollover, which King Henry I. granted to Robert de Muscamp, to hold of him and his Successors in Capite by Barony by the Service of four Knights Fees. The Grandson of this Robert of the same Name having no Issue but three Daughters, Cicely the youngest married to Odonel de Ford, whose Daughter marrying William Heron, this Estate passed into that Family, and being vested in his Grandson William, he obtained a Licence of King Edward III. Reg. 12. to make a Castle of his House at Ford, (called at this Day Ford-Castle) and a Charter for Free-Warren in this Lordship and divers others in this County, as also a weekly Market, and Fair once a Year at this Place, with divers other Liberties and Privileges. The CARRS are now or lately were Lords of it.

We here think it proper to join with Mr. Camden, and let our Reader know, that though we have already, and may hereafter take Notice of some of the most remarkable Castles in this County, yet we do and shall designedly omit many, they were so numerous, it being a Frontier against an active and bold Enemy the Scots.

EORSTEN,

FORSTEN, a Village standing upon the Bending of the Wall, not far from *Chester* in the Wall. Mr. *Cambden* says, he heard there was an old Fort there, but the Roads thereabouts were so infested with Robbers, called Moss-Troopers, that he durst not go to view them for Fear of falling into their hands.

FOURSTONES, or **FOURSTANES**, a Village belonging to the *Lucyes* of *Cockermouth*, of which *Thomas Lucy* died possessed, 2 *Edw.* II. without Issue, and left his whole Estate to his Brother *Anthony Lucy*, who doing his Homage, had Livery of all the Lands of his Inheritance, excepting those which *Christiana*, the Widow of the said *Thomas*, held in Dower, of which this Village was one. His Grandson *Anthony* died possessed of this Town, and leaving no Issue Male, *Joan* his only Daughter became his Heir, then but two Years and a Quarter old, and was committed to the Care of *Queen Philippa*, till she came to full Age, but she dying when she was little more than three Years old, her whole Inheritance passed to her Father's Sister *Maud*, the Wife of *Gilbert de Umfravil*, Earl of *Angos*, who marrying again to *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland* settled most of her Estate on him.

FOWDON, the Lordship of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who being attainted by Parliament, 1 *Edw.* IV. and his Lands confiscated to the Crown, this Manor, and diverse others to him belonging, were granted by the same Parliament to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother, in Tail general for the better Support of his Dignity. King *Edward* afterward growing jealous of him, as affecting the Crown, caused him to be imprisoned, and drowned in a Butt of *Malmesey*, and so his Estates, which were many and great, returned to the Crown.

FRAMELINGTON, a Member of the Manor of *Felton*, one of the four larger Branches of the Barony of *Mitford*, which King *Henry* I. granted to *William Bertram*. His Posterity enjoyed it for many Successions, to the Reign of King *Edward* II. when their Barony was divided between the Heirs of the last *Roger*, whose Grandfather, of the same Name, gave to the

Canons of *Brinkburn* an hundred and forty Acres of Waste-Lands in *Evenmode*, with a large Proportion of his Wastes near this Town, as also House-Boot, Cart-Boot, and Plow-Boot, out of his Woods in the Forest.

In the next Reign, viz. of King *Edward* III. Anno 33. *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Atbol* in *Scotland*, died possessed of this Manor, called then in the Record, *Francelington*, and left his whole Estate to his two Daughters and Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, of whom *Henry* Lord *Percy* having obtained the Wardship, married them at their suitable Age to his two younger Sons, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Ralph Percy*, which last marrying *Philippa*, had this Manor of *Francelington* for her Purparty.

FRIKELTON, a Member of the Lordship of *Wooler*, or *Wolleore*, which *Robert de Muschamp* obtained the Grant of from King *Henry* I. to hold it of him in *Capite* by Barony, by the Service of four Knight's Fees. His Posterity enjoy'd it to 34 *Henry* III. when it was divided among his three Daughters and Co-heirs, who were married to *Miles* Earl of *Strathern*, *William* de *Huntercombe*, and *Odonel de Ford*.

FUNTOTIER, a Member of the Lordship of *Bothal*, which was the Barony of *Richard Bertram*, called *Bertram* of *Bothal*, to distinguish him from *Bertram* of *Mitford*. He and his Posterity held this Barony of *Bothal* of the King in *Capite*, by the Service of three Knight's Fees. His Posterity succeeded each other in this Barony till the latter End of the Reign of King *Edward* III. when *Robert Bertram* leaving one Daughter and Heir, named *Helen*, who married Sir *Robert Ogle*, Kt. this Barony passed into his Family.

GATESHEAD, or **GATESHEVED**, being an Hamlet belonging to *Newcastle*, tho' it be really in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, yet is by our Historians generally mentioned with *Newcastle*, as if it were in this County, and for that Reason our Antiquaries place the *Roman Gabrosentum* at *Newcastle*, as is above observed. What we meet with in History remarkable of this Place particularly, are these Things, viz. 1. That *Walcher*, Bishop of *Durham*, a Person of eminent Piety and Learning, and

and very much beloved for those his excellent Endowments, and Integrity of Life, was yet of so gentle a Disposition, that he did not restrain his Officers and Servants from much Oppressing the People, nor his Soldiers from using sundry Insolencies over his Dioceſe, who complaining to the good Biſhop of it, a Day was appointed, that the Biſhop's Retinue, (who were the Wrong-doers) and the Multitude of ſuch Perſons as had been injured ſhould meet at this Place, in order to a fair and friendly Reconciliation of all Differences; which being done, there aroſe a great Tumult among them. The Biſhop being deſirous to appeaſe the Diſorders, and make a quiet End of all Matters, retired into the Church; and called before him the Chief of the Complainants, with whom having treated, he ſent them out to ſpeak with the reſt, keeping ſome few with him. Upon their Return, immediately enſued an extraordinary Up-roar among the Multitude without Doors, and no ſmall Slaughter of the Biſhop's Retinue. Nor did that ſatisfy them, for ſo highly were the People enraged, that they ſet the Church on Fire, and with it burnt the innocent Biſhop, and thoſe that were with him, murdering ſuch as ſought to eſcape the Flames. This woful Slaughter happened on the Morrow before the Ides of May.

2. That *Ralph Lord Greystoke*, having beſieged *Gilbert de Middleton*, and diverſe others with him in the Caſtle of *Mitford*, for certain traitorous Actions committed by them in this County, in the Reign of King *Edward II.* was not long after, being at Breakfast in this Place, poiſoned by the Contrivance of the ſame *Gilbert* and his Party, on the 3d of the Ides of July, Anno 1327, 17 *Edw. II.* and buried in the Abbey of *Newminſter*, near the high Altar, leaving *William*, his Son and Heir, but 3 Years old, who for 500 Marks was committed with his Eſtate to the Wardſhip of *Hugh de Audeley*, 2 *Edw. III.*

GIRLING, an Hamlet belonging to the Caſtle and Manor of *Werkworth*, of which *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland* died poſſeſſed, 26 *Edw. III.* leaving it with many other Eſtates to his Son and

Heir, *Henry Percy*, then Earl of *Northumberland*.

GHARBURTON, a Member of the Manor of *Hertſheved*, one of the Lordſhips of whom the Barony of *William de Veſcy* in this County did conſiſt, and of which he died ſeized, 37 *Hen. III.* leaving *John de Veſcy* his Son and Heir, then in his Minority, and on that Account put under the Wardſhip of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above ſaid.

GLANOVENTA, a Roman Station, where the Garriſon of the firſt Cohort of the *Morini*, whoſe Buſineſs it was to defend the Marſhes, was quartered, is much diſputed among our Antiquaries, where it was. The laſt Edition of *Cambden* ſays, that it is ſettled at *Caer-vorran*, for the Reaſons alledged at that Place, Mr. *Cambden* himſelf fancieth, that it was ſeated upon the River *Wentsbeck*, for that is upon the Range of the Wall or Rampire, as the *Libet Notitiarum* places that Fort, viz. *ad lineam valli*, and the Name of the River it ſelf, viz. *Wentsbeck*, gives us a farther Evidence by its Signification; for *Glanoventa* in the *Britiſh* Tongue, ſignifies the Shore, or Bank of *Went*, whence alſo *Glanon*, a maritime Town in *France* (mentioned by *Mela*) may probably have its Name; but neither of theſe Reaſons ſatisfy the learned Dr. *Gale*, who is of Opinion, that it ought to be placed at *Yeverin*. We mention this Roman Station by it ſelf, becauſe it is not agreed among the Learned, where it was.

GLATENDON, a Town, the Moiety of which, with diverſe other Towns and Lordſhips, belonged to the Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* of *Helmeſley* in *Yorkſhire*, called *Furſan*, held 11 *Hen. III.* of the King, by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Anceſtors had done from the Times of King *Henry I.* by whom they were Originally enſcotted thereof. He gave his whole Barony to his younger Son *Robert*, whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it for ſome Succeſſions; but at length it became veſted in a Female Heir, *Margaret*, the Wife of *John Saluain*, in whoſe Family it after remained.

GLENDALÉ, ſo called from the River *Glen*, which having paſſed thro' this Valley

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Valley, call'd from it *Glendale*, increaseth the *Till* at the End of it. Of this Rivulet *Bede* gives the following Account, That *Paulinus* residing in these Parts some Time, spent it in catechizing and instructing the Country People, who flocked to him from all the Villages and Towns round about, in the Principles of Christianity, which having done sufficiently, he Baptized them in the River *Glen*, which ran just by

GLENTLEY, a Member of the Manor of *Felton*, which was a principal Part of the Barony of *Mitford*, the Possession of *Roger Bertram*, who held it from his Ancestors *de veteri feofmento*, from the Time of King *Henry I.* who settled the said Baron upon *William Bertram* his Great Grandfather.

GOSFORD, the Barony of *Richard Surtees*, or upon the *Tees*, because his Seat was upon the Bank of that River, a Person of great Repute in the Reign of King *Henry I.*

The Granges of *Heylan*, *Hortune*, and *Peteric*, which *Roger Bertram*, Baron of *Mitford*, granted to the Monks of *New-Minster*, near *Morpeth*, to farm for a certain Term of Years; before the Expiration of which, *Roger*, his Great Grandson, sold the said Granges, which his Ancestor had demised to the said Monks, and further ratify'd to them the Grant, which *Peter*, the Parson of *Mitford*, had made to them. What these Granges were, it may be necessary to shew out of *Lindwood*, who thus defines them, *Extrav. de cens. Dicuntur Grangia domus, seu Edificia, &c. i. e.* Granges are such Houses, or Edifices, wherein not only all Sorts of Grain are laid, as Barns are used for, but where there are Stables for Horses, Ostries, and Racks for Oxen, and other Beast-Folds for Sheep, and Sties for Hogs, with all other Things which belong to a Farm, as Rooms for Servants, Harnesses for Horses, and Tools for Husbandry, &c.

The Grange of *Stratton*, one of the Lordships belonging to the Barony of *Werk*, which *Robert de Ros* of *Helmesley* so often mentioned, held of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees, and gave it to his younger Son *Robert*, &c.

GRENDON, the Lordship and Estate of *Roger Lord Clifford*, who having forfeited it by Rebellion, King *Edward II.* bestowed it upon *Andrew de Harcla*, whom he created Earl of *Carlisle*; but he also soon forfeited it upon this Occasion; the King's Favour having exalted him to think highly of himself, and to aim at greater Things, he began to envy the Greatness of *Hugh de Spencer*, the King's dearest Favourite, whom the King had lately advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Winchester*, and because he found he could not have his Will against him, so long as he was protected by the King; he betook himself to the Scots, and confederating with them, married their King's Sister, which having done so privately, as he thought it could not be known, he returned to *Carlisle*. But so it happened, that *Anthony Lord Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, a Person of great Note in these Parts, and then Governour of *Carlisle*, had got Intelligence of his Defection, and coming upon him with a strong Party, took him by Surprise, and carried him to *London*, where he was degraded of his Honour, and having received Sentence of Death, was executed as a Traytor upon the Morrow after *S. Chad's day, March 2.* His Estate being thus forfeited to the Crown, this Manor, with some other Lordships, was bestowed upon *Anthony Lord Lucy*, as a Reward for this, and other good Services, and he was also continued Governor of *Carlisle*.

GYNIS, one of the Lordships of which the Barony of *Vesey* in this County consisted at the Death of *William de Vesey*, who departed this Life, 37 *Hen. III.* leaving *John de Vesey* his Son and Heir, then a Minor, and committed to the Wardship of *Peter de Savoy, ut supra.*

GYSINS, a Town and Manor of which *John Duke of Bedford*, third Son of King *Henry IV.* died possessed, 14 *Hen. VI.* 1435, leaving it by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the same Year, and all his other Lands in *England* and *France*, except the Castle and Lordship of *Harpente*, which he gave to *Richard* his illegitimate Son, commonly then called, *The Bastard of Bedford*, to *Jaquetta* his Wife, who

who the next Year married Sir Richard Woodville, a lusty Knight, who was afterwards raised to great Honour by King Edward IV. who married his Daughter, &c.

HABITANCUM, a Roman Station, not certainly known where it was fixed; but being supposed from the Inscription of an old Altar, found at *Risingham*, to be there, we shall refer our further Account of it to that Place.

HALEDON, as it is now called, but anciently *Heapenfels*, or *Heaven-field*, in the same Sense, as some will have it, where (as Mr. *Cambden* tells us) *Oswald*, King of *Northumberland* met *Cedwell* the *Britain* (as *Bede* calls him, whom the *British* Writers name *Cadwallo*) King of *Cumberland*, and being ready to give him Battle, erected a Cross, and humbly on his Knees begged of Christ that he would afford his heavenly Assistance to those that now called upon his Name, and presently with a loud Voice, thus addressed himself to the Army: Let us all on our Knees beseech the Almighty, living and true God, mercifully to defend us from our proud and cruel Enemy. We do not find (saith *Bede*) that any Banner of the Christian Faith, any Church, any Altar was ever erected in this Country, before this New General, following the Dictates of a Devout Faith, and being to engage a most inhumane Enemy, set up this Standard of the Holy-Cross. For after *Oswald* had in this Battle experienced the effectual Assistance of Christ, which he prayed for, he immediately turned Christian, and sent for *Aidan*, a Scotchman, to instruct his People in the Christian Religion. This Story is contradicted in several Things, by the Author of the Additions to *Cambden*, who says, That the Battle which *Oswald* fought, was not against *Cedwall* (as *Bede* seems to say) but against *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, who was at that Time General of *Cadwallo*'s Forces. 2. That *Oswald*'s Setting up the Banner of the Christian Faith, must be understood to be in *Berniciorum Gente*, for Christianity was some Years before planted in the Kingdom of *Northumberland* by *Paulinus*, and a Church was built at *York* by King *Edwin*, *Oswald*'s Predecessor. 3. Nor was

Heaven-field the Place where the Battle was fought, and Victory obtained, for that was at another Place in the Neighbourhood, called by *Bede*, *Denises-burna*, which even *Cambden* himself takes to be *Dilston*; however, Mr. *Cambden*'s Author, viz. the Writer of *Oswald*'s Life, says, That the Scene of the Action was here, and *Bede* so far agrees with him, as to assert, that the Cross was here erected, and afterwards a Chapel was built in Memory of it, which we take to be a sufficient Ground for us to relate the Holy Action of *Oswald* in this Place, tho' the Field of Battle be mistaken, which is no Wonder in a Matter of such Antiquity, which Authors themselves could have but dark Accounts of, if we could suppose them to come to us uncorrupted, which scarce any do.

Upon this Victory of *S. Oswald*, our Poets have thus ingeniously expressed themselves:

*Tunc primum Scivit causam cur nomen haberet
Heafenfield, &c.*

In English thus,

He knows, why to Heav'n-field the Name was
given,
'Twas 'cause Hell's Troops were there o're-
come by Heaven;
But least devouring Ages should deface,
The glorious Triumph of the Sacred Place;
The Monks of Hagulfald do every year
Convene, and join in their Devotions there;
And that great *Oswald*'s Fame should never
die,
They've rais'd a Chapel to his Memory.

And another thus,

Quis fuit Alcides? Quis Julius Caesar? &c.

In English thus,

*Cæsar and Hercules applaud thy Fame,
And Alexander owns thy greater Name;
Tho' they, himself, his foes the World o'rcame.
Great Conquests all! but bounteous Heaven in
thee,
To make a greater join the other Three.*

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The Poets of those Times were Monks, whose Profession because *Oswald* promoted, they thought they could never speak enough in his Praise.

HADDESTON, the Manor and Estate of *William Heron*, belonging to his Barony of *Heron*, which with other Lordships in this County, he held of King *Henry III.* as *de Veteri feofmento*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. This *William*, who died 25 *Edw. I.* left no Male Issue, so that *Emelin*, his only Daughter was his Heir, who by Marriage transferred this Manor and diverse others into the Family of *John Lord D'Areci*, or *Darcy*, who died possessed of it, and diverse other Lordships at *Norton* in *Lincolnshire*, where his chief Seat was, upon *Saturday* next after the Feast of *S. Chad*, *March 2.* 30 *Edw. III.* In this Family it continued for some Successions, and was then alienated to the Family of the *Lumley's*, for 1 *Hen. IV.* *Thomas Lord Lumley*, Son and Heir of *Ralph*, being in his Minority, died possessed of this Lordship, and left it to Sir *John Lumley* his Brother. This Family derive their Name from *Lomeley*, a Town situated on the Bank of the River *Were* (near *Chester* on the Street) in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, where they had their Seat. They are descended from *Liulph*, a Person of great Nobility in the Time of King *Edward the Confessor*, who married *Alghitha*, the Daughter of *Aldred Earl of Northumberland*. In King *Edward IV.*'s Reign, Sir *George Lumley*, Kt. was in great Reputation in this County, for we find him first High-Sheriff of it, *Anno 2.* of that King, then Knight of the Shire, *Anno 6.* and again High-Sheriff, *Anno 8.* and continuing in that Office three Years after.

HALTON, a Village beneath *Portgate*, more within the Wall, where the Manor-House, called *Halton-Hall*, is the Seat of the ancient and valorous Family of the *Carnaby's*, who are thought to have come from *Carnaly*, near *Bridlington*, in the East-Riding of *Yorkshire*, from whence they take their Name; but however that be, it is certain, that they have not only been Inhabitants a long Time in this County; but have made a considerable Figure

in it in their several Descents; for *William Carnaby*, Esq; was High-Sheriff in the 7 *Hen. VI.* Sir *Leonard Carnaby*, Kt. 33 *Hen. VIII.* *Cuthbert Carnaby*, Esq; 9 and 16 of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and Sir *William Carnaby*, Kt. the 11th Year of King *Charles I.*

HALYWELL, the Lordship of *Jeffrey le Scrope*, or *Scroop* of *Masbam*, so called to distinguish him from another Family of *Scroops*, Earls of *Wiltshire*. He in the 11 *Edw. II.* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for himself and *Fvetta* his Wife, in his Lands here. It continued in his Family some Successions, for we find *Stephen Lord Scroop*, his Grandson, in Possession of this and diverse other Manors at his Death, which happened 7 *Hen. IV.* leaving it to his Son and Heir Sir *Henry le Scroop*, Kt. who in the Reign of King *Henry V.* confederating with the *French* to kill the King and his Brethren, was happily discovered, and being tried and condemned at *Southampton*, was there beheaded, and his Estate being confiscated, was by the King bestowed on *Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh*, to be held and enjoyed for Life, and so this Manor passed to that Family.

HALYSTONE, or *Holystone*, where, in the Infancy of *English Church*, *Paulinus* is said to have baptized many Thousands.

HAMILDON, a Member of the Lordship of *Wooller*, which King *Henry I.* granted to *Robert de Muscamp*, to be held in Barony by the Service of four Knights Fees, &c.

HARLAW, A Member of the Barony of *Robert de Gaugi*, who held it by the Service of three Knights Fees, 18 *Joh.* His Posterity soon failed, and this Manor with other Estates of his fell to *Roger de Clifford*, who was found Cosin, and Heir to *Ralph*, the last Heir Male of the *Gaugi's*. His Posterity alienated it, so that it was found to be an Hamlet belonging to *Anthony Lord Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, who died possessed of this and diverse other Estates in this and other Counties, 41 *Edw. III.* leaving it to his only Daughter and Heir *Joan*, then but two Years and a Quarter old, and she dying within little more than a Year after, it passed to her Father's Sister

Sister *Maud*, at that Time Wife of *Gilbert de Umfravil*, Earl of *Angos*, and after his Death, of *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, in whose Family it remained.

In the Year 1569: *Thomas Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, having raised a Rebellion against Queen *Elizabeth*, and being routed hid himself in the House of one *Hector Armstrong* in this Town, not doubting but that being one of his Tenants, he would be true to him; but he waving all Obligations for Money, betrayed him to the Regent of *Scotland*. It was observed that after this, *Hector*, who was before a rich Man, grew poor of a sudden, and was so generally hated, that he never durst go abroad, infomuch, that it became a Proverb ever since, *That he takes Hector's Cloak, who betrays his Friend, that trusted in him.*

HARSTUDEN, an Hamlet belonging to the same Lord *Lucy*, inherited, and alienated in the same manner as the foregoing Hamlet of *Harlaw*.

HAVEKISLAW, a Manor which was a Member of the Barony of *Vesey*, of which *William de Vesey* died possessed 37 *Hen. III.* leaving his large Estate to his Son and Heir, then in his Minority, and on that Account committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above said.

HAVERHALL, another Manor belonging to the same Barony, possessed and inherited as the former, by the Family of the *Vesey's*.

HAUGHTON MAGNA, a Member of Castle and Manor of *Alnwick*, the Estate of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who died possessed of it, and diverse other Lordships in this County, *Feb. 26. 26 Edw. III.* leaving it to *Henry* his Son and Heir, in whose Posterity it continued for diverse Successions.

HEADON, Part of the Barony of *Hugh de Bolebec*, who by the Mother's Side was descended from the Noble Barons of *Montfitchet*. He had no Issue Male, but left four Daughters Co-heirs of his large Barony and Estate, viz. *Philippa*, married to *Roger de Lancaster*, *Margery* to *Nicholas de Corbet*, and afterward to *Ralph* Lord *Greystock* (as Mr. *Cambden* says) but Sir *William Dugdale*, Baron, 452. tells us, 'twas *Ralph*, the Son of *William* Lord *Grim-*

thorp; *Alice* to *Walter de Humercumbe*, and *Maud*, some Years after to *Hugh de la Val*, or as *Cambden*, *J. Lovel*. In an Original Charter, dated 1^o *Steph.* whereby some Lands are conveyed to, and settled on the Church of *Winchester*, subscribed by a great many Barons, we have, *Signum Walteri de Bolebec, Bar. Seld. Tit. Hon. Par. 2. c. 5. p. 571.* One *Isabel de Bolebec* also, Countess of *Oxford*, first founded a Convent of *Dominicans* in that City.

HEAVEN-FIELD. See *HALEDON* above mentioned.

HEBURN, a Member of the Barony of *Bothal*, held 23 *Hen. III.* by *Roger de Bertram*, of the King in Capite by the Service of three Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had formerly done, *de veteri feodmento.* This *Roger*, 55 *Hen. III.* obtained of that Prince a Charter for Frce Warren in this Place, and all his Demefn Lands at *Bothal*. He left his Estate, in which was this Mannor, to *Robert* his Grandson, 28 *Edw. I.*

HEDDON, a Member of the Lordship of *Wooller*, or *Wollover*, which King *Hen. I.* granted to *Robert de Muscamp*, to be held in Capite by Barony, by the Service of 4 Knights Fees. His Great Grandson *Robert* was a Man of great Note in the Northern Parts; but leaving no Heirs Male, his Estate passed with his Daughters into other Families, and with it this Manor; but to which of them it went, we find not.

HEEPOL, another Member of the Lordship of *Wooller*, or *Wollover*, of which we can give no other Account, than we have in the Manor of *Heddon* aforegoing.

HEPPALE, *Heppal*, *Heple*, or *Heppel*, a Manor belonging to Sir *Robert Ogle*, Baron of *Bothal*. He settled this Manor, and some other Parts of his Estate, after this manner. Being possessed of the Estate descended to him from his Ancestors, he within two Days enfeoffed *William Thimbleby*, Clerk, and some others in them, to himself during his Life, and after his Decease, this Manor and Town to remain to his Son Sir *Robert Ogle* the younger, Kt. and to the Heirs Male of his Body, and for lack of such Issue, to his own right Heirs. After his Decease, his Son Sir

Robert

Robert inherited his Estate, and after his Death *Joan* his Relict had a Moiety of this Manor assigned her for her Dowry, with some other Estates. His Son *Robert*, upon the Death of *Joan* his Mother being possessed of this whole Manor, obtained of King *Henry VI.* a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne Lands here. He was afterward, viz. 16 *Hen. VI.* advanced to the Dignity and Degree of a Baron of this Realm, and died seized of this Manor, with its Members, *Ogle* and *Schilmington*, 9 *Edw. IV.* leaving them to his Posterity.

HEPPESCOTES, the Manor and Estate of *William* Lord *Graystoke*, who dying possessed of it 17 *Edw. I.* left it to his Son and Heir *John* Lord *Graystoke*; but he died without Issue, after he had settled it with other Estates upon *Ralph* the Son of *William Fitz-Ralph*, Lord of *Grimeithorp* in *Yorkshire*. This *Ralph* being a Person of Merit, and having been in several Expeditions against *Scotland* both in King *Edward* the First and King *Edward* the Second's Reign, obtained of the latter a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesne Lands in this and other his Manors in this County and *Yorkshire*. He was summoned to Parliament under the Name of *Ralph Fitz-William*, and died an aged Man about the Feast of *All-Saints*, 1316, 9 *Edw. II.* leaving his Son *Robert* his Heir, whom, and his Son *Ralph* after him, who took on him the Surname of Lord *Graystoke*, and *William* his Grandson, we find in Possession of this Manor, as a Member of their Manor of *Morpeth*.

HARBOTTLE, in the *Saxon* Language, *Depbottle*, which signifies the Station of an Army; for the *Saxon* Termination *botl* is of the like Import with *by*, *ham*, and *tun*, and is annexed to the Name of divers other Villages in this County, as *Larbottle*, *Shilbottle*, and several others of less Note. The Manor and Castle of this Place was given by *William* the Conqueror, Reg. 10. to *Robert de Umfranvill* Kt. Lord of *Tours* and *Vian*, otherwise called *Robert with the Beard*, by a general Grant of the Lordship, Valley, and Forrest of *Ridds*, or *Reads-Dale*, with all the Castles,

Manors, Lands and Woods, Pastures, Waters, Pools, and Royal Franchises, as they were lately possessed by *Mildred* the Son of *Akman*, late Lord of *Riddesdale*, to hold by defending that Part of the Country for ever from Enemies and Wolves with the Sword, which the said King *William* had by his Side when he enter'd *Northumberland*. The Castle and Manor of this Place was included in this Grant, both being in the Valley of *Read*; and because by the said Grant *Robert de Umfranvill* and his Heirs had Authority for holding, governing, granting, exercising, hearing, determining, and judging in all Pleas of the Crown as well as others, happening within the Precincts of *Riddesdale* by any proper Officers for the Time being, according to the Laws and Customs of the Realm; the Castle here was appointed and used for the Custody of all such Malefactors as were taken within the said Liberty and Jurisdiction, to be kept there as in a Prison.

In the Reign of King *Henry II.* Reg. 20. this Castle was taken by the *Scots*, but was soon recovered and restored to the same Family; for in the Beginning of King *Henry* the Third's Reign it was in the Possession of *Richard de Umfranvill*, who then began to fortify it more than it had been in his Ancestors Days; but he having joined with the Barons against King *John*, Reg. 17. the King grew suspicious of him, and thereupon ordered, Reg. 6. by his Writ directed to the Sheriff of *Northumberland*, to impanel a Jury of twelve Knights of that County to view it, and having so done, to demolish whatsoever had been added thereunto in Point of Fortification since the late Civil Wars. After this it seems as tho' this Castle had been much neglected; for 25 *Edw. III.* we meet with a Petition exhibited to that Prince and his Council assembled in Parliament by *Gilbert de Umfranvill*, setting forth, that he and his Ancestors, Time out of Mind, used to keep the Prisoners taken within his Liberty of *Riddesdale* in his Castle of *Harbottle*, but that the said Castle was so much ruined by the Wars with the *Scots*, that it cannot sufficiently retain them; whereupon he desired that
he

he might have Liberty to keep all such Prisoners in his Castle of *Prudhow*, till he could repair his Castle of *Harbottle*. The King took some Time to answer this Petition, and having received certain Information, that the Decays and Ruins of *Harbottle-Castle* were not caused by his own Neglect, but by the Means and Ways alledged, did give Leave for him to keep his Prisoners at *Prudhow* Castle for the Space of ten Years next following. This *Gilbert*, who had been summoned to Parliament from the 6 *Edw.* III. to the 4 *Ric.* II. died *Jan.* 7. of that Year, and leaving no Issue, his Brother *Thomas* became his Heir, and after him his Son of the same Name, who leaving his Son and Heir *Gilbert* under Age, King *Richard* II. granted, during his Minority, the Government of his Castle of *Harbottle* to *Ralph* Earl of *Westmoreland*. This *Gilbert* is called by some Historians Earl of *Kyme*, and being slain in the Wars of *France* left no Issue, so that this Castle, with much of his other Estate, passed to Sir *Robert Umfravil* his Brother, who also died without Issue, and *Walter de Talboys*, Cousin and Heir to the before specify'd Earl by his Sister *Elizabeth*, came into his Estate.

Sir *William Talboys* Kt. the Successor of this *Walter*, was attainted, and his Estate being forfeited to the Crown, King *Edward* IV. in Consideration of the Services of Sir *Robert Ogle* Kt. not only advanced him to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, but made him a Grant in special Tail of the Lordship of *Readesdale* and Castle of *Harbottle*, which he left to *Owen Ogle* Lord *Ogle*, his Son, whose Posterity enjoyed it, till falling to the Female Heir it was by Marriage transferred into the Family of Sir *Charles Cavendish* late Duke of *Newcastle*. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that the Castle here was demolished in 1314, 7 *Edw.* II. by the *Scots*. But by the Account foregoing it plainly appears to have been standing in *Edward* the Fourth's Reign, being indeed much ruined by the *Scots*, but afterwards repaired.

The Family of *Harbottle*, which was of considerable Note from the Reign of King *Henry* IV. to that of King *Richard*

III. takes its Name from this Place; for *Robert Harbottle* was High Sheriff in the 8th Year of the former King, and the same *Robert*, or another of that Name and Family, was Knight of the Shire for this County in the 8th Year of King *Henry* V. Sir *Robert Harbottle* was High Sheriff of this County, 18 *Hen.* VI. and *Bertram Harbottle* the 26th of the same King, and Sir *Ralph Harbottle*, 2 *Ric.* III. Mr. *Cambden* says, that this Family was in good Repute in the last Age, *i. e.* in the sixteenth Century.

HERDRISLAW, a Member of the Lordship of *Wooller*, or *Wollover*, which was granted by King *Henry* I. to *Robert de Muscamp*, to be held in Capite by Barony, as is above said at *Heddon*.

HERLE-WEST, probably the Estate of a Family of the *Herles*, who take their Name from it, and had their Habitation some Ages in it. Of this Family was *Charles Herle* Master of Arts, of *Exeter* College, famous in his Time for having the best Living, *viz.* *Winwick* in *Lancashire*, in *England*, and being Prolocutor of the Assembly of Divines met in 1643, but chosen after Dr. *Twisse's* Death in 1646. He left his great Rectory in the Heat of the War, and was among the *London* Divines a leading Man for the Parliament's Proceedings against the King. After the King's Death he obtained Satisfaction of the Parliament for his Losses and Services, and returned to *Winwick*, where he lived about eleven Years, and dying was buried in the Chancel there.

HERON, the Estate and Manor of *Roger Heron*, Governor of the Castles of *Bamburgh* and *Dunstanburgh*, a younger Branch of the Barons of *Hérons* in this County. His Son *William* obtained of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 14. a Charter for Free-Warren in this and divers others his Lordships in this County, and left it to his Son and Heir *William*.

HERT, and *HERTILPOLE*, two Manors belonging, 13 *Ric.* II. to *Roger* Lord *Clifford*, who died then possessed of them and some other Manors in this County, leaving *Thomas* Lord *Clifford*, his Son and Heir, to inherit them.

HER-

HERTESHEVED, a large Manor, having many Villages and Hamlets for its Members, viz. *Randon, Batail, Prenderwick, Alnbam, Nedderton*, and many others, some of which we have already mentioned, and others we shall hereafter have Occasion to speak of. It was the Estate and Demesne of *William de Vesey*, 37 *Hen. III.* who leaving his Estate to his Son and Heir *John de Vesey*, a Minor, the Wardship of him was committed to *Peter de Savoy*, &c.

HESELRIG, one of the Lordships of which the Barony of *Vesey* in this County consisted, *William de Vesey* died seized of it, with many other Estates in this County, and left it to his Son and Heir *John de Vesey*, a Minor, who was on that Account committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as we have on the like Occasion mentioned above several Times.

HESPLEY, another Manor of the above mentioned *Roger Heron*, for which his Son and Successor *William* obtained a Charter for Free-Warren, as he did for his Manor of *Heron* above mentioned. His Son and Grandson, both *Williams*, inherited his Estate.

HETHERISTON, another of the Lordships belonging to the Barony of *Vesey*, *William de Vesey* died seized of it, &c. as we have before mentioned at his Manor of *Heselrig*.

HETHAL, another Member of the Lordship of *Wooler*, or *Wollover*, which King *Henry I.* granted to *Robert de Muschamp* upon the same Tenure which he held *Heddon*, &c.

HETHINGSALGH, the Lordship and Estate of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, who was summoned to Parliament among the Barons in *England* from the 15th to the 20th Year of King *Edward II.* as appears by the Inquisition taken at his Death, which happened the 20th Year of King *Edward II.* His Son and Heir *David* inherited his Honour and Estate, which was much increased by the Death of *John Comyn* of *Badenagh* in *Tindale*, who left him the Manor of *Tirsete*, with divers Parcels of Land thereunto belonging, and *Adomare de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, to whose Estate he was one of

the Coheirs. He was slain in an Adventure against the *Scots*, 9 *Edw. III.* and left his Estate to his Son and Heir *David*, then but three Years old.

HETHPOLE, the Demesne of Sir *Walter de Huntercombe* Kt. Possessor of a Moiety of the Barony of *Muscamp*. He obtained of King *Edward I.* Reg. 19. a Charter for Free-Warren in all his Lands in this Place, and some other Manors in this County, and having been summoned to Parliament from the 23 *Edw. I.* to the 4th of King *Edw. II.* died in the 6th Year of the said Reign, leaving *Helena* his Wife alive, to whom this Hamlet was assigned the next Year for her Dowry. *Nicholas Newbänd*, the Son of *Gunnora* his Sister, was found to be his Heir; and so this, after *Helena's* Death, and his other Estate, passed into that Family; but did not long continue in it; for we find *William Hairun*, the Son of *Roger*, a younger Branch of the Barons of *Heron*, to have obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in this and divers others of his Lordships in this County, and leaving it and them to his Posterity.

HEYDEN, and **HEYDEN-BRIGGE**, the Manors and Estate of *Anthony Lord Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, so called to distinguish him from the Family of *Lucy's* in *Norfolk*. He in 17 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter from that King of a weekly Market in this his Manor upon *Tuesday*, and a Fair yearly upon *St. Mary Magdalene's* Day and three Days following; as also a Charter of Free-Warren in this and some other Hamlets and Towns, Members of his Manor of *Langele*, or *Langley*, and so left it to his Posterity, of whom we find his Grandson, *Anthony Lord Lucy*, 41 *Edw. III.* dying in Possession of it, and leaving only one Daughter *Joan*, who died at three Years old, or thereabouts. His Estates descended to his Sister *Maud*, at that Time the Wife of *Gilbert de Umfravill* Earl of *Angus*, but afterward married to *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*.

HEYSANDAN, one of the Lordships of which the Barony of *Vesey* in this County consisted, and *William de Vesey* died possessed, 37 *Hen. III.* leaving it and many other Estates thereunto belonging

to his Son and Heir *John de Vescy* a Minor, who, after his Father's Death, was committed to the Wardship of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above said.

HIBBURN, another Lordship belonging to the same Barony of *Vescy*, of which the said *William Lord Vescy* died possessed, &c. as in the last Town.

HILDERTON, a Town and Lordship belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, conferred on *Robert de Ros* of *Helmestrey* in *Yorkshire* by King *Henry II.* and held of the King by the same Rents, and disposed of after the same Manner as the Town of *Alberwick* abovesaid.

HOGHTON, the Manor and Estate of *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, who, making a Settlement by Way of Intail of a Multitude of Lordships and Lands upon the Heirs Male of his Body, as by a special Feoffment, bearing Date *Sept. 24. 7 Edw. III.* appears, mentions this Manor of *Hoghton*, which yet was not in his Possession; for *Isabel de Vescy* held it for the Term of her Life. After her Decease the Heirs of *Henry* enjoyed it for divers Successions, till *Henry Earl of Northumberland* having steadily adhered to the *LANCASTRIAN* Line in the Contest it had with the Family of *York* for the Crown, fell into the Hands of King *Edward IV.* and being attainted by Parliament his Estate became forfeited to the Crown; whereupon King *Edward*, *Reg. 1.* having constituted *George Duke of Clarence* his Brother Lieutenant of *Ireland*, gave him, for the better Support of his Dignity, a Grant in General Tail of this and many other Manors, Lands, and Tenements in this and divers other Counties, which had lately been the Estate of that Earl; but he did not long enjoy it, for being ill affected to the King, and joining with *Nevil Earl of Warwick* (whose Daughter he married to make his Alliance the firmer) to depose him, he fell under the King's Displeasure, and being taken in *Barnet-Field* he was imprisoned in the Tower, and soon after murdered, being drowned in a But of *Malmsey*.

HOUTON, or *Houghton* Great and Little, the Manors and Estates of *William de Vescy*, of which Lordship and many o-

thers his Barony in *Northumberland* consisted. He died *37 Hen. III.* leaving *John de Vescy* his Heir, who being in his Minority at his Father's Death was committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above mentioned in some other Manors belonging to the same Family and Barony. It continued many Successions in this Family of the *Vescy's*, till Issue Male failing in the last *William*, who died *25 Edw. I.* *Anthony Beck* Bishop of *Durham* was enfeoffed by him in special Trust, that he should retain it and them for a Bastard Son of his, then under Age, bearing his Name; but the Bishop being anger'd by some slanderous Words the Bastard had spoken of him, sold the Castle and Honour of *Alnwick* to *Henry Percy*, a great Man then in these Parts, from whom the Earls of *Northumberland* are descended, with which these Manors, as Members of it, passed into that Family, and there remained; for *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, *26 Edw. III.* died seized of them.

HOKEMERS, an Hamlet or Village, wherein *John le Vicount* had some Lands, which he gave to the Church at *S. Adam* at *Bamburgh*, in lieu of the Tithe-Hay at *Burton*. He was Baron of *Emelden*, which he held by the Service of three Knights Fees, *de veteri Feoffmento*, his Ancestors having been enfeoffed therewith by King *Henry I.*

HOLT-HALL, another of the Lordships and Towns belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* of *Helmestrey* held of the King, *Henry II.* by the same Tenure and Rents, and disposed of after the same Manner, as is mentioned in *Hilberton* abovesaid.

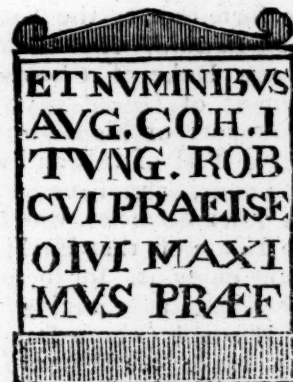
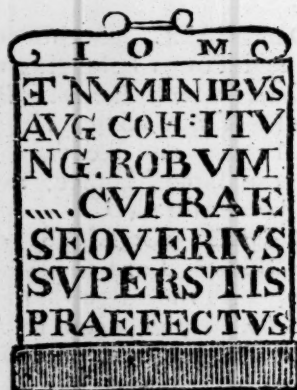
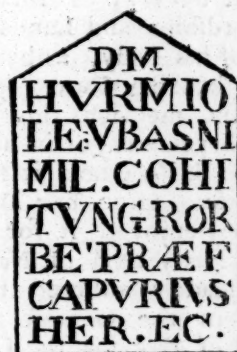
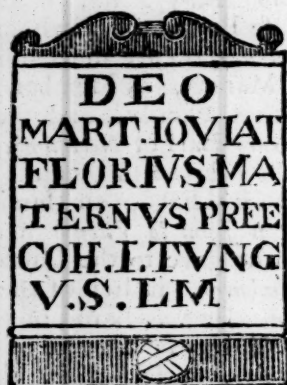
HORSLEY-SCHELES, a Village, in which *William Lord Greyfoke* had certain Lands, with the Advowson of the Church of *Horsley*. He departed this Life *17 Edw. I.* and left his Son, *John Lord Greyfoke* Heir of his Honour and Estate. In his Family it continued many Successions; for *Joan*, the Wife of *William Lord Greyfoke*, who died *32 Edw. III.* had for her Dowry an Assignment of the Castle and Manor of *Morpeth*, and divers Tenements in this and other Places of this County. He left *Ralph Lord Greyfoke* his Heir.

but it seems that this Manor was alienated about the Time of the said *William's* Death, tho' his Widow had her Life in it; for we find *Robert de Somerville*, who by his Marriage had obtained a Moïety of the Barony of *Merley* to have procured 18 *Edw. I.* the King's Licence for Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands within this and divers others of his Lordships in this County, leaving his Estate to *Roger* his Son and Heir.

HOUBOURN, another Member of the Barony of *Wooler*, or *Wollower*, of which *Robert de Muscamp* obtained a Grant of King *Henry I.* to hold it of him in Capite by Barony by the Service of four

Knights Fees, as is above mentioned in other Towns.

HOUSE-STEADS, a large entrenched Piece of Ground on the *Roman Wall*, where, among a great many more Monuments of Antiquity, *Mr. Warburton*, in surveying this County, found four Altars with Inscriptions, which he, conceiving to have been set up by the first Cohort of the *Tungri*, ventures to pronounce it the *Borcowicus*, where that Part of the *Roman Army* lay in Garrison, because *Borwick-Hill*, which is commonly taken for it, hath not the least Appearance of a *Roman Station*.



HOFUM, a Member of the Manor of *Lukrey*, one of those Lordships, of which the Barony of *Vesfy* in this County consisted, and *William de Vesfy* died seized,

37 *Hen. III.* leaving it to his Son *John de Vesfy*, a Minor, as we have observed in other Places.

HORTON,

HORTON, where is a Castle belonging to one Family of the Greys, as *Chillingham-Castle* did to another. Sir *Robert Grey* Kt. had this Manor and Castle in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* and his Daughter *Maud* was married to *Robert* Lord *Ogle*. Some Lands and Tenements in this Parish, which belonged to the Abbey of *Newminster*, of the yearly Value of one and twenty Pounds, were given by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 29. to *John Carr* Gent. in Consideration of his good and faithful Services.

HORTON-TURBURVIL, a Manor, so called from the *Turburvils*, a Family of Note, anciently Lords of it, but afterwards made a Member of the Manor of *Alnwick*, which was given to the Family of *Vesey's*, and made their Barony. *William de Vesey* died seized of it, and left it to his Son *John de Vesey*, &c. as we have observed in other Manors.

HOWICK, another Manor belonging to the same Barons, &c. Dr. *Isaac Basiere*, Prebendary of *Durham*, and Archdeacon of this County, was Rector of this Parish, which may on that Account very well be famous in History. He was born in *Ferfey*, educated in *Cambridge*, and for his great Learning first made Chaplain to Bishop *Morton*, and then to his Majesty King *Charles I.* about the Year 1639. In the Time of the Rebellion, which began soon after, he held out firm to his Master's Right and the Establish'd Church all along, and being for his Loyalty sequester'd and plundered fled to his Majesty at *Oxford*, where he was in the Siege, as he was also at *Carlisle*, and being at length taken was confined some Time in *Stockton* Castle. Having gotten his Liberty after some Time, and not hoping for Safety in *England*, he fled beyond Sea, and took up a Resolution to propagate the Doctrine of the *English* Church among the *Greeks*, *Arabians*, *Egyptians*, &c. in which Work he became so famous, that he was chosen Professor of Divinity and President of the Synod of *Maresvabarheli* in *Transylvania*, where he was in Favour with the Prince *George Ragotzi*. After fifteen Years Abode in these Parts he returned Home into *England* to his Family, which he left behind him, about the Time of King *Charles*

the Second's Restoration, and obtained his Archdeaconry, and perhaps some of his other Preferments. He died Octob. 12. 1676, and hath left several Books, which are ample Testimonies of his Piety and Learning.

HUNTLAND, or *Hunt-Eland*, a Village, in which *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Atkol* in *Scotland*, had divers Scalings, which he left to his Son and Heir *David*, as he also did to his Son of the same Name; but Heirs Male failing in this last, his two Daughters *Elizabeth* and *Philippa* were Coheirs of his Estate. *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* obtained the Guardianship of them, and at a suitable Age married them to his two younger Sons, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Ralph*, who being married to *Philippa* had these Scalings for his Wife's Purparty.

HUNTESHALGE, the Manor and Estate of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Atkol*, who died possessed of it 49 *Edw. III.* and having no Issue Male left it, with several other Lordships, to his two Daughters and Coheirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, of whom this last was married to Sir *Ralph Percy*, and had this Manor, with the Forest of *Lowes*, for her Share, as is mentioned in the foregoing Manor.

HUREHEMOUTHE, the Lordship of *Robert de Ogle*, who 15 *Edw. III.* obtained a Licence of that King to have Free-Warren within all his Demesne Lands in this and several others of his Lordships in this County.

IDINGTON, a Member of the Barony of *Mitford*, which *William Bertram* died possessed of 7 *Joh.* leaving it to his Son and Heir *Roger*, then under Age, and committed after his Death to the Wardship and Custody of *Peter de Brus*, until he came to full Age. He afterwards joined with the rebellious Barons against that King, Reg. 17. whereupon his Castle and Manor of *Mitford* was seized and given by the King to *Philip de Ulecotes*, but, he returning to his Obedience, were restored to him, as is above mentioned in *Aldworth*.

JESEMUTH, a Manor appertaining to the Barony of *Robert de Gaugy*, (whose Name we conceive is still kept up in the

Barony of *Caugif* by a little Variation) as appears by a Certificate given in 3 Hen. III. of such Manors as his Barony did consist of, for which he was obliged to the Service of three Knights Fees.

INGON, a Village, where *Robert de Umfravill* Earl of *Angos* had divers Lands, for which he obtained of King *Edward I.* Reg. 33. a Liberty of Free-Warren.

ISGAR, a Member of the Manor of *Felton*, one of the principal Parts of the Barony of *Mitford*, which King *Henry I.* granted to *William Bertram*, whose Posterity enjoyed it for diverse Successions, till 5 *Edw. II.* it was divided into several Families by the Female Heirs, viz. *Fitz-Williams*, *Darcy*, *Penulbury*, and *de Aton*.

IVERTON, a Village situated on the bending of the Wall, so noted for Robberies in Mr. *Cambden's* Time, that tho' he heard that there were Forts there, he durst not go to view them, for fear of falling into the Hands of the Moss-Troopers, as those Robbers were called.

KALDWORTH EAST, one of the Members of the Castle and Barony of *Mitford*, of which *David Strabolgi* died possessed, Octob. 10. 49 *Edw. III.* He was Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, and having no Heirs Male, left his large Estate, in this, and other Counties, to his Daughters and Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, which last was married to Sir *Ralph Percy*, Kt. and upon the Division of her Father's Estate, obtained this Lordship by the Name of *Eseldworth*, as a Part of her Inheritance.

KARHAM, one of the Lordships and Towns, of which the Castle and Barony of *Werke* consisted, 11 *Henry III.* when *Robert de Ros*, who had obtained it of King *Henry II.* Reg. 34. to hold of the Crown by the Service of two Knights Fees, settled it on his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, whose Son *Robert* being constituted Chief Justice of the King's Forests in the Counties of *Nottingham*, *York*, *Lancaster*, *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*, had a Grant of Free Warren, made to him 21 *Hen. III.* in all his Demesne Lands at *Werke*, this Place, and diverse other Manors in this County.

KATUNRAW, an Hamlet, of which *Anthony Lucy* of *Cockermouth* died possessed, 43 *Edw. III.* leaving it, and the rest of his large Estate to his only Daughter *Joan*, who dying at little more, than 3 Years old, her Estate passed, as is above said, in *Chesterwood*, and elsewhere.

KELDRE, a Lordship belonging to the Estate of *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Athol*, who died seized of it, and many other Manors, 49 *Edw. III.* leaving it with the rest of his Estate to his two Daughters, and Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, the eldest of whom having married Sir *Thomas Percy*, Kt. a younger Son of *Henry Lord Percy*, this Manor, upon the Division came to her Share, with diverse others. This Manor, with the Hamlet of *Keldre-Hays*, was dependant upon the Manor of *Thornton*, which lies within the Liberty of *Tindale*.

KILLINGWORTH, the Demesne of *Ralph Lord Greystoke*, who being Lord Lieutenant of *Yorkshire*, and Warden of the Marches, 4 *Edw. II.* did in the same Year obtain a Charter of Free-Warren in this Manor, and diverse others in this County. He died 9 *Edw. II.* and left this and many other Estates in this County, and others, to *Robert* his Son and Heir, whose Posterity enjoyed them for several Successions; for *William Lord Greystoke*, who was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, from the 22d to the 31st Year of King *Edward III.* died possessed of it in the 32d of the same Reign, and left his Honour and Estate to his Son and Heir *Ralph*, his Mother, Lady *Joan*, being then alive, who had for her Dowry an Assignment of the Castle and Manor of *Morpeth*, and diverse Tenements in this Town and *Hersley*, as is above mentioned in our Description of that Town.

KILLUM, a Town and Lordship, with many others belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, which was held by *Robert de Ros* of *Helmesley* in *Yorkshire*, of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done, and by him bequeathed to his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, who revolting to the Scots for the Love of a Scotch Woman, died ignominiously, and lost his Estate to the Crown.

KILLY,

KILLY, or Killey, a little Village below, and neighbouring upon *Norham*. Here *Mr. Camden* says, some old People told him, that there was found (within the Memory of the Grandfathers of the Men alive, in 1607) the Studs of a Knight's Belt, and the Hilt of a Sword of Massy Gold, which was presented to *Dr. Thomas Rathall* or *Rowthall*, Bishop of *Durham*, who died in 1522.

KILTON, the Castle and Manor of *Thomas Lord Lumley*, the Son of *Ralph*, who dying in his Minority, *May*, ult. 1. *Hen. IV.* possessed of it, left it to Sir *John Lumley*, Kt. his Brother and Heir, whose Posterity long enjoyed it.

KINMERSTON, the Manor of *Roger Hairun*, or *Heron*, the Governor of the Castles of *Bamburgh*, and *Dunstanburgh*, who leaving it to his Son *William*, he obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in this, and several other of his Lordships in this County, 14 *Edw. III.* and dying left them all so privileged to his Son and Heir *William*.

KIRK-BANTON, of Note for the Birth of *Dr. Gerard Langbaine*, Scholar, Fellow and Provost of *Queens-College* in *Oxford*, an ingenious Man, as his *Greek* and *Latin* Poems shew; a good Linguist, as his many Translations prove; an excellent Antiquary, as his Lectures in that University demonstrated; a good Man, as being Bishop *Usher's* bosom Friend; and a great Scholar, as being one of *Mr. Selden's* Trustees. He died in 1657, of a great Cold he got in Studying.

KIRKBYTHOR, a Village standing upon the *Roman* Military Way, or High-Street, paved with Flint, and other Stone, called the *Maiden-case-way*, because it begins at *Maiden-castle* in *Stanemoor*, in the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*, and entering this County near *Thirl-wall* Castle passes on to *Caerworrán*, and crossing the Wall, and soon after the River *Tine*, runs by this Place, *Lambley*, *Knarsdale*, and *Gilderdale* by *Whitley* Castle into *Westmorland*, into which it enters near *Alstonmoor*.

KIRK-LAUNDRES, the Demesne, as of Fee, of *Joan* Princess of *Wales*, the Relect of *Edward* the Black-Prince, and before the Widow of *Thomas Holland*, Earl

of *Kent*, who died seized of it, 9 *Rich. II.* and left it to *Thomas de Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, her Son and Heir, who at his Death, which happened April 25, 20 *Rich. II.* was found possessed of it.

LAMBLEY, a pretty large Town, having the South *Tine* running by it on the East End of the Church, and the *Maiden-Way* at a little Distance on the West End. Here was a Nunnery in the Reign of King *John*, of which we shall give the best Account we can find in our History, of the Monasteries of this County. Here is the Seat of *Mr. All-good*.

LANGLEY, or *Langeley*, the Head of the Barony of that Name, which in the Days of King *Henry I.* was held of that King by *Adam de Tindale*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. His Son *Adam*, who 6 *Rich. II.* paying an hundred Pounds for a Relief, had Livery of this Manor and Barony, left only two Daughters, and Heirs, one of which, named *Philippa*, became the Wife of *Adam de Bolteby*, who upon the Division of her Father's Estate, obtained this Barony and Manor, which continued some Successions in his Family; but issue Male failing, *Isabel*, the Daughter, and one of the Co-heirs of the last *Adam de Bolteby*, marrying *Thomas*, the Son of *Adam de Multon*, who had assumed the Name of *Lucy*, from his Mother, who was one of the Co-heirs of *Richard Lucy* of *Egremont*, brought this Lordship with her into his Family. His Heir *Thomas* enjoyed it after his Mother's Death, and died seized of it, *Christian* his Wife surviving him, who held for her Dower, the third Part of this Manor of *Langley*, with the Villages of *Fourstones*, and *Allerwashe* in this County; besides what she had in others. After her Death, *Anthony* Lord *Lucy*, her Son and Heir, came into possession of the whole Barony and Lordship, and being a Person of Note in the Reign of King *Edward II.* was made Governor of the Castles of *Carlisle*, *Appleby*, and *Egremont*, and obtained a Grant in Fee of the Castle and Honour of *Cockermouth*, for which, as also for this Manor, and many other Places, he procured 17 *Edward II.* the Privilege of Free Warren. He died possessed of this Manor and Castle, and left

left it to his Son *Thomas*, as he also did to his Son *Anthony*, who having no Issue Male, it descended to his only Daughter *Joan*, then but two Years and a half old, and she dying soon after, this Lordship and Castle, with many other Estates, passed to *Maud* her Aunt, then the Wife of *Gilbert de Umfravil*, Earl of *Angos*, and she surviving him, after married *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, in whose Family they became vested, and continued for some Successions, till *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* adhering to the *Lancastrian* Family in the Contest they had with the *Yorkists*, was attainted, and his Estate confiscated by King *Edward IV.* when he obtained the Throne, and this Manor, with many others, belonging to the said Earl, were given by that King to his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, whom he had constituted Lieutenant of *Ireland*, to support his Grandure and Dignity; but his Honour was conferred upon *John Nevil*, Marquess of *Montacute*, who held it six Years, and then resigned it to Sir *Henry Percy*, Lord *Poynings*, who was reputed the Right Heir, and so he became Earl of *Northumberland*.

LANGHERST, a Member of the Barony of *Bothal*, having these Lordships dependant on it, viz. *More*, and *Eslingen*. *Robert Bertram*, called Baron of *Bothal*, to distinguish him from *Bertram* Baron of *Mitford*, held this Barony of the King by the Service of three Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done before him, *de veteri feofmento*. His Son and Heir *Roger* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demefn Lands belonging to his Lordship at *Bothal*, 35 *Hen. III.* of which this Manor was a Part.

LANGETON, one of the Towns and Lordships belonging to the Castle and Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* of *Helmefley* in *Yorkshire*, held of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done from the Time of King *Henry I.* who first enfeoffed them with it. He gave it to his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, who revolting to the *Scots*, for the Love of a *Scotch* Woman, forfeited his Barony to the Crown, &c. as in *Kilburn*.

LEGHES, an Hamlet belonging to the above mentioned Castle and Manor of *Langley*, the Barony of *Anthony Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, 41 *Edw. III.* left by him to his only Daughter and Heir *Joan*, who being young, and soon after dying, it passed, as is there said to her Aunt, and with her to the *Percys* of *Northumberland*, &c.

LETEBER, a Lordship, which, with many others, belonged to the Barony of *Vesci* in this County, of which *William de Vescy* died possessed 37 *Hen. III.* leaving it, and his other Estates, which were very large, to his Son and Heir *John de Vescy*, who being a Minor, was committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as is said in diverse other Places.

LEUM, another Lordship belonging to the same Barony and Person, &c.

LESCEBURY, or *Leffebury*, the Estate of *William de Vescy*, the last of that Name, who married *Isabel*, the Daughter of *Adam de Periton*, but leaving no Legitimate Issue, and *Isabel* surviving, the Bulk of his Estate went to *William de Aton*, his Heir by his Sister *Margery*, the Daughter of *Warine de Vesci*; but this Manor, with some others, was settled upon *Isabel*, in Dower for Life; and after her was sold to *Henry Percy*, a great Man in the North, from whom the Earls of *Northumberland* are descended; he out-lived *Isabel*, and died seized of it, Feb. 26, 26 *Edw. III.* leaving it to his Son and Heir *Henry*, who was advanced to the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Northumberland*, at the Coronation of King *Richard II.* The Manor belonged to the Castle of *Alnwick*, and with it, upon the Forfeiture of *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, who was attainted by Parliament for adhering so firmly to the *Lancastrian* Family, 1 *Edw. IV.* was given (as some others of his Estates were) to *George* of *Clarence*, that King's Brother, whom he made Lieutenant of *Ireland*, for the Support of his Dignity, as is above specified, under them.

LEVERMUE, a Town and Lordship belonging, with several others, to the Castle and Barony of *Werke*, held by *Robert de Ros* of *Helmefley*, of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his

his Ancestors had done from the Time of King Henry I. He gave it, with them, to his younger Son Robert de Ros, who revolted to the Scots, &c. as is above-said.

LE-WYKE, the Estate of Walter Huntercombe, who possessed a Moiety of the Barony of Muscamp, and being intrusted by King Edward I. with the Government of the Isle of Man, obtained of that Prince a Charter for Free Warren in his Demesne Lands in this Place, and several others in this County. He was summoned to Parliament from the 23d of Edward I. to the 4th of King Edward II. and dying two Years after, left his Estate to Nicholas Newbaud, the Son of Gonnora, his Sister, by Richard de Newbaud.

LIGHTBIRKE, an Hamlet belonging to the Castle and Manor of Langley, of which Anthony Lord Lucy of Cockermonth died possessed, 41 Edw. III. leaving his Daughter Joan his sole Heir, who dying at little more then three Years old, her Aunt Maud became her Heir, and transferred it with the Barony to the Family of Percies, Earls of Northumberland, as is said above at *Lezhes*, and other Places.

LILLEBURN, a Town and Lordship belonging to the Barony of Werke, held by Robert de Ros, and by him given to his Son Robert, as is said in *Levermuse* above.

LINGTON, and LINTON, a Manor and Fee belonging to the Manor of Whalton, the Estate of Robert Fitz-Roger, who having had Summons to Parliament from 23 of Edw. I. to the 3d of Edward II. died possessed of them both, and diverse others in this County, and others, among which last, the Manor of Clavering in Essex was one, from which his Son John, by the Appointment of King Edward I. was called John de Clavering; he gave his Estate after his Death to King Edward I. and his Heirs, whereby his Family was deprived of their fair Inheritance, which otherwise had descended to them. Edmund Clavering, his Brother, enjoyed the Manors of Clavering and Bliburg for Life; but after his Decease the King gave them also to Ralph Nevil, and his Heirs.

LOCUSHUM, the Estate of the great Earl of Northumberland, Siward, who flourished before the Conquest; but we do but

thus conjecture, for we find no Mention of his Lands (tho' doubtless he had many) in the Conqueror's Survey, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, being not then surveyed, by Reason they were so much wasted with almost continual Wars with Scotland.

LOURBOTTIL, the Manor and Demesne of Sir Robert Ogle, who married Helena, the Daughter and Heir of Sir Robert Bertram, Kt. Baron of Botbal. He enfeoffed William de Thimbleby, Clerk, and others with this Town of Loubottil, to the Use of himself during his Natural Life; and after his Decease to the Heirs Male of his Body, and for lack of such Issue, to his own right Heirs. His Son Sir Robert Ogle inherited his Estate, and dying before Joan his Wife, she had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Town of Loubottil, with other Estates.

LOWYE, a Member of the Manor of Wooler, or Wollover, of which Robert de Muscamp obtained a Grant from King Henry I. to hold it of him in Capite by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees. His Posterity enjoyed it three Successions after him, and then leaving it to Female Heirs, it passed with other Estates into one of their Families.

LOUWYK, or Lowyk, the Demesne of Walter Lord Huntercombe, who departing this Life, 6 Edw. II. left this Manor with the rest of his Estate to Nicholas Newbaud, the Son of Gonnora his Sister, his next Heir. Helena his Wife survived him, and in the 7th of King Edw. II. had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Manor of Lowyk.

LOWTHER, a Town belonging to the Family of Meinil in this County, of which Nicholas de Meinil, the chief of the Family, as it seems, died without Heir Male, and left his Estate to Elizabeth his only Daughter and Heir, who first married John Lord Darcy, and afterward Peter de Mauley, and dying before this last, was found to be seized of this Town of Lowther, and diverse other Manors, of which Philip Darcy was her Son and Heir. 'Tis probable the Lowthers, a Family of Note in these Parts, take their Name from hence.

LUKREY,

LUKREY, another Manor in this County, of which the Barony of *Vesey* consisteth, of which *William de Vesey* died possessed 37 *Henry*, leaving it with the rest of his Estate to his Son and Heir *John de Vesey*, &c. as in *Letèber*, and *Lenm*.

LYNEMERSTOCK, a Member of the Lordship of *Woller*, or *Wollover*, which King *Henry I.* granted to *Robert de Muscamp* to hold of him, &c. as is said of *Locye*.

LIPPWOOD, an Hamlet belonging to the above mentioned Manor of *Langley*, and being the Estate of *Anthony Lord Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, who dying 41 *Edward III.* left his whole Estate to his only Daughter and Heir *Joan*, excepting the Castle and Manor of *Langley* with its Members (of which this Hamlet was one) and some other Lordships, which were assigned to *Joan* his Widow for her Dowry.

MAINLAW, another Town and Lordship, belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, which was given by King *Henry II.* to *Robert de Ros*, to be held of him in *Capite*, &c. as in *Levernue*.

MELDON, a Member of the Barony of *Mitford*, which *William Bertram* held by the Grant of King *Henry I.* and left to his Posterity, as is said above at *Aldworth*, &c.

MELKRIG, a little Hamlet near *Chester* in the Wall, situate upon the Military Way, that runs along by the Wall on the South Side. The imperfect Altar, which was brought hither to Mr. *Cambden*, and mentioned at *Chester* in the Wall, was left here, and is now made use of by the Women of the Place to beat their Bucks upon.

MELFELD, anciently called *Melmin*, where the *Saxon* Kings of these Parts erected a Manor-House instead of that at *Adgebrin*, now called *Yeverin*, because the latter had been long disused, and was become ruinous: The *Saxon* Paraphrase gives us full Directions for finding these Places, telling us, That those Places are in the Country of the *Beornicians*. See more of this Matter in *Yeverin*.

MENILAW, a Manor belonging to *Robert de Ros* the younger, Baron of *Werke*,

who being constituted Chief Justice of the King's Forests in the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Darby*, *Lancaster*, *Nottingham*, *York*, and this Shire, obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands in this and diverse other of his Lordships in this County.

MERDISFEN, the Lordship of *William Bertram* the younger, being a Member of this Manor of *Eiland*, or *Elavind*, one of the Main Branches of his Barony of *Mitford*, which when his whole Barony was Rated, 8 *Kich. I.* paid ten Shillings to the King, and after him, of *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Athol*, who died 43 *Edw. III.* leaving this, and many other Estates to his two Daughters and Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, which last being married to *Sir Ralph Percy*, had this Manor assigned her in the Division. See a more full Account of her at *Becheffeld* above.

MELTESTON, another Lordship of the said *David Strabolgi*, and left after the the same Manor; but to which of the Co-heirs it fell upon the Division, we find not.

MIDDLETON, North and South, the Estate of *Robert de Muscamp*, being a Member of his Lordship of *Woller*, or *Wollover*, granted to him by King *Henry I.* to be held in Barony by the Service of 4 Knights Fees, his Posterity held it entire so long, as it continued in the Male Line; but *Robert* his Grandson leaving three Daughters only, we conceive that the Manor was divided into North and South *Middleton* about the End of King *Henry III.*'s Reign, for we find that *Joan*, the Relict of *Robert de Ogle*, 11 *Hen. IV.* had for her Dowry an Assignment of certain Lands in North *Middleton*, which Manor then belonged to *John de Farmelawe*, but was soon after in the Possession of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who having forfeited the same to the Crown, the whole Town was granted to her Son *Robert*, in Consideration of some special Services done to King *Edward IV.* who advanced him to the Dignity and Degree of a Baron, by Summons to Parliament, Reg. 1^o. South *Middleton* was most of this Time in the Hands of the *Northumberland* Family, for we find that 26 *Edw. III.*

Henry

Henry Percy died seized of this Town or Village, as a Member of his Manor of *Alnwick*, and leaving it to his Son *Henry*, who died 43 *Edw. III.* his Lady *Joan* surviving him, she had for her Dowry sixty six Shillings and 4 Pence Rent out of this Manor.

MILBURN, North and South, two adjoining Parishes, the Manors of which were Members of the Lordship of *Eiland*, or *Elavind*, one of the great Lordships, in which the Barony of *Mitford* consisted, 7 *Joh.* being then in the Possession, as in Fee, of *William Bertram*, then Baron of *Mitford*, who held it *de veteri feofmento* from his Ancestor *William de Bertram*, as is above mentioned, under other Places of the same Barony. To this *William* succeeded his Son *Roger*, 17 *Joh.* who left a Son of his Name for his Heir, 26 *Hen. III.* He was one of the Barons that appeared in Arms against that King at *Northampton*, 48 *Hen. III.* and being taken Prisoner, his Castle of *Mitford*, and its Appurtenances, was seized by the King and committed to the Custody of *William de Valence*, from whose Family it passed by the Marriage of *Joan*, the Sister of *John Comyn* of *Badenagh*, one of the Heirs of *Audomare de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, to *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Athol*, whose Grandson *David* dying without Heirs Male, the Barony of *Mitford* upon the Division between his Heirs general, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, came to the Share of the youngest, who was married to Sir *Ralph Percy*, as is said in other Estates above.

MINDRUM, or *Mundrum*, one of the many Towns and Lordships which belonged to the Castle and Barony of *Werke*, which was granted to *Robert de Ros* of *Helmesley* in *Yorkshire*, to be held of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees, and was by him, 4 *Henry III.* given to his younger Son *Robert*, as is said before of diverse other Places.

MILLAIN-CASTLE, the Seat of Sir *William Huddleston*, who in the Rebellion against King *Charles I.* raised a Regiment at his own Charge to serve his Majesty, and had seven Sons rid in it, for which afterward, when the Parliament had the Government, he paid 2248*l.* besides the Losses he had before of 30000*l.*

MITFORD, the Barony of *William Bertram*, conferred upon him by King *Henry I.* to him succeeded in this Barony, *Roger*, his eldest Son and Heir, who being desirous to improve his Estate, gave a Fine of fifty Marks to King *Henry II.* Reg. 3. for a Market at his Town of *Mitford*. To him succeeded *William*, his Son and Heir, whose Barony, 8 *Rich. I.* was thus Rated, viz. his Manor of *Gretham* at thirty two Shillings; his Manor of *Felton* at forty one Shillings, his Manor of *Mitford* at forty one Shillings, and his Manor of *Eiland* at ten Shillings, all of them Branches of his Barony. He died about 8 *Joh.* and left his Son and Heir, *Roger*, in his Minority; *Peter de Brus*, obtained the Wardship of his Person, with the Custody of his Land, till he should be of full Age, for three Hundred Marks, and then there was taken a particular Account of his Barony, and all the Members of it, Appurtenances of his four great Manors above mentioned. This *Roger* being at Age, and having Livery of his Estate, 17 *Joh.* adhered to the Rebellious Barons, then in Arms, whereupon his Castle and Barony of *Mitford* was seized, and given by the King to *Philip de Ulecoates*; but upon the Death of King *John* (which happened shortly after) returning to his Obedience, and paying one Hundred Pounds Fine to the King, he obtained the Restitution of them again, and afterward grew into great Esteem with King *Henry III.* for his faithful Services.

But while this *Roger* sided with the Enemies of King *John*, he was treated as such by the King, who with his *Rutar*, or *Ruptars*, miserably wasted the County, and among other Places fired this Town of *Mitford*. These *Rutarij*, or *Ruptarii*, who are mentioned in our Historians before, and after King *John's* Reign, in the Times of his Father King *Henry II.* and his Son, King *Henry III's* were (according to the best Accounts we have of them) mercenary German Troops, brought out of *Brabant*, (as *William Neubrigenfis* tells us) by *Fulke de Brent*, and *Walter de Buc*, great Captains of the Low-Countries, to King *John's* Assistance. *Brent* was a fierce Soldier, and making bold with the Mo-

nafteries and their Treasures, as they lay in his Way, the monkish Historians call him *Prado nequissimus*, and a Thousand other bad Names, and at length procured his Banishment out of the Kingdom; but *Buc* was a Person of greater Sobriety, and having done that King good Service, had conferred on him, by his Royal Bounty, diverse Lands in *Yorkshire*, *Northamptonshire*, where his Posterity flourished down to *John Buck*, who was attainted in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* yet his Posterity grew up in Honour; for his Great Grandson, *Sir George Buck*, Kt. was Master of the Revels in King *James I's* Reign.

The above mentioned *Roger 2d*, died 26 *Hen. III.* and was succeeded in this Barony by *Roger 3d*, his Son and Heir. He complained against *Roger de Merley*, that he held Plea, in the County Court, for a weekly Market at *Morpeth*, to the Damage of his Market at *Mitford*, whereupon the King directed his Precept to the Sheriffs of *Northumberland*, *Hugh de Bolebec*, and *Alan de Kirkby*, to stop the Suit, as not belonging to the Cognizance of their Court, and not being within their Jurisdiction. He was one of the Northern Barons, who was sent by King *Henry III.* Reg. 42. to rescue *Alexander III.* King of *Scotland*, then in his Minority (who had married *Margaret*, King *Henry's* eldest Daughter) out of the Hands of his rebellious Subjects, who kept him a Prisoner; but being in Arms five Years after, against the King at *Northampton*, with other rebellious Barons, he was taken Prisoner, and his Castle and Barony of *Mitford*, and all his other Lands in this County seized, and committed to the Custody of *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, in whose Family it continued till 18 *Edw. II.* when *David de Strabolgi 1.* marrying *Jean*, the Sister of *John Comyn* of *Badenagh*, and Heir to *Andomare*, or *Aymer de Valence*, the last Earl of *Pembroke* of that Name, who was murdered 17 *Edw. II.* in *France*, and died without Issue, brought it into his Family, and left it to his Posterity by her, who enjoyed it till his Grandson, *David* the 3d, dying 49 *Edw. III.* without Issue Male, left it to his two Daughters and Heirs, *Elizabeth*

and *Philippa*, with many other Estates. They were both in their Minority, whereupon *Henry*, Lord *Percy*, gave that King seven Hundred and sixty Pounds to have the Custody of the Castle of *Mitford*, and their other Lands, with the Liberty of *Tindale*, during their Minority, which was hardly expired, when he married them to his two younger Sons, *Sir Thomas* and *Sir Ralph Percy*. The Barony of *Mitford*, and Custody of the Castle, upon the Division, were assigned to the younger Daughter, the Wife of *Ralph*, whom she out-lived, and afterward married to *Sir John Holsham*, Kt. Mr. *Cambden* gives us a different Account of the Translation of this Barony from the *Bertrams*, by three Co-heiresses of the last *Roger*, who were married to *Norman Darcy*, *Tho. Penbury* and *William de Elmeley*; but *Sir William Dugdale* clearly shews, That the Barony of *Mitford* was in the King's Hands, and so disposed of before this *Roger* the 4th succeeded, and tho' he bore the same Name, and had an Estate, which his Sisters inherited, yet it doth not appear that he had any near Relation to *Roger 3d*, or was reputed Baron of *Mitford*.

MOLLISTON, MOLLESDON, MOLLESDOWN, which, tho' very differently written in our Histories, yet we conceive to be but one Place, because they do not occur together, but passed with other Estates, as but one Place, in the same Family, for 7 *Joh.* it is reckoned a Member of the Barony and Lordship of *Mitford*, and being the Estate of *Roger Bertram*, it is called *Molliston*, being passed into the Family of *Strabolgi*, and in Possession of *David Strabolgi 2.* it is then called *Mollesdown*, and afterward being divided, as is above-mentioned, between the last *David's* Daughters, and become the Purparty of the youngest, it is called *Mollesdon*, and said to be held by *John de Mitford*, at the annual Rent of Sixpence.

MORE, a Member of the Manor of *Langerst*, one of the Lordships appertaining to the Barony of *B.thal*, which *Robert de Bertram* (for Distinction-sake commonly called *Bertram of Bothal*) held of the King *Richard I.* in Capite by three Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had formerly done, *de veteri feofmento, &c.*

MORWICK

MORWICK, the Head of the ancient Barony of that Name, held by *Hugh de Morewick*, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* from his Ancestors, as *de veteri feofmento*. They were famous Men in their Generation, both for Policy, Wealth, and Power; but the last *Roger* having no Issue Male, his Name and Title became extinct, and his Barony, after his Death, was divided among his 4 Daughters, of which *Sibil*, the eldest, married to *Roger de Lumley*, and the next to - - - *Seymour*; the 3d, named *Theophania*, to *John de Bulemer*, and the youngest to - - - *Roscell*, among whom the Barony was 4 *Edw. I.* divided; but 'tis probable that this Manor was about this Time alienated, either by the last *Roger*, or his Heirs, for we find *Morwick* one of those Manors, which *William de Vesey*, Baron of *Vesey*, died possessed of, 37 *Hen. III.* unless it should be another Manor of the same Name in this Barony, which is possible, because it is spelled *Morewic*.

NESEBIT, one of the Lordships of which the Barony of *Vesey* consisted 37 *Hen. III.* when *William de Vesey* died seized of it, leaving his Son and Heir *John de Vesey* in his Minority, who was committed to the Wardship of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above mentioned in other Lordships belonging to the same Barony.

NEDDERTON, a Member of the Manor of *Herteshewed*, one of the Lordships of which the Barony of *Vesey* in this County consisteth, and of which *William de Vesey*, Baron of *Vesey* died possessed 37 *Hen. III.* leaving his rich Barony to his Son and Heir *John de Vesey*, who being in his Minority was committed to the Wardship of *Peter de Savoy*, till he arrived at his full Age, as is shewn above in other Places.

NEWBIGGING, or *S. Walerick*, a Manor belonging to the Baron of *Vesey*, 20 *Hen. II.* for we find, that about that Time, *William de Vesey*, the eldest Son of *Eustace Fitz-John*, called *William de Vesey Senior*, obtained of *William*, Brother of *Melcolm*, King of Scotland, and then Earl of *Northumberland*, the Grant of a Market in this Town, but on what Day of the Week is not mentioned, nor does it appear by

any Inquisition taken of the Estates of this Family of *Vesey's*, that this Manor continued in it; but we observe, that in the 56 *Hen. III.* *Hugh de Baillot* departed this Life seized of the Barony of *Biuwel* in this County, which consisted in this Lordship of *Newbigging*, among many others. His Brother *Alexander* was his Heir, whose Family enjoyed his Barony diverse Successions; but in 3 *Edw. II.* it appears by an Inquisition taken at the Death of *Robert de Clavering*, that he died seized of the Manor of *Whalton*, with the Fees thereunto belonging, of which this Manor of *Newbigging* was one, among many others.

NEWBORNE, or *Newbourn*, or *Newburne*, a Manor belonging to the Crown, till *Robert Fitz-Roger*, surnamed *de Clavering* from his Manor of *Clavering* in *Essex*, obtained a Grant from King *John*, Reg. 5. of this Manor of *Newburne*, to hold of him by the Service of one Knight's Fee, which upon levying the Scutage of *Wales*, 13 *Joh.* he paid. His Posterity enjoyed this Manor long after, for *Robert de Clavering*, who had Summons to Parliament from the 23 *Edw. I.* to the 3 *Edw. II.* died possessed of this Manor of *Newburne*, and left it to his Son and Heir *John de Clavering*, who despairing of having any Issue Male, settled this Manor, and some others, by way of Feoffment, upon one *Stephen de Trafford*, to the Intent that he the said *Stephen* should reconvey them to him the said *John*, to hold for Life, with the Remainder to King *Edward I.* and his Heirs. The King, soon after they came to him, gave them to *Henry Percy*, the Ancestor of the Earls of *Northumberland*, in whose Family we find it 42 *Edw. III.* for *Henry Earl of Northumberland* died about that Time seized of this Manor with diverse other Estates, and leaving his Wife *Joan* surviving, this Lordship with its Members, was assigned to her for a Dowry, among several others. After her Decease it continued in the *Percy's* Family diverse Successions, and was in the 5 *Hen. V.* settled upon *Elizabeth*, the Relict of *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, surnamed *Hotspur*, for Life, and after her Decease passed to her Son *Henry*, who died seized of it, and other

Great Estates, 33 Hen. VI. Fighting for whom he lost his Life at the Battle of St. Albans in *Hartfordshire*. King Edward IV. having by this Victory gained a sure Possession of the Throne, Henry Earl of Northumberland, his Son, and Successor, lost his Paternal Estate by his Father's being attainted in Parliament 1 Edw. IV. and as the major Part of his Estate was given by that King to his Brother, George Duke of Clarence, as is above specified, so this Manor of Newborne, and Newborne-Haven, were granted to Sir Robert Ogle, in Consideration of his many faithful Services, being soon after made a Baron of the Realm.

Dr. Smith, late Bishop of Carlisle, finding the Vicarage of this Place to be small, and not able to maintain a Minister, made an Augmentation of twenty five Pounds a Year to it, since the Restoration of King Charles II.

NEWBURGH, the Manor and Estate of the last David de Strabolgi, who dying 49 Edw. III. was then possessed of this Manor, with many others, and left them to his two Daughters, and Co-heirs, Elizabeth and Philippa, who being put under the Wardship of Henry Lord Percy, were married to his two Sons, Sir Thomas, and Sir Ralph, to the former of whom, by his Wife Elizabeth, this Manor came in the Division, as is often said before.

NEWHAM, the Lordship of Jeffrey Scroop of Masbam in the County of York, so called to distinguish him from two other Families of the same Name, viz. Scroop Earl of Wiltshire, and Scroop of Bolton in Yorkshire. This Jeffrey being a warlike Person, and behaving himself well in diverse Expeditions into Flanders, Scotland, &c. was advanced to the Stile and Duty of a Banneret, and 13 Edw. III. died seized of this Manor, and diverse other Lordships and Estates in this and other Counties. His Son and Heir Henry succeeded him both in his Title and Estate, and dying possessed of this Manor 15 Rich. II. left it to his Son and Heir Stephen, who became Lord Scroop, having had Summons to Parliament from 16 Rich. II. to the 7 Hen. IV. He died this last Year

possessed of this Manor, and left it to his Son and Heir Henry Lord Scroop, in the possession of whose Son, John Lord Scroop (who first wrote himself, Scroop of Masbam and Upsale, where he had two Eminent Seats) we find this Manor 35 Hen. VI. as also of his Grandson Thomas, but Issue Male failing, it went by Sisters to other Families.

NEWHAM-CUMIN, one of those Lordships, of which the Barony of Vesey consisted, 37 Hen. III. when William de Vesey dyed seized of it, and left it to his Son and Heir John de Vesey, then in his Minority, who was put under the Guardianship of Peter de Savoy, as is often mentioned in other Lordships belonging to him.

NEWMORE, a Member of the Lordship of Bothal, of which the Barony of Bothal consisted 23 Hen. III. when Roger de Bertram, the Son of Richard, paying 50 Pounds for a Relief, and doing his Homage, had Livery of his Barony of Bothal, and its Members. The Barony continued diverse Successions in this Family; but at last falling to a sole Daughter, Helen, who became the Wife of Sir Robert Ogle, Kt. she carried her Inheritance into that Family; Sir Robert Ogle, her Son, after her Death, having, upon doing his Homage, Livery of the Castle and Manor of Bothal, as of her Inheritance, which was held of the King by Knights Service in Barony, paying yearly for the Guard of the Castle at Newcastle upon Tyne, for Cornage five Pounds fifteen Shillings and 4 Pence, besides 3 Knights Fees.

NEWSTEDE, one of those several Manors which came to the Crown the 1st Edward IV. by the Attainder of Henry Earl of Northumberland, in the Parliament then convened at Westminster, and were given by King Edward to his Brother, George Duke of Clarence, whom he had constituted Lieutenant of Ireland, for the better Support of his Dignity; but he shortly after joining with the Earl of Warwick against his Brother, was imprisoned and murdered in the Tower, and this and his other Estates devolved to the Crown, after which we find nothing of this Manor.

NEW-

NEWTON *on the Moor*, } Two other
 NEWTON *on the Sea*, } Lordships
 which belonged to the Barony of *Vesey*,
 of which *William de Vesey* died possessed,
 37 *Hen. III.* leaving it to his Son and
 Heir *John de Vesey*, as before.

NINWICK, an Hamlet in the Parish
 of *Simonburn*, where stand four large
 Stones upright, and a fifth lies fallen upon
 the Ground. These are fancied by some
 to be placed here in Remembrance of so
 many Battels, or Skirmishes, fought ei-
 ther anciently between the *Britains* and
Picts, or in later Times between the *Eng-
 lish* and *Scots*.

NORHAM, or *Northam*, a Town situ-
 ate upon the River *Tweed*, near the
 Mouth of the *Till*, which much increases
 the Stream of the *Tweed*; it was former-
 ly called *Ubban-Ford*. The Manor be-
 longs to the Bishops of *Durham*, for Bi-
 shop *Egfrid*, or *Egred*, built it, and his
 Successor *Ralph* erected the Castle on the
 Top of a steep Rock, and mated it round,
 for the better Security of this Part of his
 Diocese against the frequent Incurfions of
 the *Scotch* Moss-Troopers. In the outer-
 most Wall, which is largest in Circuit,
 are placed several Turrets, on a Canton
 towards the River; within which is a
 second Inclosure, much stronger than the
 former, and in the Middle of that again
 rises an high Keep; but the well-establish-
 ed Peace by the Union of the two King-
 doms, has made this, and diverse other
 Forts in these Parts to be useless, and so
 neglected, tho' situate upon the very
 Borders.

Under the Castle, on a level Westward,
 lies the Town, and in it the Church.
 The Town hath nothing remarkable in it.
 The Church was built by Bishop *Egfrid*,
 and dedicated to *St. Peter*, *St. Cuthbert*,
 and *St. Ceolwolph*, King of *Northumberland*,
 to whom venerable *Bede* dedicated his
 Books of *The Ecclesiastical History of Eng-
 land*. He was a very Religious Prince,
 and was the first of our *English* Kings
 who had the Gallantry to renounce the
 World, and abandon a Throne, to take
 upon him the Habit of a Monk in the
 Church of *Lindisfern*, or *Holy Island*, and

so lifted himself a Soldier of the King-
 dom of Heaven. His Body afterwards
 was, by the Care of the same Bishop,
 translated to this Church, and the Monks
 of the following Ages found Ways to bring
 in the Country round about to pay their
 Devotion and Tribute to their Royal Bro-
 ther, who always obliged his Visitors (as
 the Monks made them believe) with some
 kind Miracle or other. When also the
Danes had miserably wasted the *Holy-
 Island*, wherein *S. Cuthbert* (so much mag-
 nified by *Bede*) was Bishop, and lay bur-
 ied, some endeavoured, by a religious
 Stealth, to convey his Body beyond Sea;
 but the Winds standing contrary, they
 with all due Reverence deposited the Sa-
 cred Body at *Ubbanford* (whether then a
 Bishop's See or no, is uncertain) near
 the River *Tweed*, where it lay for many
 Years, till the Coming of King *Ethelfred*.
 This Relation *Mr. Camden* gratefully ac-
 knowledgeth to have received of *Dr.
 George Charlton*, afterwards Bishop of *Chi-
 chester*, whose Father was Keeper of the
 Castle here.

He was born in this Town, bred in *Mer-
 ton-College*, *Oxford*, and became eminent
 for his singular Knowledge in Divinity.
 He was one of the four Divines sent by
 King *James I.* to the Synod of *Dort*, and
 was there thus characterized. *In Carle-
 toneo praecebat Episcopalis Gravitas*, i. e. *Char-
 leton* was a Pattern of Episcopal Gravity.
 He shewed his pious Affections in his
 Book called, *A thankful Remembrance of
 God's Mercy*; and his solid Judgment in
 his Confutation of Judicial Astrology. He
 died, 1 *Car. I.*

Caspatric, Earl of *Northumberland* died
 in this Town, called then *Ubbanford*, and
 was buried in the Porch of the Church
 here.

While the Island of *Britain* was divi-
 ded into two Kingdoms, *England* and *Scot-
 land*, who were almost always at Wars
 one with another, or making, in Times of
 Peace, Inroads and Depredations one up-
 on another, the Castle here being so very
 near the Borders, was of very great Ser-
 vice for the Defence of the *English*, and
 often attacked by the *Scots*, so that the
 Kings

Kings of *England* not only kept it fortified, but made Men of the surest Fidelity and Trust Governors of it: for

Godfrey, or *Jeffrey de Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, who in the National Broils between King *John*, and his Son King *Henry III.* and their rebellious Barons, was always Firm to the Royal Interest, was made Governor of the Castle of *Norham*, 12 *Hen. III.* Afterward this Castle was put under the Custody of the Bishops of *Durham*, in whose Diocese it was, who valiantly maintained it against the *Scots*: for when

Richard Fox sat in that See, the King of *Scots* being advised of a Rebellion in *England*, moved by the *Cornish* Men, which drew King *Henry VII.* and his Forces into those Western Parts, resolved not to lose so fair an Opportunity of invading *England*, and accordingly entred the Frontiers of it, wasting the Country, burning the Towns, and murdering the People, sparing neither Place nor Person, and while his Light Horse so ravaged the Bishoprick of *Durham*, he, with another Part of his Army, besieged the Castle of this Place. The Bishop had well furnished it with Men, Ammunition and Provision; yet being fearful of losing it, with all Expedition advertised the King of this Invasion, and sent to the Earl of *Surrey*, who was in *Yorkshire*, to hasten to the Rescue of it: without delay, the Earl, and other Northern Noblemen, as the Earl of *Westmorland*, Lord *Dacres*, &c. gathered an Army of 20 Thousand Men, and with all Diligence and Expedition marched towards the *Scots*, who had diverse Ways assaulted, and battered the Castle, but could not make Breaches big enough to enter, which so discouraged them, that they of themselves were thinking to raise the Siege, and depart home, which Resolution they speedily executed, when they heard that the Earl of *Surrey* had gathered a strong Army, and was within two Days March of them. The Earl hastned his Pace to overtake the *Scots* Army, but was not quick enough; however, he entred *Scotland*, took, and overthrew diverse Castles and Strong-holds, and then returning to *Barwick*, disbanded

his Army, and staid a while for the King's Orders.

The *Scots* after this were quiet the remaining Part of King *Henry the Seventh's* Reign, which was about eight Years; but in the fifth Year of his Son King *Henry the Eighth's* Reign, tho' they had but bad Success under the Lord *Humes*, in a Place called *Mitfield*, where Sir *William Bulmer* by an Ambush routed eight Thousand *Scots*, with one of *English*, yet they again assembled their whole Power, and under the Command of their King, *James V.* invading the Northern Borders, laid Siege to the Castle of *Norham*, having with him a Hundred Thousand Men. Six Days they battered the Castle with their Ordnance, and in the End had the Castle surrendered to them, because the Captain, having been too liberal of his Shot and Powder at first, had at length none left, and so yielded up the Castle because he could make no Resistance. However, they enjoyed it but a very little while, for the Earl of *Surrey*, who was the Lieutenant of the northern Parts, soon got together an Army of twenty-six Thousand Men, and forced the *Scots* presently to leave *Norham*, and pursuing them at length drew them to engage, and having vanquished them slew their King, and many Thousands of his Army. This Battle was fought at *Bramxton* in *Northumberland*, and the Victory obtained thereby over the *Scots* was so acceptable to King *Henry*, that being returned out of *France*, where he also had conquered *Turwin* and *Tournay*, that he created the Earl of *Surrey* Duke of *Norfolk*, and augmented his Arms with those of *Scotland*, and the Lord *Howard* his Son Earl of *Worcester*.

NOVILLE, a Member of the Manor of *Rouhirie*, one of the Manors of which *John Fitz-Robert*, whose Grandson *John* was by the Appointment of King *Edward I.* called *John de Clavering*, which Name his Posterity ever after bore, died possessed, 33 *Hen. III.* 1249, leaving it and his other Estates to his Son and Heir *Roger Fitz-John*, who being very young was committed to the Tuition of *William de Valence*,

Valence the King's Brother, tho' *Ada de Baillol* his Mother offer'd 1200 Marks for his Wardship.

OGLE, or, as we find it in old Writings, *Oggil*, or *Oggle*, the Lordship and Seat of a Family that took their Name from it, being called *de Oggle*. Of this Family our Histories mention *John de Oggil* in 49 *Hen. III.* who, for adhering to the rebellious Barons of that Reign, had his Lands extended; but his Descendants recovered their Estate, and *Robert de Oggle*, in 15 *Edw. III.* obtained a Licence to make a Castle of his Manor-House at *Oggle*, and to have Free-Warren in all his Demefne Lands within this his Lordship of *Oggle*, &c. in this County. This *Robert* married *Helena Bertram*, the sole Daughter and Heir of *Sir Robert Bertram* Kt. Baron of *Bothal*, by whom he had Issue *Robert*, who died before his Father, but left a Son *Robert*, who after his Grandmother's Death, doing his Homage, had Livery of her Lands and Castle of *Bothal*. He in his Life-time settled his Inheritance descended to him from his Ancestors upon his eldest Son *Sir Robert Ogle* and his Heirs, and for want of them upon his younger Son *John*, whom he surnamed *Bertram*, to whom he gave his Barony of *Bothal*. His Grandson *Robert*, being a firm Adherent to the *York* Interest was by King *Edward IV.* advanced to the Dignity and Degree of a Baron of this Realm by a Summons to his first Parliament, *Reg. 1.* His Posterity being further enriched by the Marriages with the Heiresses of *Alan Heton* and *Alexander Kirkby*, for several Generations enjoyed his Honour and this Manor with his other Estates; but Issue Male failing in *Cuthbert Lord Ogle*, *Katharine*, who at length became his sole Heir by the Death of her elder Sister *Joan*, who was married to *Edward Talbot*, a younger Son of *George Earl of Shrewsbury*, but died without Issue, and was married to *Sir Charles Cavendish* of *Welbeck* Kt. was, 4 *Car. I.* made by Letters Patent Baroness of *Ogle* of this Place. Her Son *William*, having been made Knight of the Bath in 1610, at the Creation of *Henry Prince of Wales*, was afterwards advanced to the Degree of a Baron, by the Stile

and Title of the Lord *Ogle* in 1620. He, in the great Breach between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament, endeavoured to support his Royal Master in his Authority and Power, and did many signal Things for that End, as raising Forces, fortifying the Towns of *Newcastle* and *Tinmouth*, defending *York*, &c. which Services, tho' not crowned with the desired Success, yet were of so great Merit with King *Charles II.* at his Restoration, that he created him Earl of *Ogle*, and Duke of *Newcastle* in 1664. The Title of the eldest Son of this Family in his Father's Life-time is Earl of *Ogle* by the Courtesy of *England*.

OLD-TOWN, a Village standing upon the *East-Alon* River: What was the old Name is not easily found out; but it seems more likely to be the *Alone* of *Antoninus* (called in the *Liber Notitiarum*, *Alione*) than any other Place which hath been hitherto fixed on. It answers best the Distances both from *Galana* and *Gala-cum*; and many Roman Antiquities, which have been found there, much strengthen the Conjecture. The Name of the River also, on which it is situate, argues as strongly for this Place as *West-Alon* can do for *Whitley*, where *Dr. Gale* and others place it.

OSBERWICK, one of these Manors, in which the Barony of *Robert de Gaugif* (which we suppose is that Barony which is called at this Time, the Barony of *Caugif*, Length of Time having corrupted the Name) consisteth, which he held of the King, 3 *Hen. III.* by the Service of three Knights Fees.

S. OSWALD's, anciently called *Sil-cester* in the Wall, where was the *Cilernum* of *Antonine*, in which the second Wing of the *Astures* lay in Garrison. The Name seems to have been changed upon this Occasion. After *Sigga*, a Nobleman, had treacherously slain *Elfwald*, King of *Northumberland*, the Religious built a Church here, and dedicated it to this *S. Cuthbert* and *Oswald*, which last so far outdid the other in Mens Opinion, that the old Name being quite lost, this Place gained the Name of *S. Oswald's*, as it continues to this Day. What is further remarked.

of *S. Oswald* in our Histories, you'll find above in *Haleton*.

Beyond *S. Oswald's*, the Foundation of the two Forts, which are commonly called *Castle-steads*, are to be seen in the Wall, and near them a Place called *Portgate*, where (as the Word plainly shews) there was a Gate, or Sally-port through it.

OTTERBURN, a Place famous for a stout Engagement, which happened there 11 *Rich. II.* between the *English* and *Scots*. Sir *John Froissart* being the only Historian that gives us a full Account of this Battle, we shall do it in his Words. The *Scots* having invaded *Northumberland*, the Earl of *Northumberland* sent his two Sons, Sir *Henry*, surnamed *Hotspur*, and Sir *Ralph*, to *Newcastle*, where the Country was appointed to meet them, whereupon followed diverse light Skirmishes between them, and many proper Feats of Arms were done. Among others, there fought Hand to Hand Earl *Douglas* and Sir *Henry Percy*, and by force of Arms the Earl won Sir *Henry's* Penon, which the Earl boastingly said, he would set on high upon his Castle of *Alquest*, that his Prowess might be seen afar. These Words sorely displeased Sir *Henry*, and the *English*, who being so provoked after diverse bold Adventures against the *Scotch* Forces, at length obtained the Victory, and Sir *Henry* slew James Earl *Douglas*, but Sir *Ralph* was wounded and taken Prisoner by a *Scotch* Knight. After this they had another Encounter, wherein Sir *Henry* fighting valiantly was taken Prisoner by the Lord *Mountumber* (or as others say, the Earl of *Dunbar*) a stout Knight of *Scotland*. So that (as Mr. *Cambden* remarks) Victory changed Sides three or 4 Times; but at last seemed to fix with the *Scots*, tho' with an equal, or greater Loss then the *English* had, but with notable Marks of the Courage and Conduct of both Sides. The old Ballad of *Chey-Chise* (the Delight of Sir *Philip Sidney*) had this Fight of *Otterbourn* for its Foundation, for there never was any other *Percy* engaged against a *Douglas*, but this *Henry*, who never had the Title, tho' he was the Heir of the Earl of *Northumberland*. This is a probable Account of the Battle of *Chey-*

Chase, which Dr. *Fuller* will have to be wholly fabulous; but 'tis because he lays his Scene too low, and will have it fought in *Henry VIII's* Days, whereas it happened in *Richard the Second's*.

OVER-BOTHILLESTON, or *Over-Botilston*, an Hamlet belonging to the Castle and Manor of *Werkworth*, which *Henry Percy*, from whom the Earls of *Northumberland* are descended, died in Possession of, 26 *Edw. III.* leaving it with diverse other large Estates to his Son and Heir, *Henry Lord Percy*, who also died seized of it, 42 *Edw. III.* and left it to his Son and Heir *Henry*.

OVER-ISGAR, a Member of the Manor of *Felton*, one of the Branches of the Barony of *Mitford*, the Estate of *William de Bertram*, who died possessed of it, and left it to his Son *Roger de Bertram*, who being a Minor, was put into the Wardship of *Peter de Brus*, with the Custody of his Land till he came of full Age, 7 *Joh.* This *Roger* siding with the Rebellious Barons, 17 *Joh.* forfeited all his Estate, and the King having seized it, gave it to *Philip de Ulicotes*; but upon the King's Death he returned to his Obedience to King *Hen. III.* his Son, and recovered his Estate.

OVINGHAM, the Castle and Manor of that great and noble Prince *John Duke of Bedford*, Son of King *Henry IV.* and Uncle to King *Henry VI.* in whose Minority he was Regent of *France*, which he died possessed of, 14 *Hen. VI.* whom he left his Heir, giving his Wife *Faquet*, or *Jacoba*, the Enjoyment for Life. *Henry*, Earl of *Northumberland*, obtained it after it came into the King's Hands; but when King *Edward IV.* obtained the Crown, the Earl was attainted for adhering to King *Henry VI.* and his Estate being seized, this Manor with diverse others (of which some are mentioned above) was given to *George Duke of Clarence*, then made Lieutenant of *Ireland*, to support his Honour and Dignity, by a Grant in Tail general.

The *Picts* Wall, having left *Cumberland*, crosses the little River *Irthing*, and then enters this County, where it goes but a little way before the rapid Brook of *Poltroff* gains a Passage thro' it by an Arch, near

near which are several large Mounts cast up within the Wall, as if they were designed for watching the Country. A little way farther is *Thirlwall*, where the *Scots* forced their Way betwixt the *Irihing* and *Tine*, into the Province of *Britain*, and that wisely enough, that they might have no Rivers to stop their Inroads into the very Bowels of *England*. *Fordon*, the *Scotch* Historian gives us this Account of it: The *Scots* (says he) having conquered the Country on both Sides of the Wall, summoned the Boors, who with Mattocks, Pick-Axes, and Shovels, made such Holes and Gaps thro' the Wall, as they might readily pass and repass thro', and so settled themselves in *England*. From these Gaps the Place is called *Thirlwall*, which in *Latin* signifies, *Murus perforatus*, i. e. a Wall bored thro'. Beyond *Thirlwall* the Wall opens a Passage for the swift River *Tippal*, or *Tipit*, and from thence bends about by *Iverton*, *Forstin*, and *Chester* in the Wall, near *Busy-gap*, *Sevenshale*, *Carrow*, *Walton* and *Walwick*, where the North *Tine* crosses the Wall, and is passed by a Bridge of Arches. From hence it goes by *S. Oswald's*, *Portgate*, *Wall-Town*, *Rout-chester*, and at length to *Newcastle*, where the Wall and *Tine* meet; but the Wall seems to have gone thro' that Town three Miles farther, to a little Village now called the *Walls-End*. We just mention the Course of the Wall, and take no Notice of the Towns, because we have described, or shall hereafter account for them elsewhere.

PLESSYS, one of the Manors of this County that belonged to Sir *Philip Somerville*, Kt. 29 *Edw.* III. and of which he then died seized, leaving *Joan*, the Wife of Sir *Rhese ap Griffith*, and *Maud*, his Grand-daughter by *Elizabeth* the Wife of *John Stafford*, his Daughters, his Heirs.

PONT-ELAND, so called from the Bridge built there by the Emperor *Aelius Hadrianus*, called in *Latin*, *Pons Aelii*. Here the first Cohort of the *Cornavii* were quartered to guard the Banks of the River *Pont*. Here King *Henry III.* who being provoked by the *Scots* in building two Castles near the *English* Confines, and receiving and succouring diverse *English*

Rebels, had summoned all his Forces together, with an Intention to invade them, and revenge the Injuries done him, was prevailed with by his Nobles to come to a Reconciliation, and a publick Instrument was made by *Alexander* then King of *Scots*, unto King *Henry*, signed and sealed by himself and diverse of his Noblemen, testifying the Allegiance he owed to the King of *England*, as his superior Lord, and a Copy of it was sent to the Pope for his Confirmation of it. See both of them at large in *Hollins. History*, &c. p. 233. 28 *Hen.* III. 1244. The Manor of this Place was 49 *Edw.* III. the Estate of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Atbol*, who then died possessed of, and left his Lands to his two Daughters and Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, the last of whom upon this Partition had an Assignment of this Manor. they were married to Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Ralph Percy*, Kts. as is before shewed in other Places above.

Dr. Thomas Grey, Vicar of this Place in the late unhappy Times, was not only sequestered, and put out of his Vicarage here, but plundered of all his Movables, and Corn to the value of 15 Hundred Pounds, the barbarous Soldiers not leaving him, his Wife and seven Children, a Bed to lie on, nor convenient Linen to wear. He was carried to the Prison at *Newcastle* himself, and endured hard Usage, till a Right Honourable Person of his Relations obtained his Release, and maintained him at one of his Seats to his dying Day.

POLTRENCROT, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Thornton*, Part of the Estate of *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Atbol*, who dying, as is abovesaid, left his whole Estate to his Daughters, of which the eldest, *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Thomas Percy*, Kt. obtained this Hamlet, as Parcel of her Manor of *Thornton*, which upon the Division of her paternal Estate, was assigned to her.

PRENDEWICK, a Member of the Manor of *Hertshewed*, belonging to the Barony of *Vesey*, of which *William de Vesey* died seized, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving *John de Vesey*, his Son and Heir, a Minor, who was committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*

Savoy till he came of Age, as we have before shewed in other Manors of that Barony.

PRESTFEN, one of the Towns and Lordships which *Robert de Ros*, Baron of *Werke*, held of King *Henry III.* as Part of his Barony, by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done from the Time of King *Henry I.* by whom they were originally enfeoffed thereof. He in the 36th Year of the same King, being then Chief Justice of the King's Forests in the Counties of *Derby*, *Cumberland*, &c. had Free Warren granted to him in all his Demefn Lands here, and other Places in this County. He resigned his Barony into the King's Hands, when he was advancing towards the *Scots*, upon the King's Promise to restore it when his War with *Scotland* was ended, as he accordingly did. He afterwards joyned with the famous *Scotch* General *William Waleys*, and plundered the Northern Parts, for which his Estate was seized, but restored to his Daughter, and Heir, *Margaret*, as Part of her Mother's Inheritance.

PRESTON, one of the Manors of which the Barony of *Vesey* in this County consisted, and *William de Vesey* died seized of, 37 *Hen. III.* leaving it with many other Lordships to his Son and Heir *John de Vesey*, of whom often before.

PRESTWICK, a Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, one of the great Branches of the Barony of *Mitford*, held of the King by *William Bertram*, who dying 7 *Joh.* or before, left this, and many other great Estates to his Son *Roger Bertram*, who being in his Minority, that King for three Hundred Marks granted to *Peter de Brus* the Wardship of his Person, and Custody of his Lands until he should be of full Age. He adhered to the Rebellious Barons, 17 *Joh.* &c. as is above said.

PRUDHOW, or *Prudhou*, and in old Writings *Prodhow*, a Town and Castle pleasantly seated on the Ridge of an Hill. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that this Place is the *Protolitia*, which is also written the *Procolitia* of the *Romans*, and was the Station of the first Cohort of the *Batawi*. He also adds, that the Castle was famous in the Days of *Henry II.* for gal-

lantly maintaining it self against the Siege of *William King of Scots*, and afterwards it belonged to the *Umfranvils*, an eminent Family, &c. Sir *William Dugdale* (in his Barony, P. 1. page 504.) shews us Mr. *Cambden's* Mistake as to this Place and Family; for he tells us. That *Odonell de Umfranvil*, was 18 *Hen. II.* in Possession of this Town and Castle, and that he was (according to the Relation of the Monk of *Tinmouth*) grievously exclaim'd of for his Exactions upon his Neighbours to repair the Roof of his Castle of *Prudhou*, which he presumed to do, partly because he was the chief Man in the County, and partly thro' the great Interest he had gained at Court by marrying his Daughter to a Favourite. Two Years after this the *Scots* invaded the Northern Parts of *England*, and having taken *Harbottle* Castle, laid Siege to the Castle of *Prudhou*, which bravely defended it self till *Robert de Stuteville*, then Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, by the Help of some northern Barons, timely relieved it. *Odonel de Umfranvil* was then Owner of this Castle, and held it to his Death, which happened 28 *Hen. II.*

To this *Odonel* succeeded *Robert de Umfranville*, and to him *Richard*, who 14 *Joh.* the Times being then turbulent thro' the Discontents of the Barons, delivered up his four Sons, with this his Castle of *Prudhou*, as Hostages to secure his Fidelity, which notwithstanding he put himself in Arms among the Barons, 17 *Joh.* and his Lands being seized, were given to *Hugh de Baillol*; but King *Henry III.* began to Reign soon after, and the Times growing more calm and quiet, he had a Restitution made of his Castle and Lands; but that King never had any great Confidence in him, because he observed him to fortify his Castle of *Harbottle*. In the Time of this *Richard*, it was found by Inquisition, that he held the Barony of *Prudhoe* of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees and an Half, as all his Ancestors had done from the Time of King *Henry I.* He gave one Toft, and eight Acres of Land in this Town to the Monks of *Hexham*, and dying 11 *Hen. III.* or before, left his Barony to his Son and Heir, *Gilbert*, of whom our Historians

give that great Character, that he was *præclarus Baro, & partium Angliæ Borealiū flos singularis, & Custos, i. e.* a famous Baron, the Flower and Keeper of the Northern Parts of England. The Commentator on *Cambden* says, This Gilbert was the first of this Family that he met with in History; but we see his Mistake by this Account, for tho' he was the chief, he was not the first, nor did the Castle come to the *Umfranvils* after the *Scots* besieged it, but was theirs from the Days of King *Henry I.* who enfeoffed Gilbert de *Umfranville* with it.

To this Gilbert succeeded his Son and Heir of the same Name, who held this Manor of *Prudhou* with its Members, viz. *Hedley, Haseley, Wythal, &c.* for two Knights Fees of ancient Feofment. This Gilbert was in Right of his Wife made Earl of *Angus* in *Scotland*, and under that Title summoned to Parliament, 25 *Edw. I.* The Lawyers at first refused to acknowledge him an Earl, because *Angus* was not of this Kingdom, but they submitted when they saw the King's Writ summoning him by that Name. He founded a Chantry for two Priests, to celebrate Divine Service daily in the Chapel of our Lady, in this Castle of *Prudhou*, and for their Support amortized two Tofts, one Hundred and eighteen Acres of Land, and five Acres of Meadow in this Town. He departed this Life 1 *Edw. II.* seized of this Castle and all its Members, leaving *Robert de Umfranville*, his Son and Heir. His Son Gilbert in 25 *Edw. III.* exhibited a Petition to the King and his Council Assembled in Parliament, setting forth, that he and his Ancestors, Time out of Mind, used to have the Custody of all Prisoners taken within his Liberty of *Readsdale*, to be kept in his Prison of *Harbottle* Castle, which being so ruined by the *Scots* Wars, that it could not sufficiently retain them, he desired that he might have Liberty to keep all such Prisoners in his Castle of *Prudhou*, till his Castle at *Harbottle* could be repaired. The King being satisfied that his Allegation was true, and that his Castle of *Harbottle* was not ruined by his neglect, did grant him leave to keep his Prisoners

in this Castle of *Prudhou* for Ten Years next ensuing. He died without Issue, and *Eleanor*, the Daughter of *Elizabeth* his Sister, the true Heiress of the Blood (as the Lawyers express it) married to *Henry Talboys*, was his Heir, and her Son *Walter* had Livery of his Lands, 15 *Hen. VI.* doing his Homage; but this Castle was bestowed by the King upon his Son *John* Duke of *Bedford*, who died possessed of it, 14 *Hen. VI.* and after him, in the same Reign, it was given to *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who was slain in the Battle of *S. Albans*, stoutly fighting for the *Lancastrian* Line, 33 *Hen. VI.* His Son *Henry* going on in his Father's Steps, and maintaining that King's Cause, was attainted by Parliament when King *Edward IV.* was settled on his Throne, and most of his Lands given to *George* Duke of *Clarence*; but the Constabulary of this Castle, and Lordship of the Town, was bestowed on *Robert* Lord *Ogle* for Life, in Consideration of his faithful Services.

In this Family of *Umfranvil*, or *Umfravil*, have been many Persons of Note in their Time, viz. Sir *Robert Umfravil*, Kt. who was Sheriff of this County in the 46 Year, and 51 of King *Edward III.* and his Son Sir *Robert* was of the same Office in the 6th and 8th Years of King *Henry IV.* *Thomas Umfravil*, with *John Mifford*, were Knights of the Shire for this County, to represent it in the Parliaments that sat, 11 and 13 of *Richard II.* Another Sir *Robert Umfravil*, Son of *Thomas Umfravil*, the elder Brother of the former Sir *Robert*, who was a Knight of the Garter, was Vice-Admiral of *England* in 1410, and brought such Plenty of Prizes in Cloath, Corn, and other valuable Commodities from *Scotland*, that he got the Nick-name of *Robin Mend-Market*, as *J. Stow* tells us.

PULWISTON, one of those Towns and Lordships, of which the Barony of *Werke* consisted, which *Robert de Ras* the younger held of the King (*Hen. III.*) by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done from the Time of King *Henry I.* by whom they were enfeoffed of it; but it seems that the Farm of it was disposed of by the King, for in

the Reign of King *Henry II.* it was farmed by *Hugh de Nevil*, who accounted for it twice in that Reign, viz. in the 31 Year, when he paid 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for the Honour of *Werch* (as it was then called) and in the 34 Year, when he paid 13*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* in which last it was given by the King to *Robert de Ros* of *Helmestry* in *Yorkshire*, with the Fee of the Barony, who left it to the above mentioned *Robert*, his youngest Son, as is before shewn in other Towns belonging to this Barony. His Son *Robert* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Barony.

PYKEDEN, a Member of the Manor of *Mitford*, from whence the Barony of *Mitford* takes its Name, which was conferred by King *Henry I.* upon *William Bertram*, whose Posterity enjoyed it till the Reign of King *Edward II.* when the Barony was divided among four Sisters, and Co-heirs, as to the Manors, but the Title was lost.

PYMMORE, a Village of which *William Lord Latimer*, who was summoned to Parliament among the Barons from the first to the 9th Year of King *Edward III.* died possessed in the last Year. He left *William Lord Latimer*, his Son and Heir. *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of the Lord *Boteourt*, survived him, and had for her Dowry an Assignment of certain Lands in this, and other Manors in this County and others.

RANDON-BATAIL, a Member of the Manor of *Hertesheved*, one of the Lordships in which the Barony of *Vesey* consisted, when *William de Vesey*, the Baron of it, died 37 *Hen. III.* He left his Barony to *John de Vesey* his Son and Heir, who being in his Minority, was committed to the Wardship of *Peter de Savay*, as is above mentioned.

READS-DALE, a large Tract of Ground, but thinly inhabited, by reason of the Robberies frequently committed in it. It takes its Name from the River *Read*, which runs all along it on the North Side and West, till it empties it self into the River North *Tine*. The High Mountain called *Readsquire*, where that River has its Rise, falling 70 Foot into the Valley, stands on the Western Side of it.

Here was of old the *True-Place*, as they then called it, i. e. the Place of Conference, where the Lords Wardens of the Eastern Marches of both Kingdoms usually determined the Disputes of the Borderers. *William the Conqueror*, Reg. 10. granted to *Robert de Umfravile*, Kt. Lord of *Tours*, and *Vian*, his Kinsman, the Lordship, Valley, and Forest of this Dale, with all the Castles, Manors, Lands, Woods, Pastures, Waters, Pools, and Royal Franchises, which were formerly possessed by *Mildred*, the Son of *Akman*, late Lord of *Ridsdale*, but came to him by Conquest, to hold by the Service (as Domes-Day Book informs) of defending that Part of the Country for ever, from Enemies, Robbers, and Wolves with that Sword, which King *William* had by his Side when he entered *Northumberland*. By the same Grant he had likewise Authority for holding, governing, determining, and judging in all Pleas of the Crown as well as others, happening within the Precincts of the said Dale, by any proper Officers for the Time being, according to the Laws and Customs of the Realm.

The Jurisdiction of this Dale belonged to the Family of *Umfravile* for many Generations, for *Richard de Umfravile*, 5 *Joh.* obtained a Grant of this Privilege, that none should presume to graze with their Cattle, hunt, or cut down any Woods in his Forest of *Reads Dale*. In the Time of this *Richard*, it was by Inquisition found that he held this Valley of *Reads Dale* by the Service of Guarding it from Thieves and Robbers. His Heir was *Gilbert de Umfravile*, who was afterward Earl of *Angus*, who is said to hold the Valley of *Reads Dale* by the Royal Power, 43 *Hen. III.* He died 1 *Edw. II.* being then a Parliamentary Baron, and was possessed of this Valley and the Castle of *Harbottle* in it, which he held by the Service of defending it from Wolves and Thieves. Sir *Robert Umfravile*, the last Heir Male of this Family, died possessed of this Dale 15 *Hen. VI.* and left it to *Walter Talboys*, his Cousin and Heir, being the Son of his Sister *Elizabeth*. His Son Sir *William Talboys* being attainted in the first Parliament of King *Edward IV.* for Siding

ding with the *Lancastrians*, (as many other Noblemen were) his Estate was seized by the King, who granted the Lordship of *Readsdale* and Castle of *Harbottle* to *Robert Lord Ogle*, in Consideration of his Services in special Tail; but 'tis probable that they returned again to the Family of *Talboys* after the Death of the Lord *Ogle*; because we find that *Thomas Winsbeich Esq*; and the Lady *Elizabeth Talboys* his Wife, probably the Heiress of that Family, 38 *Hen. VIII.* exchanged this Dale and other Estates, amounting to the clear yearly Value of 120 *l. 2 s. 1*., with that King for other Estates in the County of *Worcester*.

In this Dale one would wonder to see so many great Heaps of Stones, called *Laws*, which the Neighbourhood believe to have been thrown together in Remembrance of some Persons there slain. They are small Cobbles. There are also large Stones erected at several Places, in Remembrance (as 'tis fancied) of so many Battles or Skirmishes, either anciently between the *Britains* and *Picts*, or of later Times between the *English* and *Scots*.

REMMINGTON, one of the Manors of which the Barony of *Vesey* consisted, and of which *William de Vesey* died seized 37 *Hen. III.* and left to his Son *John de Vesey*, &c.

REVELEY, a Manor belonging to the Barony of *Vesey*, of which, with divers others above and hereafter mentioned, *William de Vesey* died seized, and left it to his Son *John*, &c.

REUSUM, a Member of the Manor of *Seton*, a principal Branch of the Barony of *Delaval*, of which see more in *Seton*.

RILL, the Lordship of *John Lord Beaumont*, who died seized of it 20 *Rich. II.* leaving it, with many other Estates in this County and others, to his Son and Heir *Henry Lord Beaumont*, then sixteen Years of Age, who was knighted at the Coronation of King *Henry IV.*

RISINGHAM, a Town of venerable Antiquity, standing upon the River *Rhead*, which by Length of Time hath almost washed it away. *Mr. Camden* tells us, that in the Old *English* and High *Dutch* Languages it signifies as much as *Gyants-Town*, which the Author of the Additions acknowledges, saying, *Riese* in the *German* Language signifies a Giant; but he doubts whether our *Saxon* Ancestors used that Word, or, if they did, whether the Name of this Place imports any more than its Situation upon an high and rising Ground; for most of the Villages in these Parts were anciently so placed; tho' afterwards the Inhabitants drew down into the Valleys. There are in this Town many Remains of Antiquity. The Inhabitants report, that this Place was long defended by the God, **MOGON**, against a certain *Soldan*, or *Pagan Prince*. Nor is the Story altogether groundless; for that such a God was here worshipped appears from these two Altars taken out of the River, and thus inscribed.

DEO
MOGONTI CAD.
ET. N. DN. AVG.
M. G. SECUNDINVS
BF. COS. HABITA
NCI PRIMAS TA
PRO SE ET SUIS POSVIT.

Thus to
be read.

Deo Mogonti Cadeno-
rum et Numini Domini
nostri Augusti M. G. Se-
cundinus Beneficiarius
Consulis Habitanici. Pri-
mas tam pro se & suis
posuit.

DEO
MOVNO CAD
INVENTVS DO
V. S.

From

From the former of these a probable Guess may be made, that this Place was called HABITANGUM, and that he who erected it was a Pensioner to a Consul, and Mayor of the Town. (For that the chief Magistrates of Cities, Towns, and Forts were called PRIMATES, the *Codex Theodosii* will abundantly teach us.) Whether this God were the tutelar God of the *Gadeni*, whom *Ptolemy* makes the

next Neighbours to the *Ottadini*, we are not able fully to determine, but leave it to the curious to find out. Here have been also found the following Inscriptions, for which, with several others, Mr. *Cambden* owns himself indebted to the famous Sir *Robert Cotton* of *Conington*, Knight, who about the Year 1606 saw and copied them.

DM
BLESCIVS
DIOVICVS
FILLÆ
SVÆ
VIXSIT
AN. I. ET
DIES XXI

CVI PRÆEST M
PEREGRINIVS
SVPER. TRIB



COHLI. VANG
FECIT. CVRANTE
IVLPAYLO TBIB.

DEÆ TER
TIANÆ SA
CRM AEL
TIMOTHEAP
V. S. LL. M.

HERCV
LI. IVL
PAVLLVS
TRI B
V. S

AVR. ANTONI
NIPII. AVG. M
MESSORIVS
DILIGENSTRI
BVNVS SACRVM

DEO

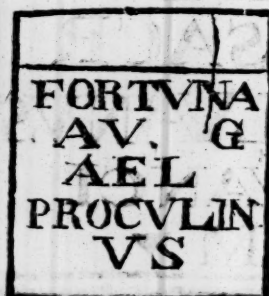
DEO ▲ INVICTO
HERCVLI ▲ SACR
L ▲ EEMPL ▲ SALVANVS
TRIB ▲ COH ▲ IVANCI
V ▲ S ▲ P ▲ M ▲

ICOS CVIPRE ♦
N ♦ AVERL ♦ CAST
VETVS TA'E ENABS
ie. Vetustate Conlabsum

To these Mr. Warburton, who, has lately surveyed this County, adds four Inscriptions; which he says are now in this Town, viz.



FOR-



As also what exceeds all the rest in the Cohort of the *Gallick* Troops dedicated to
Finery of the Work, a long Table thus the sacred Majesty of the Emperors.
curiously engraven, and by the fourth



ROCHESTER,

ROCHESTER, a Town situate upon the River *Rhead* near the Head of it, on the Rising of a Rock, that overlooks the Country below, from whence it may seem to have taken its modern Name, is worth our Notice for some Antiquities found there, viz. an Altar of this Form, and upon it this Inscription.



In this Place also, among the Rubbish of an old Castle or Camp, there was another ancient Altar found, with the following Inscription.

D. R. S.
 " DVPL. N. EXPLOR.
 BREMEN. ARAM
 INSTITVERVNT
 N. EIVS C. CAEP
 CHARITINO TRIB
 V S. L. M.

Thus to
 be read.

" Duplares Numeri Exploratorum Bremenii Aram instituerunt Numini ejus Cæpione Charitimo Tribuno Votum solverunt Libentes merito.

Mr. *Cambden* having considered this Inscription thus speaks. May we not hence guess, that here was that *Bremenium* so industriously and so long sought after, which *Ptolemy* mentions in these Parts, and from which *Antoninus* in his Itinerary begins his first Journey in *Britain*, as from its utmost Limit; for the Bounds of the Empire were Seas, great Rivers, Mountains, Deserts, and unpassable Countries, (such as this Part affords) Ditches, Walls, Empalures, and especially Castles built in the most suspected Places, whereof there are here great Plenty of Remains. And indeed since the Barbarians had thrown down *Antoninus Pius's* Wall in *Scotland*, widely spoiled the Country, and *Adrian's*

Wall lay disregarded till *Severus's* Time, we may believe, that the Bounds of the Roman Empire were in this Place; and hence the old Itinerary, that goes under the Name of *Antoninus* begins here, as a *Limite*, (that is, the farthest Bounds of the Empire) but the Addition of *i. à Vallo* is a Gloss of the Transcribers, since *Bremenium* lies fourteen Miles Northward from the Wall, unless we will take it for one of those Field-Stations already mentioned to have been built beyond the Wall in the Enemy's Country. Mr. *Burton* in his Commentary on *Antoninus's* Itinerary looks upon the Authority of this Altar's Inscription (which he learnedly explains) to be unquestionable: But the Author of the

S f f f

Additions

Additions to *Cambden* is of a different Opinion, saying; "Notwithstanding the great Encouragement which the Inscription (before mentioned) gives to the placing of *Bremenium* at *Rocheſter*, I ſtill fancy *Brampton* in *Gilleſland* in *Cumberland* to be the Place as Mr. *Cambden* himſelf ſometime thought *Brampton* in this County to be." The Diſtance from this *Brampton* to *Corbridge* is as agreeable as from *Rocheſter*; and it is *gratis dictum* (and ought to be well proved before the Weight of the Objection can be taken off) that the Words (*id eſt, à Vallu*) are an Interpolation of the Tranſcribers; but Mr. *Burton* answers, that if *Vallum* be retained, then *à Limite* muſt be left out, becauſe the *Vallum* had been the moſt noted *Limes*.

ROCK, one of the Manors of which the Barony of *Veſey* conſiſted, and *William de Veſey* died ſeized of, 37 *Hen. III.* leaving it to his Son *John de Veſey*, as is ſaid in other Manors belonging to this Barony before. It continued ſome Succeſſions in this Family of *Veſey*, but Iſſue Male in the direct Line failing, it paſſed into the Family of *Percy's*, afterwards Earls of *Northumberland*, of whom *Henry Percy* died ſeized of it, 42 *Edw. III.* leaving it and other great Eſtates to his Son and Heir *Henry*, who at the Coronation of King *Richard II.* was advanced to the Title and Honour of Earl of *Northumberland*.

RODAM, another Part of the Barony of *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* as *Brampton* above mentioned was. This Town gave Name to a Family of good Note in theſe Parts.

RODDESTON, a Forreſt ſo called, adjoining to the Manor of *Hethingſalgh*, the Eſtate of *David Strabolgi* the ſecond Earl of *Atkol*, who died poſſeſſed of it 20 *Edw. II.* and left it his Son and Heir *David*. It lies in *South-Tindale*.

ROUBIRIE, *Robirie*, *Routhbiry*, *Roughbiry*, *Rothbury*, and *Rathbury*, (for of many different Ways we find the Name of this Place ſpelled in ancient Deeds and Records) a large Manor, having the Hamlets of *Trepton* and *Sencher* belonging to it, tho' it ſelf is a Member of the larger Manor of *Werkworth*. It was the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Roger*

Fitz-John, who dying 33 *Hen. III.* Anno 1249, left it to his Son *Robert* ſurnamed *Fitz-Roger*. He, in the 19th *Edw. I.* obtained that King's Charter for a Market every Week upon *Thursday* at this his Manor of *Roubirie*, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feaſt of *St. Matthew* the Apoſtle, *Sept. 21.* He died 3 *Edw. II.* leaving *John* (who in his Father's Life-time was ſurnamed by the Appointment of King *Edward I.* *John de Clavering*) his Son and Heir his large Eſtate, among which this Manor of *Rouchebere* (as it is called) with its Members, *Threpton*, *Newton*, and *Snitter*, with the Forreſt there, is particularly named.

This *John de Clavering* being doubtful of having Iſſue Male, as it ſeems, made a Feoffment long before his Death to one *Stephen Trafford*, whereby he veſted the Inheritance of this Manor and ſome others in the ſaid *Stephen*, to the Intent that he ſhould reconvey them to him the ſaid *John*, to hold for Life, with Remainder to King *Edward I.* and his Heirs. By this Settlement this Manor and many other Eſtates came to the Crown, of which this and ſome other Lordſhips were given by King *Edward III.* *Reg. 2.* to *Henry Percy* and his Heirs, after the Death of *Hawise* the Wife of *John de Clavering*, who had it, with other Eſtates of her late Huſband in Dower. *Henry* being thus entitled to this entailed it upon his Poſterity, and accordingly we find it in Poſſeſſion of his Son *Henry* at his Death, and afterward aſſigned to *Joan* his Reſiſt for Part of her Dower. Upon her Demife it went to his Son *Henry*, who was made Earl of *Northumberland*, and continued in the Family till *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* was attainted by the firſt Parliament of King *Edward IV.* and his Eſtate being ſeized for that King's Uſe was given the greateſt Part of it to *George* Duke of *Clarence* the King's Brother, (as is ſaid in other Manors) but this Lordſhip was given to Sir *Robert Ogle*, afterwards made Lord *Ogle*, to hold for Life. Whether it ever returned again to the *Northumberland* Family we have not yet been able to diſcover.

ROVELEY,

ROVELEY, a Manor belonging to *Robert de Lumley*, who died seized of it 12 Decemb. 48 *Edw.* leaving his Brother *Ralph* his Heir.

RUGGELEY, or *Ruglee*, one of those many Manors of which the Barony of *Vesey* consisted, and *William de Vesey* died seized of, 37 *Hen. III.* leaving it, with many other Estates, to *John de Vesey* his Son and Heir, as we have said elsewhere. His Posterity enjoyed it some Successions; but at length legitimate Issue failing, *Anthony Bec* Bishop of *Durham* being enfeoffed with their whole Estate by *William de Vesey*, in Trust for his Bastard Son *William de Vesey*, sold the Castle and Manor of *Alnwick*, to which this Manor was appendant, to *Henry Percy*, then a great Man in the North, of whom the Earls of *Northumberland* are descended. In this Family it continued till the Reign of King *Edward IV.* when *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* being attainted for adhering to the *Lancastrian* Line, his Lands were seized, and this, with other of his Estates, was given to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother.

RUSSEDEN, one of the Towns and Lordships which belonged to the Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* the younger held of King *Henry III.* by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done from the Times of King *Henry I.* by whom they were originally enfeoffed therewith, as hath been observed in other Manors belonging to the Barony above.

RUTCHESTER, or *Roucheester*, formerly a Town in *Rheadesdale*, but now clean forgotten thro' Length of Time, as some others are. Here are evident Signs of a square Camp joining close to the Wall.

SAYLER, the Manor of *Henry Percy*, a great Man in *Northumberland*, who had entailed it, with many other Estates upon his Posterity, and left it to his Son and Heir *Henry*; but *Idonea* his Wife surviving him, had, among other Estates, an Assignment of the third Part of this Manor for her Dower. She died 39 *Edw. III.*

SCAUDEN, one of those Towns and Lordships which belonged to the Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* the younger

held of King *Henry III.* by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done from the Time of King *Henry I.* as is above observed.

SCILCESTER in the Wall, see *St. Oswalds* above.

SCHILMINGTON, one of the Members of the Manor of *Hephal*, belonging to *Robert Lord Ogle*, who died possessed of this and other Manors in this County, 9 *Edw. IV.* leaving them to his Son and Heir *Owen Lord Ogle*.

SCIPPLING-BOTHIL, one of those Lordships of which the Barony of *Vesey* consisted, and *William de Vesey* died possessed of, 37 *Hen. III.* leaving his Estate to his Son and Heir *John de Vesey*, of whom we have often spoke above.

SCHOTTON, one of those Towns and Lordships belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* the younger held of King *Henry III.* by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done from the Times of King *Henry I.* &c.

SEAVENSHALE, the next Station upon the Wall to *Busy-gap*, "which Name," (says *Mr. Camden*) if you will allow "to be derived from *Saviniana*, or rather "*Sabiniana ala*, I would roundly affirm "this Place to be that *Hunnum*, where "the *Notitia Provinciarum* tells us the *Sabinian* Wing were upon Duty."

SEGHILL, called *Segedunum*, the Station of the third Cohort of the *Lergi* on the Wall or Rampart, says *Mr. Camden*; but *Dr. Gale*, in his Edition of the *Notitia*, says, 'twas the Station of the fourth Cohort. The Name *Segedunum* in the *British* Tongue signifies the same as *Seghill* in the *English*.

SENCER, a Member of the Manor of *Robirie*, the Estate of *Roger Fitz-John*, 33 *Hen. III.* the Father of *John de Clavering* above-mentioned, who settled it with the Manor upon King *Edward I.* as is said in *Robirie*.

SETON, a principal Manor of the Barony of *Delaval*, having *Reusum* and *Dislington* for its Members, held of King *Hen. III.* by *Eustace Delaval*, by the Service of two Knights Fees, *de veteri Feoffamento*. His Heir was *Hugh Delaval*.

SHILBOTTLE, (of the Name see *Harbottle* above) the Town and Manor of the famous *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Brother of King *Henry V.* and Uncle of King *Henry VI.* of which, and many other great Estates, he died possessed, 14 *Hen. VI.* 1433, leaving them to *Faquet* his Wife for Life, and after her to his Nephew King *Henry VI.* He was interred in the Cathedral Church of *Noſtre Dame* at *Roan* in *Normandy*. Mr. *John Falder* was Vicar of this Place in 1648, when being sequestered from his Living he was after very ill used, robbed Abroad, and plundered at Home, nor would be permitted to teach School, or have a private Congregation to get a Subsistence. His Wife could never recover his Fifth; but when she demanded them was reviled and abused. He lived to repossess his Living in 1660.

SHELDES, the Manor and Estate of *Robert Lord Somerville*, who obtained King *Edward* the First's Licence, *Reg.* 18. for Free-Warren in this and other his Manors in this County,

SHILLINGTON, the Lordship of *Robert Lord Ogle*, 15 *Edw. III.* of which King he obtained a Licence of Free-Warren for all his demesne Lands in this Place, and divers others his Manors in this County. *Robert* his Grandson was his Heir.

SHOPLAYE, a Manor of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, which he had, and many others, with his Lady *Blanch*, upon the Division of her Father *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*'s Estate with her elder Sister *Maud*, who had married *William* Duke of *Bavaria*. King *Henry IV.* was their Heir.

SHOTTON, a Manor, of which Sir *Philip de Somerville* died possessed, 29 *Edw. III.* leaving it, with other Estates in this County, to his two Daughters and Co-heirs, *Joan* the Wife of *Rhese ap Griffith* Kt. and *Elizabeth* the Wife of *John Vernon*, for Life, and after her to *Maud* her Daughter by *John Stafford* her first Husband.

SIMONDBURN, see *Ninwicke* above.

SNITIR, *Snitter*, or *Snitty*, a Member of the Manor of *Roubery*, or *Rockbere*,

the Demesne of *John de Clavering*, who having no legitimate Issue settled it with the Head Manor upon King *Edward I.* and his Heirs, who, upon the Coming of it to the Crown, after the Death of the said *John* and *Hawise* his Wife, gave it to *Henry de Percy* and his Heirs, in whose Family it continued for divers Successions; for *Henry Percy* his Grandson intailed it by a special Feoffment, 7 *Edw. III.* upon the Heirs Male of his Body; and his Son *Henry* died possessed of it, 43 *Edw. III.* &c.

SPINLISTAN, one of the Manors of which the Barony of *Vesey* consisted, and *William de Vesey* died possessed, 37 *Hen. III.* leaving it to his Son and Heir *John de Vesey*, a Minor, committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above said.

SREVENWOOD, a Member of the Manor of *Hertshewed*, one of the Lordships belonging to the Barony of *Vesey*, of which *William de Vesey* died possessed, &c.

STAUNFORD, the Manor and Estate of *John le Viscount*, Baron of *Emeldon*, being a Part of his Barony, which he held of King *Henry II.* by the Service of three Knights Fees *de veteri Feoffmento*. He died seized of it 29 *Hen. III.* leaving *Ramet* then the Wife of *Everard de Tyes* his Daughter and Heir, who doing his Homage had Livery of her Estate. She survived him, and married again to *Hereward de Marisco*, in whose Time Sir *Richard Marin* came to this Town, and in his and her Presence, and the whole Court of *Staunford*, took Possession of the whole Barony of *Emeldone*, on the Behalf of *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leicester*, to whom they released their Barony; but *Montfort* soon after rebelling against King *Henry III.* forfeited this and all his other Estate, whereupon the King seized it, and gave this Barony to his younger Son *Edmund* Duke of *Lancaster*, whose Son *Thomas* procured a Charter of Free-Warren in all his demesne Lands in this Place.

STAYNINGTON, *Stannington*, or *Stannyngton*, the Manor and Estate of *William Lord Greyfroke*, as a Member of his Castle and Lordship of *Morpeth*. He died possessed of

of it, 17 *Edw. I.* and left it to his Son and Heir *John Lord Graystoke*. He obtained a Charter for a Free-Warren in all his demesne Lands in this and several other Places in this County, 4 *Edw. II.* His Grandson *Ralph* first assumed the Name of *Graystoke* from his Manor of that Name in *Cumberland*, where he had Leave to make a Castle of his Manor-House. His Son *William* inherited and possessed this Manor at his Death; but it seems to have been soon after alienated; for Sir *Philip Somerville* died seized of it, 29 *Edw. III. Jan. 23.* leaving his Daughters *Joan* and *Elizabeth* his Heirs; but the Advowson of the Church (tho' the Record calls it *Staington*) his Ancestor *Roger de Somerville*, 7 *Edw. III.* gave to the Monks of *Newminster* near *Morpeth*.

SWARLAND, a Member of the Manor of *Felton*, one of the Branches of the Barony of *Mitford*, which *Roger Bertram* held of King *John*, *Reg. 7. de veteri Feoffmento*. He, for adhering to the Barons, had his Barony seized, &c.

SWINBURN, a Manor anciently, viz. 13 *Joh.* belonging to *William Heron*, as a Part of his Barony, held by the Service of one Knight's Fee of ancient Feoffment. This Place in latter Ages was the Seat of the *Woderingtens*, several of which Family were High Sheriffs of this County in the Reigns of the Kings *Henry VI. Edward IV.* and *Henry VIII.*

SWINHOW, a Manor belonging to *Henry Percy*, a great Man in this County, which, upon the Marriage of his Son and Heir *Henry* to *Margaret* the Daughter of *Ralph Lord Nevil of Raby*, he settled with the Manor of *Tughal* upon them, and the Issue of their two Bodies, 32 *Ed. III.* It continued in this Family for divers Successions, till *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, being attainted by Parliament, 1 *Edw. IV.* for adhering to the *Lancastrian* Line, his Estate was seized, and this with some other Parts of it given to *George Duke of Clarence*, that King's Brother, then made Lieutenant of *Ireland*, to support his Dignity, as is above said.

SWINDESCHILES, a Village belonging to the Castle and Manor of *Alnwick*,

which *Henry Percy*, the Ancestor of the Earls of *Northumberland*, died possessed of, 26 *Edw. III.* leaving it to his Son *Henry Percy*, whose Relict *Joan* had a third Part of the Pasture, called *Swinleschelles*, with divers other Estates, assigned for her Dowry, 42 *Edw. III.* This Village passed, with the Head Manor of *Alnwick*, to the Duke of *Clarence* upon the Attainder before mentioned.

SWINTON, one of the Lordships belonging to the Barony of *Vesey*, which *William de Vesey* died possessed of, 37 *Hen. III.* leaving it, with other great Estates, to his Son and Heir *John de Vesey*, a Minor, mentioned before in other Manors.

TARSET, *Tyrsfete*, or *Tirfete*, the Manor and Estate of *John Comin* of *Bodenagh*, who dying without Issue, 19 *Edw. II.* his Estate was divided between his two Sisters, and their Issue, *Joan* the Wife of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol*, and *Elizabeth*, afterward the Wife of *Richard Talbot*, his Heirs. This Manor, with divers Parcels of Lands in it, and in those Parts, was the Purparty of the elder Sister, and after her inherited by *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol*, her Son. It lies in *Tindale*.

THAFRISTON, a Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, or *Elavind*, one of the Branches of the Barony of *Mitford*, held by *Roger Bertram*, as *de veteri Feoffmento*, from his Ancestor, *William Bertram*, who was enfeoffed of it in *Henry* the First's Time.

THERONHAM, the Moiety of which Manor *Robert Lord Ogle* died seized of, 9 *Edw. IV.* leaving it, with his other Estates, to his Son and Heir *Owen Lord Ogle*, whom *Polydore Virgil* by Mistake calls *George*. Of this Family see more in *Heppel*.

THIMUM, a Member of the Manor of *Hertesheved*, one of the Lordships of which the Barony of *Vesey* consisted, and *William de Vesey* died seized, 37 *Hen. III.* leaving it and his other Estates to *John de Vesey* his Son and Heir, of whom often before.

THIRLWALL-CASTLE, situate upon the River *Irthing*, no large Structure, but to be noted for giving a Seat and Surname

name to that ancient and Honourable this Castle on the *Roman* Wall he found Family, which before bore the Name of these Inscriptions.
Wade. Mr. Warburton tells us, that near



Here the *Scots* forced a Passage between the Rivers *Irthing* and *Tine* into the Province of *Britain*; and the Place was wisely enough chosen, as having no Interposition of Rivers to obstruct their Inroads into the very Bowels of *England*. The Reader will better understand the Matter and Name of the Place from *John Fordon*, the *Scotch* Historian, whose Words, since his Book is not very common, it may be proper to repeat. "The *Scots* (says he) having conquer'd the Country on both Sides the Wall, began to settle themselves in it, and summoning in the Boors with their Mattocks, Pick-Axes, Rakes, Forks, and Shovels caused wide Holes and Gaps to be made in it, through which they might readily pass and repass." From these Gaps this indented Part of the Wall got its present Name; for in the *English* Tongue the Place is called *Thirlwall*, rendered into *Latin* is the same as *Murus Perforatus*.

THORNTON, the Manor and Estate of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol*, lying in *Tindale*, of which he died possessed; 49 *Edw.* III. leaving it to his two Daughters and Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, who being in their Minority were committed to the Care of *Henry* Lord *Percy*, who at a proper Age married them to his two younger Sons, *Sir Thomas* and *Sir Ralph Percy*. This Manor, with the Hamlets of *Thornton*, *Emelkoppe*, *Keldre*, and divers o-

thers, Part of which we have already taken Notice of, and hereafter shall, all within the Liberty of *Tindale*, were upon the Division assigned to the elder Sister, the Wife of *Sir Thomas Percy*, and surviving him she married *Sir John Scrope* Kt.

THORNUM, the Habitation and Seat of *Sir Francis* and *William Carnaby*, both Gentlemen of good Quality, and great Royalists, who were ten Thousand Pounds the worse for the Civil Wars, the one Treasurer of the King's Army in the North, and the other a Colonel. After the Fight at *Marston-Moor* they accompany'd the Duke of *Newcastle* into *France*; and the one, returning into *England* with new Hopes, was slain at *Sherburn* Fight in *Yorkshire*, and the other died at *Paris*.

THORPHILL, a Member of the Manor of *Mitford*, one of the Branches of the Barony so called, which 7 *Joh.* was held by *Roger Bertram de veteri Feoffmento* from his Ancestors, *William de Bertram*, who was enfeoffed in it by King *Henry I.* as is above said.

THREPSTON, a Manor and Town belonging to *Henry Percy*, an Ancestor of the Earls of *Northumberland*, who died seized of it 42 *Edw.* III. leaving it to his Son and Heir *Henry*.

THRISTERTON, or *Thrafterton*, a Manor belonging to the Earl of *Northumberland*; but he being attainted in Parliament, 1 *Edw.* IV. it was, with much of his

his other Estate, seized and given to *George Duke of Clarence*, that King's Brother, as is shewn in some other of that Earl's Lands. It came to the Earls of *Northumberland* from the Family of the *Ogles*; for we find that *Robert Lord Ogle* obtained a Grant of Free-Warren, 15 *Edw. III.* in all his demesne Lands here, and several other Manors of his in this County; but how we cannot determine. *Joan*, the Relict of *Henry Percy*, Father of the first Earl of *Northumberland*, had this Manor assigned to her, 43 *Edw. III.* for her Dowry.

THROPTON, or *Thorpeton*, a Manor of Sir *Henry Percy*, the Ancestor of the Earls of *Northumberland*, which he having entailed upon his Posterity, with his other great Estate, 7 *Edw. III.* passed to many of the Descendants from him; for his Son *Henry* inherited it after his Death, and left it to his Heirs. It was before the Estate of *John de Clavering*, who settled it on King *Edward I.* with his Manor of *Roubirie*, and being come to the Crown, after the Death of the said *John* and *Hawise* his Wife, that King bestowed it on Sir *Henry Percy*, as is shewn in other Manors.

TINDALE, a Valley so called, because it is watered by the *North Tine*, which separates it from *Readsdale* on the North Side. It was made a Barony by King *Henry I.* and settled on *Adam de Tindale* and his Heirs, who held it to the Reign of King *Edward III.* when Male Issue failing, *Philippa*, one of the Female Heirs to the last *Adam de Tindale*, inherited this Barony for her Purparty. It contained these Lordships, (of which we have, or shall hereafter more fully speak) *Wardone*, *Fourstaines*, *Abrewas*, *Hayden*, *Langley*, *Retherstowe*, *Wyden*, and *Blenkesbop*. *Philippa* married *Nicholas de Bolteby*, in whose Right he became Baron of *Tindale*, holding that Barony of King *Henry III.* by the Service of one Knight's Fee, as *de veteri Feoffmento*. *Adam*, the Son and Heir of this *Nicholas*, inherited this Barony, and left it to his Daughters, but to which of them it fell, upon the Division, we find not. In the Reign of King *Henry IV. Reg. 2.* *Edmund* of *Langley*, Duke of *York*, fifth Son of

King *Edward III.* died possessed of this Barony, which is called in the Record the Dominion of *Tendale*, and left it to his Son *Edward Earl of Rutland*. The Earls of *Northumberland* had certain Lands within the Lordship of *Tindale*, called *Talbot's Lands*, which being seized by King *Edward IV. Reg. 1.* upon the Attainder of the then Earl of *Northumberland*, were given to *Robert Lord Ogle*.

TINMOUTH, called by the *Britains*, *Pen-ball-crag*, i. e. the Head of the Rampire upon the Rock, from whence some maintain, that the Ditch reached as far as this Place, if the Wall did not. Mr. *Cambden* says, he will not gainsay this Opinion, but adds, that he dare confidently affirm, that this Place, in the Time of the *Romans*, was called *Tunnacelum*, which signifies as much as the Promontary of *Tunna*, or *Tina*, where the first Cohort (called *Ælia Classica*, because it was first raised by *Ælius Hadrianus*, as the Name seems to import) was in Pay for Sea-Service; for the *Romans* had their *Naves Lusoria*, or light Frigates, in their Border Rivers, both for the Suppressing of the Excursions of the neighbouring Enemy, and making Incursions upon him, as may be seen in the *Codex Theodosii*, under the Title *De Lusoriis Danubii*, i. e. light Vessels upon the *Danube*.

Under the *Saxon Heptarchy* this Place was called, *Tunnacertep*, not as *Bede* affirms, from the Abbot *Turna*, (a mere Romantick Story, which, if we recommend to the Reader, it must be only for his Diversion, and not for any Truth in it) but from its Situation on the River *Tine*. Here was anciently a little Monastery, which was frequently plundered by the *Danes*, while the *Saxons* ruled, and after the Conquest was made a Cell to *St. Albans Abbey*. It was afterwards fortified, and being turned into a strong Hold was called *Tinmouth-Castle*, which Name it still or did lately bear, and as such glories both of its Stateliness and Strength; for (as an ancient Author speaks) it is inaccessible seated upon a very high Rock towards the Ocean on the East and North, and elsewhere so well mounted, that a slender

Garrison

Garrison may make it good. For this Reason *Robert Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland*, when he practised with certain Noblemen to dethrone King *Stephen*, (because he had not rewarded him according to his Expectation, for slaying *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, and his Son) but was set upon by the King before Things were ripe for Rebellion, chose this Castle for his chief Hold, and maintained it for some Time against the King and his Forces; but being at length brought into great Streights by the Besiegers (as Rebels seldom meet with Success) he fled, and betook himself to the adjoining Monastery, which was commonly reputed an holy and inviolable Sanctuary. Nevertheless he was carried off thence, and afterwards, in a long and noisome Imprisonment, justly suffered Death for his Treason.

The Ruins of the Monastery are still to be seen in the Castle, near which also was the Parish Church, but that being gone much to Decay, and the Parishioners in the late Civil Wars being often debarred the Liberty of a free Resort to it, another was begun to be rebuilt in the Year 1659, and being afterwards finished, was consecrated by Bishop *Cosins* in the Year 1668. In the former Church we may suppose it was, where *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, slain with his Son *Edward* Prince of *Scotland* by *Robert Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland*, was buried. This King *Malcolm* had barbarously plundered and ravaged these Northern Parts five Times, once in *Edward* the Confessor's Days, twice in the Conqueror's, and twice in the Reign of *William Rufus*, in the last of which Invasions he met with his Fate by that just Providence who often retaliates Wrongs in the Place they are done, as he found; for he was killed in this County, where he had slain and destroyed many; but King *William* did not prosecute his Revenge further, as he might have done with Success, but established his Son on the Throne, notwithstanding the Endeavours and Design of his Uncle *Donald* to deprive him of it, which he had done, had not King *William* aided him to obtain it.

At this Place, viz. the Mouth of the *Tine*, all Ships, that Trade to the Port of *Newcastle*, enter the River that leads up to it. From the Bar of *Tinnmouth* to *Newcastle* the Channel is good and secure, but the Bar it self (which is a Ridge of Sand that lies cross the River's Mouth, not above seven Foot deep at low Water) is very dangerous, by Reason of the Rocks, which they call the *Black-Middins*, and are round about it. To prevent as much of the Mischief, which may happen among those in the Night-time, as is possible, there are two Light-Houses maintained by the *Trinity-House* in *Newcastle*, near which was *Clifford's Fort*, built in the Year 1672, which very effectually commands all Vessels that enter the River.

John of *Tinnmouth* was born in this Town, and is said to have been the Vicar of it, but afterwards became a Benedictine Monk in the Abbey of *St. Albans*. He was a most vertuous Person, and excellently learned, entirely addicted to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, and of Sacred History. He gathered the Lives and Actions of the Saints of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, into two Volumes, with great Judgment and indefatigable Labour, which Work he entituled, *Sanctilogium Servorum Dei*, i. e. The Sacred History of the Servants of God. Nor did he deserve less Commendation for his Expositions of the Holy Scripture, in which he not only explains the literal Sense, but the Moral, Allegorical, and Tropological. His Commentaries were upon all the Books from *Genesis* to the *Kings* inclusive. He wrote also other Books, as Church-Lessons, the Golden History, and a Supplement to the same, an Appendix to his Martyrology, &c. He flourished about the Year 1366.

TIRTHINGTON, one of the Members of the Lordship of *Bothal*, in which the Barony of *Bothal* consisted, which was held of King *Henry*, Reg. 23. by *Roger Bertram*, in Capite, by the Service of three Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had formerly done *de veteri Feoffmento*. He died 46 Hen. III. and left it to his Son *Robert*.

TITLING,

TITTLING, one of the Towns and Lordships which belong'd to the Castle and Barony of *Werk*, held by *Robert de Ros* the younger of King *Henry III.* by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done from the Time of King *Henry I.* He was a very famous Man in his Time, and was made Justice by King *Hen. III.* of all his Forrefts in *Darby, Cumberland, &c.*

TRANWELL, or *Tranewell*, the Manor and Estate of *Ralph Lord Greyfroke*, who 4 *Edw. II.* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his demesne Lands in this and other his Lordships in this County. He died an aged Man, 9 *Edw. III.* 1316, and left this and many other large Estates to his Son and Heir *Robert Lord Greyfroke*; but *Elizabeth* his Wife surviving, one Moiety of this Manor was assigned, among other Estates, for her Dowry. *Robert* had for his Heir *Ralph*, and *Ralph Thomas*, who having built the Castle of *Greyfroke* and the Tower of *Morpeth*, died 32 *Edw. III.* possessed of this Manor of *Tranewell*, as a Member of his greater Manor of *Morpeth*, with which it passed to his Posterity for many Generations, till Male Issue failing, it came to *Thomas Lord Dacres* by his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, Cousin and Heir to the last *Ralph Lord Greyfroke*, 22 *Hen. VII.*

TRAPTUN, the Manor and Estate of *Henry Percy*, an Ancestor of the Earls of *Northumberland*, who having married *Idonea* Daughter of the Lord *Clifford*, and she surviving him had an Assignment of this and other Manors for her Dowry, which at her Death returned to her Son and Heir *Henry*, and so passed to his Posterity, who were Earls of *Northumberland*.

TREPTON, a Member of the Manor of *Roubirie*, the Estate of *Roger Fitz-John*, from whom it descended to *John de Clavering* his Grandson, who settled it on King *Edward I.* after the Death of himself and his Wife *Hawise*, which happening in the Beginning of King *Edward the Third's* Reign, that King gave it to *Henry Percy*, &c. as is observed above, and in *Tuggesden* hereafter described.

TRASTRESTON, or *Thrastruston*, the Manor and Estate of Sir *Henry Percy* of *Henry Percy*, Banneret, the Father of the

foregoing *Henry*, who intailed this and other great Estates upon his Posterity, who accordingly enjoyed it many Successions; for *Joan*, his Son *Henry's* Relict, had it assigned for Part of her Dowry, 43 *Edw. III.*

TUGHALL, one of those Lordships of which the Barony of *Vesey* consisted, and *William de Vesey* died seized, 37 *Hen. III.* leaving it, with many other Estates, to his Son and Heir *John de Vesey*, as we have often before said. It continued some Descents in this Family; but Issue Male failing, it was sold by *Anthony Bee*, Bishop of *Durham*, to *Henry Percy*, a great Man of *Northumberland*, who intailed it on his Posterity.

TUGGESDEN, *Teggisden*, or *Toggesden*, the Manor and Estate of *Roger Fitz-John*, who left it to his Son *Robert Fitz-Roger*, after whose Death it descended to his Son and Heir *John*, surnamed by the Appointment of King *Edward I. de Clavering*, from his Manor of *Clavering* in *Essex*, at which 'tis probable he had his Seat. It is called in the Inquisition of his Father's Lands taken at his Death, *Tokifden*, and is reckoned there, as alwas before, a Member of the Manor of *Werkworth*. This *John*, being doubtful of having Issue Male, settled this Manor by a Deed of Feoffment, after his own and *Hawise* his Wife's Life, upon King *Edw. I.* and his Heirs for ever. But this Reversion did not come to the Crown till King *Edward III.* was upon the Throne, and then *Henry Percy*, an Ancestor of the Earls of *Northumberland*, being by Indenture retain'd to serve the King with a certain Number of Men at Arms, as well in Times of Peace as War, during the Term of his Life, obtained a Grant of the Inheritance of the Castle and Manor of *Werkworth*, with the Members of it, and accordingly we find, that *Henry Percy*, his Son, who died 26 *Edw. III.* was possessed of this Manor, there called the Hamlet of *Toggesden*, as did also his Son *Henry*, whose Widow had it for her Dowry, and after her it descended to his Posterity; but it seems that this Manor of *Toggesden* either did not come intire to the Family of the *Percy's*, or was soon after some Way alienated;

ted; for we observe, that in 18 Ric. II. *John Lord Beaumont* died seized of one third Part of this Manor.

TWENGE, or *Thwenge upon the Wolds*, the Manor and Estate of *Thomas Lord Lumley*, who died seized of it 1 Hen. IV. in his Minority, and left it to Sir *John Lumley* Kt. his Brother and Heir, who doing his Homage had Livery of this Manor, and the other Estates of his Father and Brother, who being attainted had their Lands seized, but Sir *John* being restored in Blood obtained them all.

TWIFORD, or *Twifford*, which signifies, a Double Ford, a small Town standing upon the Banks of the River *Alne*. Here was a Synod held under King *Egfrid*, at which *St. Cuthbert* is said to have been chosen Bishop; but by the Account that *Bede* (and especially his Royal Paraphrast) gives of the Matter, it looks more like a Parliament than a Synod for the Election is there said to have been *mod anmodpe ge farunge ealpa þepa ptena*. Now *ptena* in the Language of those Times signifies Senators and Parliament Men, who it seems unanimously chose him Bishop. *Bed. Eccles. Hist. lib. 4. cap. 28.* The Meeting is indeed said to be on the River *Alne*. And yet I very much doubt, (saith the Author of the Additions to *Cambden*) whether this Twiford be in Northumberland, and whether Archbishop *Theodore* ever came so far North. There are a great many Twifords in the South of England. The Legend of *St. Cuthbert* (p. 17.) saith, that this Synod was at *Twiford* upon *Slu*.

UEBANFORD, see *Norham*, or *Norham*, above treated on.

ULECESTER, one of the Members of the Lordship of *Woller*, or *Wollore*, which *Robert de Muschamp* obtained a Grant of from King *Henry I.* to hold of him in Capite by Barony by the Service of four Knights Fees, as is more fully shewn in *Woller*.

ULGHAM, or *Ulougham*, the Manor and Estate of *Ralph Lord Greyfroke*, of which he died possessed, 9 Edw. II. and left it to his Son *Robert Lord Greyfroke*, who dying within two Years after him

left it to his Son and Heir *Ralph*, but *Elizabeth* his Wife surviving him, she had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Manor, and several others in this and other Counties.

WALLS-END, a little Village, scarce three Miles distant from *Newcastle*. The very Signification of the Word proves this Place to have been (as Mr. *Cambden* says) the Station of the second Cohort of the *Thracians*, surely by a Lapse of Memory, for he hath but a little before rightly placed that Cohort at *Gabresentum*, or *Gateshead*, the Suburbs of *Newcastle*; wherefore we must adhere to the Commentator on *Cambden*, who says it was the Station of the first Cohort of the *Triaxagi*, from the Authority of the *Liber Notitiarum*, which calls the Place it self *Vindobola*, or, as *Antoninus* names it, *Vindomora*, which last seems in the Provincial Language of the *Britains* to have signified, *The Wall's End*, as the former does, *The Rampier's End*; for they anciently named a Wall, *Mur*, and a Ditch or Rampier, *Bal*, *Val*, and *Gual*. Some will needs maintain, that the Ditch, if the Wall did not, reached as far as *Tinmouth*, which they assert was called *Pen-bel-crag*, i. e. The Head of the Rampire in the Rock, but without any solid Ground; for 'tis not likely, that either the Wall or Ditch went any further than this Place, since there are no Footsteps of either beyond it, and the Time being now near the Sea carries so deep a Channel as may serve instead of the strongest Fortifications.

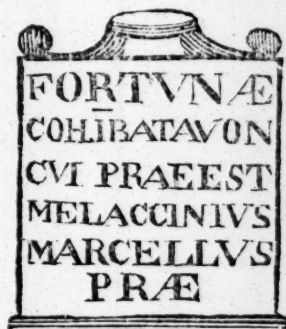
WALTON, a Village situate upon the Wall on the North Side, where are evident Remains of old Fortifications.

WAL-TOWN, which, from the Agreeableness of the Name, and its twelve Miles Distance from the Eastern Sea, Mr. *Cambden* takes to be the same Royal Burrough, which *Bede* calls *ad Murum*, and the Saxons, *at Walle*, i. e. at the Wall, where *Sigebert*, King of the East Saxons, was baptized into the Christian Faith by *Paulinus*. But Mr. *Camden* is mistaken again, as Dr. *Holland* rightly observes; for *Sigebert* was baptized by *Finanus*, who also at the same Place baptized *Peada*, the

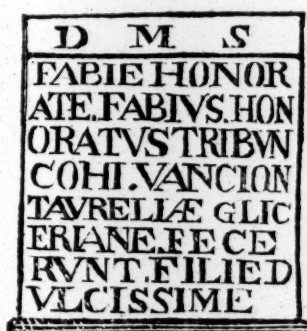
the King of the *Mercians*, together with his whole Train of Courtiers and Attendants. *Bed. l. 3. c. 21.*

WALWICK, which some have fancy'd to be the *Gallana* of *Antoninus*, as Mr. *Cambden* reads it, and fixes his Opinion; but *Aldus*, *Simler*, and *Hier. Surita* read it, according to the best Copies they could get, *Galava*; and *Cambden* himself, in

some of the first Editions of his Works, settled it at *Kellenton* in the Barony of *Kendall* in *Westmorland*. Here are still to be seen the Ruins of a large Fort, and other Remains of old Fortifications. Here also was found not many Years since a Roman Altar, with the following Inscription.



Mr. *Warburton* also in his Map gives us these three Inscriptions found at the Grange here.



WALBOTILL, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Thrafterton*, the Estate of *Henry Lord Percy*, Father of *Henry Percy*, first Earl of *Northumberland*.

WARDENE, or *Wardon*, the Lordship of *Anthony Lord Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, for which, 16 *Edw. II.* he obtained a Grant of the Liberty of Free-Warren, with other Manors in this County. He died 17 *Edw. III.* leaving *Thomas Lord Lucy*

his Heir, in whose Posterity this Manor continued for divers Successions.

WARKWORTH, *Werkworth*, or *Wurkworth*, the Estate of *Roger Fitz-Richard*, who, upon the Assessment of an Aid for marrying the King's Daughter, 12 *Hen. II.* certify'd, that he held the Castle and Manor of *Wurkworth* by the Service of one Knight's Fee. He gave to the Monks of *Newminster* near *Morpeth* a Salt-work in

this Place, with the Consent of *Adeliza* his Wife. His Son and Heir was *Robert Fitz-Roger*, who obtained of King *John* a Confirmation of the Castle and Manor of *Werkworth*, held of the Crown by the Service of one Knight's Fee, as also of the Manor of *Clavering* in *Essex*, to be held by the like Service. He died 16 *John*, and was succeeded by his Son and Heir *John Fitz-Robert*, to whom the same King ratify'd the Castle and Manor of *Warkworth*, granted by his Father King *Henry II.* After this, this Manor and Castle, with its Members, *Alington*, *Birdling*, *Buttlefdene*, and *Toggesdene*, descended to his Posterity, and was at length by *John*, surnamed *de Clavering*, his Grandson, settled, with the Manors of *Roubirie* and *Corbridge*, upon King *Edward I.* after his own and *Hawise* his Wife's Life. They did not come to the Crown till the Beginning of King *Edward the Third's* Reign, when that Prince bestowed it upon *Henry Percy*, the Ancestor of the Earls of *Northumberland*. In this Family it continued, passing from Father to Son, all named *Henry*, from the 7th of *Edw. III.* to the 33d of *Henry VI.* but it seems to have been out of this Family for some small Time in the Reign of King *Richard II.* thro' the Disgust the Duke of *Lancaster* had taken against him for neglecting the Custody of the Castle of *Berwick*, by which Means it was lost to the *Scots*, and for which he was condemned to Death, and his Estate to be confiscated, which was probably done; for we find *Ralph Lord Nevill* of *Raby* died possessed of this Manor, 10 *Rich. II.* and *Thomas Lord Furnival*, Brother of the Earl of *Westmorland*, 5 *Hen. IV.* intrusted with the Government of the Castle here; but they both returned to the Earls of *Northumberland*, and continued in their Family till *Henry Earl of Northumberland* was attainted in the first Parliament of King *Edward IV.* and his Estate being seized was given to *George Duke of Clarence*, that King's Brother, made Lieutenant of *Ireland*, for the Support of his Dignity, as is elsewhere observed; but *Robert Lord Ogle* had a Grant at the same Time of the Office of Steward and Constable of this and some other of his Castles

and Lordships. The Family of *Evers*, who took their Name from their Lordship of *Ewe* in *Buckinghamshire*, of which *William*, *Ralph*, and *George*, Lords *Evers*, were descended of *Hugh*, a younger Son of one of the Barons of *Werkworth*, who were afterwards known by the Name of *Clavering*; and from them the *Evers's* of *Axbolme*, an Island by *Lincolnshire*, and *Claverings* of *Calaly* in this County, are descended. In the Castle here (which was a very fair one of old) was a Chapel admirably cut out in a Rock, and fully finished without either Beams or Rafters. Mr. *John Hessehead* was Vicar of this Parish in the Times of the Rebellion. He was turned out of his Church by Violence, when he was preaching, and his Family soon after thrown out of the Vicarage-House; his Daughter, who was near her Delivery, not being permitted to lie in there. He thereupon hired an House in the Town, but was not suffered to dwell quietly in it, his Successor Mr. *Archibald Moor* being one of the chief that threaten'd to ruin him, if he staid in the Parish.

WARNTHAM, one of the Manors in this County which *John le Vicount* held of King *Henry III.* in Barony by the Service of three Knights Fees *de veteri Feoffmento*, as his Ancestors had held them from the Time of King *Henry I.* He died 29 *Hen. III.* seized of this Manor, leaving *Ramet* his Daughter and Heir, who with her second Husband *Hereward de Marisco* passed it with her other paternal Inheritance to *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leicester*, who soon after forfeited it by his Rebellion to the King, who gave it to *Edmund* his younger Son, 49 *Hen. III.*

WAYNESHOPPE, and *Wayneshope-side*, with the Park of *Wayneshope*, the Lordship and Estate of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol*, who died seized of it and many other Manors 49 *Edw. III.* leaving his two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, both in their Minority, his Heirs. *Henry Lord Percy* obtained the Wardship of them, and at a proper Age married them to his two younger Sons, *Sir Thomas* and *Sir Ralph Percy*. Upon the Division of their Inheritance, this Manor, Parcel of the Manor

Manor of *Thornton* in the Liberty of *Tindale* was assigned to *Elizabeth* for her Purparty.

WERKE, the Castle and Manor of which was held in the Reign of King *Henry II.* Reg. 31. by *Hugh de Nevil*, by the Name of the Honour de *Werch*, who accounted to that King for the Farm of it that Year at 5 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* and in the 34th Year of that King, at 13 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* at which Time by that King's Command it was given to *Robert de Ros* of *Helmefley* in *Yorkshire*. He gave it to his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, 11 *Hen. III.* to hold it in Barony of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Father and Predecessors had done. This Barony had many Towns and Lordships belonging to it, of which we have and shall hereafter particularly speak. This *Robert* being constituted Chief Justice of the King's Forrefts in *Derby*, *Cumberland*, this County, &c. had Free-Warren granted him in all his demefne Lands here and divers others of his Manors in this County, 36 *Hen. III.* but 39 *Hen. III.* he delivered up this Castle into the King's Hands, who being advancing with an Army against the *Scots* did not think it safe to suffer so strong a Fort out of his own Power; but upon the King's Return it was yielded up to him again the next Year. Afterward the King began a Suit against him for the Title of his Castle of *Werke*; but he in his Defence producing his elder Brother *William* for Warranty, the King, upon mature Advice with such Noblemen as were of his Counsel, discerning, that he had good Right to it, quitted his Claim to him. This *Robert*, not long after this, fell in Love with a *Scotch Woman*, and having a Mind to get her for his Wife, not only joined himself with the *Scot*, but endeavoured to engage his Kinsman on their Side, viz. *William de Ros* of *Hemlake*, who detesting such Treachery dissuaded him from it, but not being able to prevail, advertised the King of it, and obtained a sufficient Force to defend this Castle, that it should not be surrendered to the *Scots*. *Robert* being thus disappointed took a Body of Men out of the Garrison of *Roxborough*, and invading the Borders with Banners display'd burnt *Preffsen* and this

Town, and then joining himself with *William Wallis* the famous *Scotch* General committed great Spoils upon the *English* in these Northern Parts. His Estate was for these rebellious Actions confiscated, but after his Death restored to his Daughter and Heir *Margaret de Ros*, upon an Allegation, that he had before his Death come to an Accord with *John Comin* of *Badenagh* for himself and all in Arms with him, to be safe as to Life, Liberty, and Estate. How she married we find not; but it appears, that Sir *John Montacute*, afterward Earl of *Salisbury*, was in Possession of this Castle and Manor upon the Death of *Margaret* his Mother, who had it and divers other Estates for her Dowry. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that in his Time they were the Estate of the *Greys*, a Family of Note for their Valour, of whom *William Grey* was in the Reign of King *James I.* advanced first to the Degree of a Baronet, and within a few Years after to the Honour of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Grey of Werke*, viz. 11 Feb. 21 Jac. I. and to the Heirs Male of his Body. He married *Anne* the Daughter and one of the Coheirs of Sir *John Wentworth* of *Gosfield* in *Essex*, and there fix'd his Seat, in which his Posterity some time resided, till Lord *Grey* sold it, &c.

WASTS, there are several Places in this County so called, especially in the Valleys of *Readsdale* and *North Tindale*, and the mountainous Places to them adjoining. In them you may see, as it were, the ancient *Nomades*, a martial Sort of People, that from *April* to *August* lie in little Hutts, (which they call *Sheals*, or *Shealings*) here and there dispersed among their Flocks.

WEPERDEN, one of the Towns and Lordships which did belong of old to the Barony of *Werke*, held by *Robert de Ros* the younger (of whom we have given a full Account in the Manor and Castle of *Werke* above) of King *Henry III.* by the Service of two Knights Fees, as did his Ancestors from the Time of King *Henry II.*

WETWOOD, one of the Manors of which the Barony of *Vesey* consisted, and *William de Vesey* died possessed, 37 *Hen. III.* leaving it to his Son and Heir *John de Vesey*, as we have often shewed in other of his Manors above.

WHALTON, *Hwanton*, or *Qualton*, a large Manor, with many Fees thereunto belonging, as the Manors of *Lington*, *Linton*, &c. of which we either have already given an Account, or hereafter shall. It was the Estate anciently of *Robert de Crammavil*, which he held for himself and his Heirs by the Service of three Knights Fees; but because he did not make Performance to King *John* of what he expected, the King seized his Estate, and Reg. 7. bestowed this Manor upon *Robert Fitz-Roger*, who left it to his Son *John Fitz-Robert*, in whose Posterity it continued till *John Fitz-Robert*, who (leaving the old Fashion of framing Surnames out of the Christian Names of their Fathers, as his Ancestors had done, and was hitherto used by many Families) laid aside the Name of *Fitz-Robert*, and at the Command of King *Edward I.* took the Name *De Clavering*, dying without any legitimate Issue, he settled great Part of his Estate on King *Edward I.* and his Heirs; and the rest was either sold in his Life-time, or left to his own Heirs. This Manor, by what Title we know not, is found to be in the Family of the *Scroops* of *Masham*, for 13 *Edw. III.* Sir *Geffrey Scroop* Banneret died seized of this Manor of *Whalton*, with many other Estates, which he left to his Son and Heir *Henry*, in whose Posterity (who were summoned to Parliament from the 8th of *Henry IV.* to the 9th of *Henry VIII.*) it continued, till *Geffrey* Lord *Scroop* dying in that Year without Issue, his three Sisters became his Heirs.

Mr. John Shaw was Rector of this Place in the Times of the late Rebellion. He was instituted and inducted into this Living in 1645, but not permitted to enjoy it. However he was allowed to have the Church of *Bolton* in *Yorkshire*, and held it till the Restoration of King *Charles*, when he came into Possession of *Whalton*. He was a Person of Eminency for his Conduct as well as Learning, and was several Times chosen to represent the Clergy of those Parts in the Convocation. He died in a good old Age in 1689.

WHITCHESTER, an Hamlet in *Tindale*, which formerly belonged to the Co-

myns of *Bodenagh*, of whom we have spoken in *Delaley* and *Tarset*.

WHITWAIN, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Langele*, or *Langley*, the Lordship and Estate of *Anthony* Lord *Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, which after his Death was assigned to *Joan* his Widow for her Dowry, and after her Decease passed to *Maud* his Sister, who was married to *Robert de Umfravile* Earl of *Angos*, as his next Heir.

WETTON EAST, the Manor and Estate of *Henry* Lord *Percy*, Father of that *Henry Percy*, who was made Earl of *Northumberland* by King *Richard II.* who was Heir to this Lordship, and many others, descending from him.

WEREMOUTH, a Member of the Lordship of *Bothal*, which *Roger Bertram* held of the King in Barony by the Service of three Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had formerly done *de veteri Feoffmento*. Of this Barony see *Bothal* above.

WIDDRINGTON, *Widdrington-Castle*, or *Woddrington*, the Seat and Manor of an ancient and worthy Family of that Name, which had often signalized their Valour in the War against the *Scots*, and long flourished in great Repute in these Northern Parts; for *Roger de Widdrington* was High Sheriff of this County, 36 *Edw. III.* as was *John de Witherington*, 11 *Hen. IV.* and the same, or another of his Name, 4 *Hen. VI.* *Roger Woderington* the 10th and 28th of the same Reign; *Gerhard Woderington*, 5 *Edw. IV.* *John de Wodrington* nine Years together in the same Reign, and *John de Witherington*, 32 *Hen. VIII.* 6 *Edw. VI.* and 1 *Eliz.* but the Person which hath most enobled this Family, was Sir *William Witherington* Kt. who having been High Sheriff in this County, 12 *Car. I.* was created a Baronet, July 9. 1642, and having, upon the Breaking out of the Civil War, or soon after, raised a considerable Power for his Majesty's Service, which he put under the Conduct of *William Cavendish*, then Earl (but after Duke) of *Newcastle*, as General, whereby he had his Share in the Honour of those many Victories that General obtained at *Tadcaster*, *Yarham*, *Seacroft*, *Tankerly*, *Leeds*, *Hallifax*, *Rotheram*, *Sheffield*, *Chesterfield*, *Grays-*

Gaynsborough, and *Lincoln*, but chiefly at *Bradford* in *Yorkshire*, against the numerous Forces of the rebellious long Parliament; he was, in Consideration of his good Services thus done for the Royal Cause, advanced by *K. Char. I.* 10 Nov. Reg. 19. 1643, to the Honour of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Witherington* of *Blankney*, the Estate which came to him by *Mary* his Wife, the sole Heir of Sir *Anthony Thorold* Kt. of that Place in *Lincolnshire*. He left several Sons, of whom *William* succeeded in his Estate and Honour, and his Grandson *William* now enjoys them.

WIKE, or *le Wike*, the Manor of *Walter de Huntercombe*, who in 19 *Edw. I.* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in this and other his demesne Lands in this County, and dying possessed of it 6 *Edw. II.* left it with his other Estate to *Nicholas Newbaud*, the Son of *Gonnora* his Sister, his next Heir.

WILLIMOTES-WICKE, the Seat of the worshipful Family of the *Ridleys*; but now it belongs to Sir *Richard Blacket* Bar. Near this Place the River *Alon* emptieth it self into the *Tine* with a pompous Rattle, both the *Alons* being a little before joined in one Channel. From the Family of the *Ridleys* of this Place were descended two Persons of Eminency, and of that Name, viz.

Nicholas Ridley, first Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and then Bishop of *London*. He was born here, and being educated in Grammar at *Newcastle upon Tine*, and in Academical Learning in both Universities, where he took his Doctor's Degree, was first made Master of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, then Chaplain to King *Edw. VI.* and at length Bishop. He was a Person small in Stature but great in Learning, and a profound Divine; of whom *Dr. Caius* says, *That quo viro nihil integrus & egregiis dotibus ornatus*, being good as well as excellently endowed. He wrote many Things against the Popish Doctrines, and at length confirmed his Writings with Sufferings, being burnt near *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*, Anno 1555, 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mar.* He had an Hand in compiling the Common Prayer-Book, now in Use in the Church of *England*.

Thomas Ridley, Doctor of the Civil Law in *Cambridge*. He was the Son of *Lancelot Ridley*, and Grandson of *Nicholas Ridley* of this Place Esq; He was educated in Grammar at *Eaton*, and in Academical Learning in *King's-College*, *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow. Afterwards he became a Schoolmaster at *Eaton*, one of the Masters in Chancery, when he was knighted, Chancellor to the Bishop of *Winchester* and Vicar General to *Dr. George Abbot* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He was a general Scholar, and wrote a View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law. He died Jan. 23. 1628, and was buried four Days after in the Parish Church of *St. Bennet*, near *St. Paul's Wharf*, *London*. We meet with one *Mark Ridley*, a Physician, a Person of that Note, as to be one of the eight Principals of the College of Physicians, and a Writer; but we do not find, that he was of this Family at *Willimotes-wicke*.

WINCHESTER OLD, a Fort a little Distance from *Wall-Town*, which *Mr. Camden* says he readily believes to be the ancient *Vindobala*, where, as the *Liber Notitiarum* tells us, the fourth Cohort of the *Galli* kept a Frontier Garrison, surely thro' Mistake, for he before has asserted, that the Station of the 4th Cohort of the *Gallick* Troops was at *Risingham*; and *Mr. Warburton* is also of Opinion, that *Vindolana* was at *Risingham*.

WINGATES, the Manor and Estate of *Robert de Somerville*, for which, and other his Lordships in this County, he obtained 18 *Edw. I.* that King's License for a Free-Warren, as is above observed in *Horsley-Shelds*.

WITELAW, one of those Manors of which the Barony of *Robert de Gauci* consisted, 5 *Hen. III.* which he held of the King by the Service of three Knights Fees, &c. as we have further spoken above in *Cramlington*.

WITTON, another of the Manors of *Robert de Somerville*, for which he obtained 18 *Edw. I.* not only that King's Licence for Free-Warren, as he did for *Wingates* aforeſaid, but also for a Market on Monday every Week, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *St. Laurence*, Aug. 10. and two Days following. He

He died 25 *Edw. I.* leaving *Roger de Somerville*, his Son and Heir.

WORDHAM, the Manor and Estate of *John de Middleton*, who having joined in Rebellion with *Simon Earl of Leicester*, forfeited his Estate to the Crown, and being seized it was given by King *Edward III. Reg. II.* to *Henry Earl of Lancaster*, Son and Heir to *Edmund of Langley Earl of Lancaster*, a younger Son of King *Henry III.*

YEVEER, one of the Members of the Manor of *Woller*, or *Wollore*, which *Robert de Muscamp* obtained a Grant of from King *Henry I.* to be held in Capite by Barony by the Service of four Knights Fees, as is above said at *Akild, &c.*

YESINGTON, another Manor belonging to the same great Lordship of *Woller*,

obtained by *Robert de Muscamp*, and held as *Yever*.

YEVEERIN, anciently called *Adgebrin*, of which *Bede* gives us this Account. *Paulinus* coming with the King and Queen to the Royal Manor of *Adgebrin*, stay'd there with them thirty-six Days, which he spent in the Duties of catechising and baptizing from Morning to Night the Country People, who flocked to him from the Country round about, which he did in the River *Glen*, which runs just by. This Manor-House being long disused by the succeeding Kings, a new one was by them erected in its stead at *Melmin*, now called *Melffield*, of which Place we have spoken above.

YHERDHILL, one of the Manors belonging to the Barony of *Vesey, &c.* as in *Wetwood*.

Of the Islands in the German Ocean, which lie upon the Coasts of this County, and belong to the British Empire.

ON the Eastern Coast of *Northumberland*, over-against the small River *Lndi*, which gives Name to it, is the largest and chiefest of these Islands, called

Lindisfarne, named by the *Britains*, *Inis Medicante*, of which *Bede*, in the Life of *St. Cutbert*, says, that it is twice an Island and twice Continent in one (Natural) Day, being encompassed with Water at every Flux of the Sea, and bare at every Ebb or Reflux; on which Account he terms it very fitly and properly a Semi-Isle. Toward the West it is narrow, and left wholly to Rabbits, joining to the East Part of the Shire by a very small Ridge of Land. Toward the South it is broader, and contains a pretty Town, with a Church and Castle, which was anciently a Bishop's See, (as we shall shew in our

Ecclesiastical History) erected by *Aidan* the *Scot*; for he being invited hither to to preach the Gospel to the *Northumbrians*, was much taken with the Solitude of this Place, being a great Lover of Retirement. Eleven Bishops (of whom we shall give as full an Account as we can in our *Ecclesiastical History*) presided in this See, but afterwards, when the *Danes* rifled and robbed the Sea Coasts, not sparing the religious more than others, they at length advanced to this Island at *Lindisfarne*, *Eandulfus* was then Bishop, who consulting with his Monks to provide for their Safety, resolved to fly, but first took up the Body of *St. Cutbert*, which they carried about with other Reliques several Years, till the Episcopal See was after some

Time settled at *Durham*. In the mean Time the barbarous *Danes* burnt down the Church and Monastery of this Isle, and left it a desolate Wilderness, and though indeed we find a Monastery here in After-ages, it was not the same, but a small Cell, subject to the Abbey of *Durham*, as will after appear. Under the Town lies a good commodious Haven, defended by a Fort built upon the Hill towards the South East. This Island, from the Monks that lived in it, hath long been and is still called by the *English*, *Holy Island*, of which *Alcuin*, in an Epistle to *Egfred* King of *Northumberland*, thus speaks, after the Recess of the Bishop and Monks. *The most venerable Place in Britain is left to merciless Pagans, and where the Christian Religion was first preached, after St. Paulinus left York, there we have suffered Woe and Misery to enter. Two Leagues from hence lies*

Farn-Island, on the South East, and about two Miles distant from *Bamborough-Castle*, surrounded by the main Ocean, and edged about with a Ridge of Rocks, with a Fort almost in the Middle of it, in the very Place some say where *Cuthbert*, Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, the tutelar Saint and Patron of the North, built (as *Bede* expresseth it) a City to serve God in, becoming his Government and Houses accordingly. For the whole Building was made round, and four or five Perches wide between Wall and Wall. The Wall on the Outside was more than a Man's Height, but he made it much higher within, by sinking an huge Rock, to restrain both the Eyes and Thoughts from rambling, and to direct the Minds to Heavenly Desires, by hindering the devout Inhabitants from any other Prospect. The Wall was not made of square Stone or Brick, nor cemented with Mortar, but with rough unpolish'd Stone, and Turf dug up in the Middle of the Place. Some of them were so big, that four Men could hardly lift them. In this Mansion he had two Houses, a Chappel, and a Room for common Uses. The Walls of it were of Earth, dug up or pared off both within and without. The Roof was Timber,

unhewn and thatch'd. Moreover, at the Haven of this Island was a larger House, wherein the Brethren that came to visit him might be received and lodged, not far from which there was a Fountain convenient for them. Here *Cuthbert*, being desirous to sequester himself from the rest of the World, lived nine Years a very solitary and religious Life, till, by the great Importunity of King *Egfred*, and *Trumwine* a Bishop of the *Picts*, he was at last perswaded to remove to *Hexam*, where he succeeded to Bishop *Eata* in that See. He sat about two Years in it, and then foreseeing his Death approaching, he betook himself to this Island, where within two Months he died, *Mar. 20. Ann. Dom. 687.* In this Island is a Tower and a Light-house for the Direction of Sailors; and near to it lie several lesser Islands towards the North, of which we have nothing but their Names, viz. *Meafston*, *Widopens* alias *Crumstone*, *Langston*, *Stapleland*, *Brownsmund*, and two called the *Wamseys*. Coasting from these Islands Southward we come to the Mouth of the River *Coquet*, where we find

Coquet, which takes its Name from the River. Here was a Castle and Monastery in ancient Times, but they are long since demolished, and the Isle is destitute of Inhabitants, unless of such Hutts as are erected for the Diggers of Sea-Coal, which it seems is plentiful here.

The present State of this Island is, there is but one House standing in it, but such Flocks of wild Fowl continually harbour and lay their Eggs there, that at some Times of the Year it is impossible to walk far upon it without treading on some of them. The Fishermen make a considerable Advantage of these Eggs, by selling them to the Neighbourhood. They are of all Sizes and Colours, some as big as an Hen-Egg, much speckled, others larger than our ordinary Turkeys and Geese, but both as pleasing and grateful to the Palate. But the Air is reputed very unhealthy, subject to the Dysentery or Bloody Flux, and other Diseases, by Reason of the frequent Fogs that rise there; and 'tis no less troubled with Tempests of Wind,

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Storms

Storms of Rain, and Rage of the Sea ; the Soil is barren and good for little ; and it has no Product but from the Fowl, (as is above mentioned) and the

Shoals of Fish which swim about it, and are a profitable Employ for the Fishermen in catching them.

Of the Earls of Northumberland since the Conquest.

HAVING given in the Beginning of this History an Account of the Earls who had the Rule of this County before the Conquest, we shall now add the Names of such Persons as governed it under that puissant King, *William I.* commonly called the Conqueror, viz.

Copfi, Uncle to *Tofti*, of whom we have before spoken, a Person of great Prudence and Counsel. He displaced *Osulph*, whom *Morkar* had substituted in the Earldom in his Room, but had not enjoyed it himself above five Weeks, when *Osulph* having gathered a Body pursued him, and forced him for Safeguard to fly to the Church of *Newburne*, which *Osulph* setting on Fire, *Copfi*, to save himself from the Flames, came out, and no sooner appeared at the Door but his Head was cut off ; but his Death was not long unpunished, for *Osulph* himself was slain the next Autumn by certain Robbers. He was a Person highly devoted to St. *Cuthbert*, and on that Account gave to the Church of *Durham*, which was dedicated to him, thirteen Carucates and an Half of Land in *Mersum*, (besides the Church dedicated to St. *German*) *Thornton*, and *Radclive*, and ten Boyates in *Thestrote*, delivering Possession of them by a silver Cup, which for many Ages was kept in the Church of *Durham*. King *William*, finding by these Actions, that the *Northumbrians* were of a turbulent Spirit, constituted, *Reg. 3.*

Robert Comyn their Earl, which when the People understood, they were so much displeased, that they resolved to forsake their Dwellings, and leave the Country desolate ; but this their Purpose

being prevented by a great Snow, which made the Ways unpassable, they determined to kill him, or perish in the Attempt. *Egelwine* Bishop of *Durham* gave him Notice of this desperate Design, advising him to make a speedy Retreat ; but he slighting his Advice went to *Durham* with 600 Soldiers or more for his Guard, whom he suffered to plunder and kill divers Persons belonging to the Church, which when the People had Notice of, they hasted thither with all Speed, and forcing the Gates open surprized the Earl's Men, and slew many of them ; the rest fled into the Bishop's Palace for Safety, which the Multitude observing set it on Fire, made Slaughter of all that sought to escape, and so the Earl perished in the Flames in the same Year he was made Earl.

Cospatrick, the Son of *Maldred*, (the Progenitor of the great Family of the *Nevils*, once so numerous and famous in this Nation, which is still kept up in the Lord *Abergavenny*) after many Addresses obtained this Earldom with a great Sum of Money, but soon after disliking the Conqueror's severe proceedings fled with *Edgar Etheling* to *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, and having gotten Assistance from him invaded *Cumberland*, and made great Devastations there. King *William* for these disloyal Actions deprived him of his Earldom, (which he did not long survive, but soon after died at *Norham*, as is there said, and was buried there) and gave it to

Waltheof, the Son of the famous *Seward*, who had married *Judith* his half Sister's Daughter,

Daughter, accounting it Wisdom to strengthen himself in his Regal Office as much by Friends as Force. He was not more wealthy and courageous than wise, and on that Account was appointed by the King to sit with *Walcher* Bishop of *Durham*, as a Judge in Temporal Matters, and as an Assistant in his Synods. With *Judith* he had the Earldoms of *Northampton* and *Huntington*, and was for a long Time much in Favour with the King; but at length being trained into a Conspiracy of deposing the King by *Ralph de Waber* Earl of *Norfolk*, *Roger* Earl of *Norfolk*, and some other Nobles, he was taken, imprisoned, and by a Plot of his Wife's beheaded at *Winchester*, and buried at first in the High-way, where two Roads crossed each other, but was at length removed to the Abbey of *Crowland*, and buried in the Chapter-House of that Monastery. To him succeeded in this Earldom.

Walcher Bishop of *Durham*, by Birth a *Lorrainer*, but a Person eminent for his Integrity of Life, and much beloved for his virtuous Qualities, but being of a mild and gentle Disposition did not restrain his Servants from oppressing the People, nor his Soldiers from committing many Insolencies. These Injuries produced many Complaints to the Bishop, who, being willing to accommodate Matters, appointed a Day for the Wrong-doers and Sufferers to meet at *Gateshead*, in Order to a Reconciliation, which while he was endeavouring, sitting in the Church there as a Moderator, there happened a Quarrel among the Multitude without, and many of the Bishop's Officers, who had grieved the People, were slain; but this did not content them, for the provoked Persons set the Church on Fire, and murdered the innocent Bishop, with all others that endeavoured to escape the Flames. This is the Character Sir *William Dugdale* Bar. Vol. I. p. 56. gives this Bishop out of *Hoveden*; but Bishop *Godwin* out of *Florence of Worcester* describes him so ill, (and the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* approves of it even in the new Edition) that we have chose to follow him that represents him most like a Bi-

shop, tho' here we are to consider him only as a Temporal Earl, believing, that as an Earl he demeaned himself not unlike a Bishop, and so deserved *Hoveden's* Description. After him

Alberic, a *Norman* by Birth, was constituted Earl of this Province; but he, being a Man very unfit for Business soon grew weary of his Post, and returned into his own Country, where consulting with the Devil about his future Condition, because he was so ambitious as not to be contented with his present, he was told he should possess *Greece*. Full of these Hopes he travelled into *Greece*; but when his Design was discovered, the *Grecians* expelled him their Country, and he thereupon fled into *Normandy* to King *Henry I.* who gave him a Noble Widow in Marriage, when understanding, that her Name was *Gracia*, he perceived, that the Devil had puffed him up with false Hopes. To him succeeded in this Earldom,

Geffrey Bishop of *Constance*, as appears from the Charter of the Foundation of *St. Mary's Abbey* at *York*, Anno 1088. He was very skilful in Arms, and on that Account was an eminent Commander in that signal Battle near *Hastings* in *Suffex*, wherein *William Duke of Normandy* being Conqueror gained an easy Access to the Throne of *England*, for which Service he had no less than two Hundred and four-score Lordships given by that King. He was also in divers other Battles against the *Danes* and *English*, and by subduing those Enemies he acquired vast Possessions. The next that came to this Government was

Robert de Mowbray, the Son of *Roger de Mowbray*, one of those Heroick Men who assisted King *William* in his Conquest, and Nephew to Bishop *Geffrey* above mentioned, whose Lands and Estate he was Heir of. He was a Person of a large Stature, bold and subtle, stout in Arms, disdainful to his Equals, and so haughty as to deny Obedience to his Superiors, which led him into a Conspiracy, with *Odo* Bishop of *Bayeux*, and other male-contented Nobles, to advance *Robert Curthose Duke of Normandy* to the Throne of

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England,

England, and being disappointed in this Attempt, he joined with *William Earl of Ore* to pull down *William Rufus*, and set up *Stephen of Albemarle*, his Aunt's Son, upon his Throne. The King being thus provoked by him advanced towards him in a great Chafe, and besieged him in *Bamburgh-Castle*, from whence endeavouring to escape he was taken by King *William's* Soldiers, and being carried Prisoner to *Windfor* was there kept all the rest of King *William Rufus's* Reign, and a great Part of his Successor's, *Henry I. viz.* near 34 Years, till he died. While he was in Prison his Wife *Maud*, by a special Dispensation from Pope *Paschal*, was permitted to marry *Nigel de Albini*, and King *Henry I.* gave him all her Husband's Lands, which were forfeited by his Conspiracies. *Nigel* had no Child by her, but marrying a second Wife, *Gundred*, Daughter of *Girald de Gornay*, 18 Hen. I. 1118, he had Issue *Roger*, who having the Estate of *Moubray* did, by the special Command of that King, assume the Surname of *Moubray*, which his Posterity bore; but were none of them Earls of *Northumberland*; for

Henry, the Son of *David King of Scots*, upon this Vacancy of the Earldom, was (as the *Polychronicon* of the Church of *Durham* tells us) made Earl of *Northumberland* by King *Stephen*, but it was after many Years Vacancy, for so long as *Moubray* was in Prison we do not find, that there was any Earl of *Northumberland*; and when King *Stephen* reigned, that King made not any Earl till 1148. His Son

William (who was also himself afterwards King of *Scots*) was, as we suppose, what he wrote himself, *William de Warren* Earl of *Northumberland*, calling himself so, because his Mother was of the Family of the Earls of *Warren*, as appears by the Book of *Brinkburn-Abbey*. How long these Earls enjoyed the Earldom our Chronologists mention not; but upon their Cession King *Richard I.* sold this County, for a great Sum of Money to bear his Charges into the Holy War, to

Hugh de Pufar, or *Pudsey*, Bishop of *Exham*, who managed it with great Magnificence and Grandure all the while

King *Richard* was at the Holy War; but when that King, being taken Prisoner in his Return thro' *Germany*, was kept till the Nation should pay one Thousand Marks Sterling; and this Bishop, upon a Collection made for that End, advanced only two Thousand in Silver towards his Ransom; the King took that slender Contribution so ill, that he deprived him of his Earldom, knowing, that under Colour of his Ransom he had raised vast Sums, most of which he kept for himself. He still kept his Bishoprick, and died Mar. 3. 1194, in the forty-second Year of his Episcopal Dignity, and 6th of King *Richard I.*

Henry Percy, then Marshal of *England*, and General of all the King's Forces in his *French* Dominions, was the next Earl of this County, which we find in our History, tho' at above an Hundred and fifty Years Distance from the Death of *Hugh Pudsey*. This noble Lord being present at the Coronation of King *Richard II.* 1377. was then advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Northumberland*. He was a Person very active in State Affairs all that King's Reign, sometimes leading an Army against the *Scots*, sometimes a Commissioner to treat of a Peace with them, and at other Times Sheriff of the County, a Commissioner for guarding the Marches, and Lieutenant of the Castles of *Berwick*, *Carlisle*, &c. but being banished by King *Richard* for speaking some reproachful Words of him, and refusing to come to him, he joined with the Duke of *Lancaster* upon his Landing at *Ravensthorpe* in *Yorkshire*, and was very instrumental in setting him on the Throne; the Duke being crowned King by the Name of *Henry IV.* acknowledged his extraordinary Merits, and advanced him to the great Offices of Constable of *England*, Justice of *Chester*, General Warden of the West Marches, &c. and gave him the Isle of *Man*. Yet in the same King's Reign being disgusted, because upon demanding certain Monies due to him for the Wardenship of the Marches he received no satisfactory Answer, his Son *Henry Hotspur* first broke out into Rebellion, and was slain

slain at *Shrewsbury*; and he himself, tho' reconciled to the King, bore the Death of his Son so heavily, that he took the Opportunity of the Discontents of *Thomas Moubray*, Earl Marshal, and joined with him in his Rebellion, and was slain at *Bramham-Moor* in *Yorkshire*, and his Head and Quarters disposed of at the King's Pleasure. *Henry Hotspur* left a Son by *Elizabeth* the eldest Daughter of *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*, who being young, when his Father was slain, was carried by the Earl his Grandfather into *Scotland*, where he was kept all King *Henry* the Fourth's Reign, and Part of King *Henry* the Fifth's; but this Prince was concerned to want an Earl of *Northumberland*, and since the *Percy's*, especially the brave *Hotspur*, had behaved himself so valiantly against the *Scots*, he had much Compassion for his Son, who bore his Name, and sent the Lord *Grey of Codnour* and Sir *John Nevil* to fetch him into *England*, commanding, that for the present he should want nothing suitable to his Quality, and purposing afterwards to restore him to his Title and Dignity. *John* Duke of *Bedford*, this King's Brother, had then the Possession of his whole Inheritance, which, that the King might again settle on him, he gave his Brother an Equivalent out of the Exchequer and Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and in Parliament restored him to his Honour; but for a better Confirmation of it he took out a formal Charter; and so

Henry Percy the Second, the Son of *Henry* surnamed *Hotspur*, succeeded his Grandfather in the Earldom of *Northumberland*. He was, 4 *Hen. V.* constituted General Warden of the Marches of *Scotland*, attended the King in his Wars in *France*, and upon his Return was made Warden of the East Marches, and Governor of *Berwick*. In the Reign of King *Henry VI.* he was continued General Warden of the East Marches, and twice a Commissioner to adjust Matters and settle Peace between the *English* and *Scots*, which knowing that it seldom lasted long, he obtained Licence of the King *Reg. 12.* to fortify his Town and Castle of *Alnwick*, which, though situate upon the Marches of *Scotland*, had hitherto been

so open as not to be defensible, by Reason of which the *Scots* in their Invasions had done much Mischief to it; and accordingly he environed it with an embattel'd Wall of Stone, and erected such defensible Turrets as he saw expedient. In his Time the War broke out between the Families of *Lancaster* and *York*, about the Title to the Crown; *Richard Plantagenet* Duke of *York*, having engaged the *Neuils* and other Noblemen on his Side, raised an Army about the Marches of *Wales*, and repairing with it towards *London*, King *Henry*, accompany'd with the Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Somerset*, the Earls of *Northumberland*, *Wiltshire*, &c. and divers Barons, set out with an Army of divers Thousands to *St. Albans*, where he met the Duke of *York* and his Adherents. The Duke demanded of the King, That he should deliver up such Persons as he should name, and were with him, to be punished as they deserved; which when the King denied a Battle soon after begun, wherein the Loss fell lamentably on the King's Side; the Duke of *Somerset*, this Earl of *Northumberland*, and many other Noblemen and Gentlemen, with five Thousand Soldiers, were slain, and the King himself taken Prisoner. He was buried in the Abbey Church of *St. Albans*, leaving Issue many Children by his Wife *Eleanor*, Daughter of *Ralph* Earl of *Westmorland*, and Widow of *Richard* Lord *Sperfer*, of whom

Henry Percy the Third, his eldest Son and Heir, inherited his Honour and Estate. He bore many considerable Employments in his Father's Life-time, viz. He was Governor of the Town and Castle of *Berwick*, and of the whole East Marches of *Scotland*, taking in the Time of War five Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, and in Time of Peace two Thousand and five Hundred, and for the Custody of the Castle five Hundred Pounds *per Annum* in War, and half so much in Time of Peace. He married *Eleanor* the Daughter and Heir of *Richard* Lord *Poinings*, and was, during his Father's Life, summoned to Parliament from 27 *Hen. VI.* to 33 *Hen. VI.* by the Title of *Henry Percy* Knight, Lord *Poinings*, and doing his Homage had

had Livery of all the Lands of her Inheritance. After his Father's Decease, 33 Hen. VI. he was again appointed Governor of the Town and Castle of *Berwick*, and Warden of the East Marches, which being besieged by the *Scots* he defended so bravely, and repelled the Enemy at his own great Expence, that the King, in Consideration of that and his other good Services, granted him the Livery of all his Lands without any Inquisition taken for the Proof of his Age, and discharged him of his Relief, constituting him moreover Justice of all his Forrefts beyond the *Trent*, and granting him a Part of the Goods and Chattels of Sir *Robert Ogle* Kt. then outlawed. The War between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York* yet continuing, this Earl trod in his Father's Steps, and stoutly engaged on his Master's Side at the Battle of *Towton* in *Yorkshire*, which was fatal to them both; for this Earl was slain, and the King being forced to fly got into *Scotland*, leaving his Kingdom to the Victor, *Edward* Duke of *York*, who triumphantly marched to *London*, and was there crowned by the Title of King *Edward* IV. *Henry* Percy, Son and Heir of this Earl, accompany'd King *Henry* into *Scotland*, and being attainted by the first Parliament of King *Edward*, his Estate was confiscated, and given to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother, and his Honour conferred upon

John Nevil Lord *Montague*, second Son to *Richard* Nevil Earl of *Salisbury*, who thereupon became Earl of *Northumberland*, 3 *Edw.* IV. He, with his Father and elder Brother, had firmly adhered to the House of *York* in their Controversy with the *Lancastrians*, and upon the Success of his Party was summoned to Parliament by the Title of Lord *Montague*, having married *Alice* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* *Montague* Earl of *Salisbury*; and further, in Consideration of his good Services, had a Grant to himself and his Heirs Male of divers forfeited Estates devolved to the Crown, and a little after was advanced to this Earldom. He after this continued some Time in King *Edward*'s Favour, and was constituted General Warden of the East Marches in *Scotland*; in which Station he was so

watchful, that when the Duke of *Somerset*, the Lords *Ros* and *Molins*, with some others, stirred up an Insurrection of the Northern People in the Behalf of the *Lancastrians*, he came upon them at *Hexham* with a powerful Army, and, their Men falling off from them, took many of them Prisoners, and beheaded some of the Chief. He was also constituted a Commissioner in two Treaties with *Scotland* about a Peace and a Marriage, in which his Behaviour was so commendable, that the King made another Grant to him of forfeited Lands of a considerable Value; but all this notwithstanding, King *Edward* suspecting his Fidelity privately excited the Country People to desire the Restoration of young *Percy*, Son of the late Earl, who was slain in *Towton-Field*, which because the King was not willing to oppose, he obliged him to resign his Title to this County, and made him Marquess *Montague*; and so

Henry Percy the Fourth became Earl of *Northumberland*, 10 *Edw.* IV. He was constituted Warden of the East, middle, and West Marches towards *Scotland*, and twice a Commissioner to treat with the *Scots* to redress Grievances on the Behalf of certain Injuries done on both Sides; and the next Year he was made Justice of all the Forrefts beyond *Trent*, and Countable of *Bamburgh-Castle*. Not long after this he accompany'd *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester* into *Scotland* with an Army, where they made great Devastations; and when that Duke got to the Throne, he was constituted Lord High Chamberlain of *England*. In the third Year of this King's Reign, upon the Landing of *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, being sent for by King *Richard*, he repaired to him with all the Forces he could gather, and stoutly fighting on his Part at *Bosworth-Field*, (where the King was slain) he was taken Prisoner, and remained in Durance a long Time; but at length finding Favour with King *Henry* VII. he was released, and made one of his Privy Council; but being constituted Lieutenant of *Yorkshire*, and in that Office commanded by the King to levy certain Sums of Money, to carry on the Wars in *Brittanny*, the People,

ple, conceiving him to be the Cause of that Imposition, rose against him, and tumultuously murdered him at *Cockledg* near *Thresk*, eighteen Miles from *York*, upon *St. Vitalis's* Day, and he was buried under a stately Monument at *Beverley*, but it is now much defaced. He left four Sons, of which

Henry Percy the eldest became the fifth Earl of *Northumberland* of that Name. He was one of the chief Commanders of the King's Forces in the Battle of *Black-Heath* against the Lord *Audley* and his Fellow Rebels, *Reg. 12.* and in 4 *Hen. VIII.* he was at the Siege of *Terouene* in *France*. Being descended from *Henry Percy* the Third, who in his Father's Life-time was Lord *Poynings*, he was found, 15 *Hen. VIII.* Cousin and next Heir to Sir *Edward Poynings* Kt. and had Livery of his Lands. He married *Katharine* the Daughter of Sir *Robert Spenser* Kt. and by her had Issue three Sons, of whom (after his Death, which happened 18 *Hen. VIII.*) the eldest,

Henry Percy the Sixth became Earl of *Northumberland*. He, being in his Youth an Attendant upon the great Cardinal *Wolsey*, fell in Love with *Anne Boleign*, (Daughter of Sir *Thomas Boleign* Kt.) then one of the Maids of Honour to Queen *Katharine*. The King taking Notice of it was much displeased with him, because his Majesty himself was much enamoured with her, and ordered the Cardinal to acquaint the Earl his Father therewith, that he might take him off from any farther Addresses to her, which the Earl did in such sharp Language, as caused his Son ever after to bear an Hatred to the Cardinal; and, that he might not pursue his Amours for the future, married him to *Mary* Daughter of *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*. He had Livery of his Father's Lands, 19 *Hen. VIII.* and two Years after was one of the Lords that subscribed those Articles that were exhibited to the King against the Cardinal, and in the next Year was sent by the King's Commission to arrest the Cardinal, and deliver him to his Father-in-Law at *Sheffield-Castle*; but withall to tell the Earl, that the King commanded that he should be used kindly, as one whom he highly favoured, which he undertook and performed. In the

great Controversy about the King's Divorce he was zealous for the King's Desire, and subscribed a Letter sent to Pope *Clement VII.* whereby an Intimation was given to his Holiness from most of the *English Nobility*, that in Case he would not comply with King *Henry* in that Cause, they would cast off his Supremacy. He died without Issue at his House in *Hackney*, 29 *June*, 29 *Hen. VIII.* and was buried in the Choir there; but before his Death considering, that his Brother, Sir *Thomas Percy*, who was his next Heir, had been in the Insurrection in *Yorkshire*, called *The Pilgrimage of Grace*, a little before, and was on that Account attainted, and hanged at *Tyburn*, and so his Posterity could not inherit, he gave away a great Part of his Lands to the King and others, and the Honour lay dormant several Years, viz. to the 3d and 4th of *Phil. & Mar. I.* In this Interval,

John Dudley, Earl of *Warwick*, was created Duke of *Northumberland*, *Octob. 11.* 5 *Edw. VI.* He was the Son of *Edmund Dudley* Esq; who in King *Henry* the Seventh's Reign, with *Richard Empson* Esq; found out those hateful Ways of squeezing Monies from the People by manifold Oppressions, which indeed filled that King's Coffers, but cost him his Life; for King *Henry VIII.* at his Accession to the Throne, found the People's Discontent so great, that to appease them he was forced to give way that they should be tried according to Law; whereupon he was arraigned at *Guild hall*, and being convicted of many Treasons he was attainted by Parliament, and beheaded on *Tower-hill*, with his Associate *Empson*, *Aug. 28.* 2 *Hen. VIII.* This *John Dudley* was his eldest Son, then but eight Years old; and being under the Wardship of *John Guilford*, one of the Esquires of that King's Body, his Guardian procured the Repeal of his Father's Attainder in Parliament, 3 *Hen. VIII.* whereby he was restored in Blood, and made capable of enjoying his Father's Lands. Being of Age for Action he first attended the Duke of *Suffolk* into *France* in a military Way, and was by him knighted the 15th of *Henry VIII.* and soon after accompany'd Cardinal *Wolsey* thither the 19th *Henry VIII.* from which Time he;

he rose apace, being made Master of the Armory in the Tower of London, and of the Horse to the Lady Anne of Cleve; and at length advanced to the Title of Viscount *L'Isle*, 34 Hen. VIII. being descended by his Mother from Edward Grey Viscount *L'Isle*. In this noble Station, being a Person very comely, and of a bold Spirit, he shewed himself ready to attempt great Matters, and accordingly he was employed to lead the King's Army against the Scots; and when *Beloigne* in France was taken, made Lieutenant of it, to defend it against the Dauphin, who came against it with fifty Thousand Men; in which Posts he behaved himself so well, that he was made Lord Admiral of England, and General of all the King's Forces at Sea against the French, whom he forced to come to a Truce, 38 Hen. VIII. At that King's Death, which happened soon after, he was left one of his sixteen Executors; and having insinuated himself into the Duke of Somerset, who was Protector of the Realm in King Edward the Sixth's Minority, he was created Earl of Warwick, (as being descended by his Mother from the Beauchamps) and obtained a Grant of Warwick-Castle, with divers other great Lordships in that County. These Honours raised his Mind to do many great Things; for being General against the Scots he conquered them at *Musleborough* Fight; he reduced Ket and his Rebels in Norfolk, with the Slaughter of five Thousand of them, and was almost in every great Action, which made Way for his further Preferment to be made Duke of Northumberland. In this high Dignity his Ambition prompted him to make a large Step towards the Throne, which he attempted by marrying his eldest Son *Guilford* to the Lady *Fane* Grey, the eldest Daughter of Henry Earl of Suffolk, who married the Heiress of Mary, King Henry the Eighth's youngest Daughter, upon whom the Crown was settled by her Father's Will after King Edward; but the Affections of the People turned upon Queen Mary, and he being upon her Accession taken and condemned for Treason was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, Aug. 22. 1 Mar. I. After his Death.

Thomas Percy, the Son of Sir Thomas Percy, who was so attainted as is above mentioned, was by the Favour of that Queen first advanced to the Degree of a Baron, by the Title of Lord Percy, with an Entail of that Honour to the Heirs Male of his Body, and the Day following to the Dignity of Earl of Northumberland, with a like Limitation to the Heirs Male of his Body, and for Want of such Issue to Henry his Brother, and the Heirs Male of his Body. Being thus settled in his Honour, he was constituted a Commissioner with Thomas Lord Wharton, for the guarding of the Middle Marches toward Scotland, and was in the Wars in Scotland in that Queen's Time; and when the Wars were at an End, he was a Commissioner to treat of Peace between the two Nations; but at length fell under Queen Elizabeth's Displeasure, for being privy to the intended Marriage of Mary Queen of Scots to the Duke of Norfolk, which Fault was pardoned upon the Intercession of the Earl of Sussex, Lord President of the North. However he did not continue so long; for being not a little exasperated because a rich Mine of Copper in his Land was adjudged to belong to the Crown, he (being of an easy Temper and bigotted to the Romish Church) was drawn into a Conspiracy with the Earl of Westmorland, to head a Rising for the Reformation of Religion; and they brought together about two Thousand Horse and five Thousand Foot; but the Earl of Sussex soon dispersed them, and this Earl flying into Scotland, after some Time was betrayed by the Earl of Morton, then Regent of Scotland, into the Hands of the Lord Hunsdown, Governor of Berwick, and on Aug. 22. 1572, beheaded at York.

Henry Percy the Seventh, his Brother, by Vertue of the above mentioned Entail, succeeded him, and accordingly took his Place in Parliament, 18 Eliz. 1576. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London, upon Suspicion of confederating with the Lord Paget, Throgmorton, and the Guisian Party, for an Invasion of England, to rescue the Queen of Scots from her long Imprisonment, and was found dead in his Bed,

Bed, being shot with three Bullets into his left Side with a Pistol, 28 *Eliz.* 1583. He had before been instrumental in an Insurrection in the North, (as himself confessed) and upon Trial was fined by the Court at five Thousand Marks; and this treasonable Act being discovered by other Conspirators, so that the Earl apprehended he could not escape the Punishment of the Law, he dispatched himself in this desperate Manner, to avoid the Shame of an ignominious Condemnation and Execution. He married *Katharine* the eldest Daughter and Coheir of *John Nevill* Lord *Latimer*, and by her had eight Sons and three Daughters, of which

Henry Percy the Eighth, his eldest Son, was his Successor and Heir. He, in 31 *Eliz.* when *England* was threatened with an Invasion by the *Spanish Armado*, did with several other Nobles put himself in the Queen's Fleet that was sent against it, and was for that Service made a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, continuing in great Reputation with Queen *Elizabeth* all the rest of her Reign. Upon the Accession of King *James* the First to the Crown of *England* he was made one of the Lords of that King's Privy Council, and Captain of the Band of Pensioners. This noble and generous Count was a great Encourager of Learning and learned Men, especially of Mathematicians; for he allowed *Thomas Harriot*, or *Harriot*, for his admirable Skill in Mathematicks, which Sir *Walter Raleigh* had experienced in his discovering and surveying *Virginia*, and on that Account had recommended him to the Earl, a yearly Pension of 120 *l.* as he did to two others, *Rob. Hues* and *Walter Warner*, who were famous for the same Art, but less. These Men were called the Duke of *Northumberland's* three *Magi*; and indeed he had such Respect to them, that when he was committed to the Tower of *London* in 1606, there to remain during Life, (as is hereafter said) those three Men were his constant Companions, and had a Table provided for them at this Earl's Charge. Sir *Walter Raleigh* was at the same Time a Prisoner in the Tower, and much delighted in the Company of the

Earl and these Men. They were his Cordials in his Affliction which befell him. In 1603, 3 *Jac. I.* he was brought in the Star-Chamber, and there convicted of Misprision of Treason, for admitting *Thomas Percy* his Kinsman (who afterwards was one of the traiterous Conspirators in the Powder Plot) to be a Gentleman-Pensioner, knowing him to be a Recusant, and not administering to him the Oath of Supremacy; as also for writing Letters to Foreigners after the Discovery of that Treason and his own Confinement; whereupon he was fined thirty Thousand Pounds, removed from being a Privy Counsellor, and all other Offices he then held, and sent Prisoner to the Tower, there to remain during Life; but he continued in Durance but about fifteen Years, for 4 *Car. I.* he obtained a Confirmation of the Dignity of Baron *Percy* to himself, and the Heirs of his Body, and the Enjoyment of his Place and Precedency, as Earl of *Northumberland*. He married *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Walter D'Evereux* Earl of *Essex*, and by her had two *Henry's*, who both died young, and *Algernon*, who in his Life-time was created Knight of the Bath; and another *Henry*, who was created Baron *Percy* of *Alnwick*, June 28. 19 *Car. I.* He departed this Life 8 *Car. I.* 1632, and was buried at *Petworth* in *Sussex*.

Algernon, his eldest Son living, succeeded him. The Name of *Algernon* was a Stranger in this Family before it was imposed on this Earl, which was done probably to keep up a Remembrance of the ancient Family of the *Percy's*, of whom *William de Percy*, that came in with the Conqueror, was surnamed *Gernon*, or *Algernon*, and so much the more, because the Male Issue of that Line failed in King *Stephen's* Reign, and the present Family descended from the Female Branch, as we shall shew under the next Earl. He was educated in *Christ Church, Oxford*, and had *Robert Hues*, the famous Mathematician, much admired by his Father, (as is abovesaid) for his Tutor a Year or two. His Education in ingenious Arts was not lost on him, for when he came upon the publick Stage he proved a Person of good Abilities, and

had the Favour of his Prince for some Time; for he was made a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter soon after he was Earl, and in 1636, 11 Car. I. was Lord High Admiral of the Royal Navy, consisting then of sixty Men of War, and as such he seized and sunk divers of the *Dutch* Busses in the Northern Seas, obliging them to apply themselves to the King to crave his Leave by his Grant to fish, and trade with the *English*, which the King was very willing to indulge them in. In 1639 the *Scotch* Covenanters, being full of Discontents, and encouraged by the Hopes of Aid from the *French*, whom Cardinal Richlieu, Con the Pope's Nuncio, and the Jesuits stirred up to it, rose, and seized upon *Edenborough*, *Sterling*, and *Dunbarton* Castles, resolving to extirpate Episcopacy both at Home and in *England*. The King, upon this Occasion, raises an Army to quell the Disturbances in *Scotland*, (consisting mostly of Officers and Gentry, with their Dependants and Friends) and made this Earl of *Northumberland* General, and the Earl of *Sirafford* Lieutenant General; but when it was to march, whether in Pretence or Reality is not known, *Northumberland* falls sick, and upon the Account of his Health desires to be excused from that Service; whereupon the King himself, having declared the *Scots* Rebels, took upon him to be *Generalissimo* of his Army, many in which did not approve of the Expedition, as well Officers as Soldiers; and so it proved unsuccessful.

In 1641 the Parliament aiming to get the Militia into their Hands, first petitioned the King to grant it, but being refused, caused a Declaration to be drawn up of their Fears and Jealousies, and published Advertisements of Dangers from neighbouring Princes; upon which the Earl of *Northumberland*, Lord Admiral, is commanded to fit up all the Navy for the Sea, and private Owners of Ships are perswaded to do the like; Beacons are new made, Sea-marks set up, and great Posting up and down with Packets, all of them Symptoms of the ensuing War: *Northumberland*, obeys their Order, but as the King's Admiral, but being indisposed the King appointed Sir *John Pennington*, Vice-

Admiral, to take the Charge of the Fleet; but the Parliament, by a Paper inclosed in a Letter to the Lord Keeper *Littleton*, Mar. 28. recommended the Earl of *Warwick* to the King for that Service; but they were refused, and so their first Attempt for the Militia was rejected, to their great Disgust.

In 1642, when the Parliament heard that the King was marching towards *London* with a great Army, they voted an Address to him for Peace; but the King making Exceptions against one of the Parliament Commissioners, Sir *John Evelyn*, whom he had proclaimed a Traitor, and the Armies on both Sides being in Motion, nothing was effected till the King came to *Oxford*, and then a safe Conduct being granted to this Earl and some others, as well Lords as Commoners, they went to the King, and were admitted into that City with a due Respect. This Earl of *Northumberland* read the Parliament's Propositions with a sober Courage to the King, viz. to disband his Army, and return to his Parliament, to pass a Bill for abolishing Bishops, and grant a general Pardon. On the other Side the King proposed, That his Revenues, Ships, and Forts should be restored, what had been done contrary to Law and the King's Right recalled, and all illegal Power exercised by the Parliament disclaimed, &c. Thus was a Way made for a Treaty, but nothing was done in it till March 4. when it came on again, and for some Time there were great Hopes of an Accommodation; but the King answering at last, that till his Revenues, &c. were restored, he would not consent to the Disbanding of the Army, &c. the Parliament recalled their Commissioners, and so the Treaty was dissolved, Apr. 15. 1643.

In the following Years to the King's Death he was in continual Employment in Shew for the Parliament's Proceedings, but suspected of a favourable Regard for the King, and yet treated as a declared Enemy to him, tho' by many of his Actions he gave a seeming Proof of the contrary, as a brief Account of them will shew. He with some other
Lords

Lords, and divers Members of the House of Commons were indicted of High Treason at *Salisbury*, for assisting the Parliament, before Judge *Heath*, *Banks*, *Forster*, and *Glanville*, but the Jury would not find him guilty. This might have embitter'd his Spirit against the Royal Party; but tho' he was made the Head of an Association in *Wiltshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Devonshire*, &c. who had a Power given them by the Parliament to appoint Colonels and other Officers, and raise Money, was one of the Commissioners of the Lords to manage the Admiralty, and after *Essex's* Death was Lord Lieutenant of *Yorkshire*, we never find him appearing in Arms against the King; but on the contrary in the Treaties of Peace he almost always made one, and that the chief, particularly at the Treaties of *Uxbridge*, and the Isle of *Wight*, in the Years 1644 and 1648, in which Stations he behaved himself so well, that he was allowed 3000 l. per Ann. and the Parliament voted, that he should be made a Duke; yet 'tis probable there arose some Suspensions of him soon after; for Decemb. 11. 1645, his Castle of *Wrestel* was ordered to be slighted, and a Colonel charged this Earl and *Pembroke* with sending Money to the King; but he acquitted himself so well, that his Judges discharged him, and left the Colonel in his Hands to prosecute him. This Cloud being blown over, the Keeping of the King's Children was committed to his Care, viz. the Dukes of *York* and *Gloucester*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*. He dwelt at *Sion-House* with them; but the Plague breaking out he removed them from thence to his own House, where he provided for them every Ways suitable to their high Degree. He carried them at the King's Desire to *Caulham*; and when he saw the King pleased with their Company, he obtained Leave of the Parliament to carry them to him as often as the King pleased; and by his Interest with the Parliament, when the Duke of *York's* Allowance was taken off, he obtained such an one as was a liberal Maintenance for them. He died Octob. 13. 1668. He had two Wives, *Anne* the Daughter of *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, by whom he had only Daughters, and *Eliza-*

beth Daughter of *Theophilus* Earl of *Sussex*, by whom, beside a Daughter who died in her Childhood, he had

Joceline his Son and Heir. This Name seems to be fetched from the Original of this Family by the Female Line, *Joceline de Lovaine*, Son of *Godfrey* Duke of *Brabant* and *Lovain*, and Brother to *Adelicia*, or *Alice*, Queen of *England*, and second Wife of King *Henry I.* by his Marriage with *Agnes* the Heir of *William de Percy*, the last Baron of that Family; for this *Agnes*, being sensible that she was a great Heir, accepted of the said *Joceline* for her Husband, upon Condition, that he and his Posterity should either assume the Surname of *Percy*, or bear the Arms of the *Percy's*, relinquishing his own; he chose the former, and from him have all the foregoing Earls descended. This Earl took to Wife *Elizabeth* the third Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Wriothesley* Earl of *Southampton*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, (sole Daughter and Heir to *Elizabeth* his second Wife, Daughter and Coheir to *Francis* Earl of *Chichester*) by whom he had Issue a Son, named *Henry*, who died an Infant, and two Daughters, one of which only arrived to Woman's Estate, named *Elizabeth*, who was first married to *Henry Cavendish* Earl of *Ogle*, only Son and Heir to *Henry* Duke of *Newcastle*, by whom she had no Child, and after to *Charles Seymour* Duke of *Somerset*, by whom she hath Issue now living two Sons, viz. *Algernon* Earl of *Hertford*, and the Lord *Percy*. She being an Heiress hath made a great Addition to the Estate of the *Somerset* Family. This Earl *Joceline* departed this Life beyond Sea at *Turin* in *Savoy*, May 21. 1670, and was brought over into *England* to be buried at *Petworth* in *Sussex*, the ancient Burial Place of the Family, the Manor and Honour of which was obtained by *Joceline* of *Lovaine* of the Earl of *Arundel*, who married his Sister, Queen *Adeliza*, after King *Henry's* Decease; so that as this Family began with a *Joceline* so it ended in one; and 'tis observable, that the Manor of *Petworth* remained in the Family from the Reign of King *Stephen* to that of King *Charles II.* above 500 Years, and is still in Female Heirs Posterity, as we suppose.

After this Earl's Death the Earldom was vacant four Years or more; but at length King *Charles II.* in the 16th Year of his Reign created

George Fitz-Roy, his third Natural Son by *Barbara* Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, who was born at *Oxford* December 1665, Baron of *Pontreſaft*, Viſcount *Falmouth*, and Earl of *Northumberland*, and ſix Years after, viz. 1682, further advanced him to the Title and Dignity of Duke of *Northumberland*; and in the next Year he was elected Knight of the Garter. Being arrived at full Age, he was by the ſame King his Father put into divers Places of Honour and Truſt, viz. In 1701, upon the Death of *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk* he was

conſtituted Conſtable of *Windſor* Caſtle and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Surrey*; and after the Death of *Aubery de Vere*, the laſt Earl of *Oxford*, her Maſteſty the late Queen *ANNE* conferred on him the Command of that Earl's Regiment of Horſe, in Exchange for which in 1712 he obtained the ſecond Troop of Life-Guards, Lord Lieutenant of *Berkſhire*, Lieutenant General of her Armies, and one of the Lords of her Privy Council. He married in 1685 *Katherine* the Daughter of *Robert Wheatley* of *Brecknol* in *Berkſhire* Eſq; and Widow of *Thomas Lucy* of *Charlcote* in the County of *Warwick* Eſq; by whom he had no Iſſue, whereupon at his Death this Honour became vacant.

The BARONETS of this County are,

	Bar.
W ILLIAM Grey Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir Ralph Grey of <i>Chillingham</i> Kt. ſince created Lord Grey of <i>Warke</i> , and afterward Earl of <i>Tankerville</i> , and Lord Grey. Extinct. Created June 15. 1619. 17 Jac. I.	108
Sir Claudius Forſter of <i>Bamborough-Caſtle</i> Kt. Ext. Created Mar. 7. 1619. —	121
Sir John Fenwick of <i>Fenwick</i> Kt. Ext. Created June 9. 1628. —	255
Sir William Widdrington (of old called <i>Woddrington</i>) Kt. made Baron Widdrington, Nov. 10. 19 Car I. Created July 9. 1642. —	401
Sir Edward Widdrington of <i>Cartington</i> , a Baronet of <i>Scotland</i> . Ext. Created an Engliſh Baronet Aug. 8. 1642. —	405
Thomas Haggerſton of <i>Haggerſton</i> Eſq; Created Aug. 15. 1643. —	452
Edward Charleton of <i>Heſleyſide</i> Eſq; Ext. Created Mar. 6. 1645. —	456
Ralph de la Val of <i>Seat n</i> Eſq; Created June 29. 1660. —	510
John Swinburn of <i>Chap-Eaton</i> Eſq; Created Sept. 27. ditto. —	563
William Middleton of <i>Belfey-Caſtle</i> Eſq; Created Octob. 24. 1662. —	709
Cuthbert Heron of <i>Chipches</i> Eſq; Created Nov. 20. ditto. —	712
Thomas Lorrayne of <i>Kirke-Harle</i> Eſq; Created Sept. 26. 1664. —	746
William Blacket of <i>Newcaſtle</i> Eſq; Created Decemb. 12. 1673. —	808
Sir William Blacket of <i>Newcaſtle upon Tyne</i> Kt. Created Jan 23. 1684. —	881
Gilbert Dolbin of <i>Finden</i> Eſq; Created April 1. 1704. —	942

Persons

Persons of Note, said to be of this County, whose Birth-Place or Residence is not recorded in our History.

THOMAS Carey of Exeter-College, Oxford, a younger Brother of Henry Earl of Monmouth. He was born in Northumberland, while his Father Sir Robert Carey was Warden of the Marches toward Scotland, and after his good Education proved a very ingenious Poet, and was Author of several Poems printed scatteredly in several Books, one of which, beginning, *Farewell, Fair Saint, &c.* had a Vocal Composition of two Parts set to it by the sometime famed Musician Henry Lawes. Upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion in 1642 he adhered to his Majesty, being then of the Bed-chamber to, and much esteemed by, him. But after that good King had lost his Head, he took it so much to Heart, that he fell suddenly sick, and died before the Expiration of the Year 1648, in the 53d Year of his Age, or thereabouts. His Body was soon after buried in a Vault (where those of his Family were usually interred) under St. John Baptist's Chapel, within the Precincts of St. Peter's Church Westminster.

John Rushworth, born of gentile Parents in this County, and educated a while in Oxford, but left it before he took any Degree, and admitted himself a Student in Lincoln's-Inn, where he became a Barrister of Law; but his Genius leading him chiefly to State Affairs, he began early to collect the King's Speeches and Conferences of Parliament, and to observe all national Occurrences of Moment in the Star-

Chamber, Court of Honour, and Exchequer-Chamber, when all the Judges met upon extraordinary Cases, and at the Council Table, when any great Causes were tried there. He went on Purpose to observe all Passages at the Camp at Berwick, and was present at the Fight at Newburn upon Tyne, at the Treaty with the Scots at Rippon, and at the great Council at York in 1640. As he thirsted after the Knowledge of State Affairs, so he had all the Opportunities to satisfy himself in them which he could desire; for in the Long Parliament he was chosen Assistant to Henry Elsing Clerk of the House of Commons, and was more than once entrusted by both Houses to carry their Addresses to the King at York, Oxford, &c. He being near a-kin to Sir Thomas Fairfax, when he was made Generalissimo of the Parliament Forces, he became his Secretary, and being at Oxford he was made Master of Arts, and chosen one of the Delegates to decide a Controversy between the Citizens and University. In 1651 he was constituted one of the Committee to consult a Reformation of the Common Law. He was chosen a Burgess for Berwick in the Parliaments that were called in 1658 and 1660, but not in that which met in 1661. He was Secretary to Sir Orlando Bridgman so long as he was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; and after he was out of that Place he was elected for a Burgess of Berwick in those three Parliaments which sat in the Years 1678,

1679, and at Oxford, being never any great Friend to Prelacy. After this he lived retiredly in Westminster about ten Years, but being more intent to collect Records and other Papers than Money, though he had as great an Opportunity for this last as the former, he ran in Debt, was arrested, lay six Years, and at last died, in the King's Bench Prison in Southwark, Mar. 19. 1685. Æt. 83. and was buried in St. George's Church in that Borough, but had no Monument put upon him. He left no Son, only Daughters, of whom Sir Francis Vane married one.

His Works, which prove his great Diligence and Labour, are,

I. *Historical Collections of private Passages of State, weighty Matters in Law, and remarkable Proceedings in five Parliaments, beginning 16 Jac. I. Anno 1618, and ending 5 Car. I. 1629, digested in Order of Time.* Lond. 1659. Fol.

II. *Historical Collections of Matters that happened from the Dissolution of the Parliament, Mar. 4. 1629, to the Summoning of that Parliament which met Apr. 13. 1640, with an Account of the Proceedings of it, &c.* In two Vols. Lond. 1680.

III. *The Trial of Thomas Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, upon an Impeachment of High Treason, begun in Westminster-hall, Mar. 20. 1640, and continued till Judgment was given May 10. 1641. Printed at London in 1680 in Fol.* In these Collections much of the Truth being reported to be concealed, Dr. Nalson hath, to vindicate the Truth, published an impartial Collection from the Scotch Rebellion in 1639 to the Murder of King Charles I. in 2 Vols. by the King's special Command in 1682.

IV. *Several Letters to the Parliament, and the particular Members thereof, written in the Times of the Civil Wars, and subscribed by himself.*

HAVING at length gone through this County in our usual Method, we think it not reasonable to dismiss it without some Consideration of it, as it was before the happy Union of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, first under one Monarch, and at length under the same Government, by the wise Conduct of the late Queen ANNE; if for no other Reason, yet that every one may be sensible of the great Advantages redounding to the Nation in general, but more particularly to this County, with the Miseries of which no good Englishman but ought to sympathize; for

Northumberland bordering so near upon Scotland, that the River Tweed only parts this County from it, was not only, upon every Breach of the Peace between the two Nations, subject to Invasions, Plunderings, Depredations, and the like,

which often happened, but even in Times of the profoundest Peace there was continual Robbing and Pillaging from the Inhabitants of it. Not but the Northumbrians were as guilty as the Scots of such Misdemeanors in some Measure; but that the Scots being the poorer and more warlike, the Inhabitants of this County were the greatest Sufferers; yet neither Side were so safe, but, had not their been great Care taken to preserve the Peace on both Sides, no honest industrious People would have dwelt in these Countries, but large Parts of both Nations would have lain desolate.

This being wisely considered by our Princes, put them upon making a new Division of this County, establishing a particular Government, and making new Laws for it, that the People might dwell in Safety as much as possible. And first,

it was settled how far the Marches of England towards Scotland should extend, i. e. how far the Country upon the Confines of Scotland was in Danger of the Scots Ravagers, and that was settled to be from Newcastle and Perithe, on that Side of the Tweed, and from thence to Edinburgh and Dunfreis on the other. This being done, this County, from the Time to the Borders of Scotland, was, 2. divided into three Marches, (Mr. Cambden, thro' some Misinformation, says, there were but two Marches, viz. the Middle and Western, which tho' Dr. Holland corrects, and calls it the Eastern, yet he adds it not to compleat the Number,) viz. the East, West, and Middle Marches, over which, as there was one Warden, who was generally the Duke of Northumberland, and under him a Lord Deputy Warden General, which was usually resident to see that all Things necessary for the Safety of these Parts were duly executed, so each of these Marches had their Deputy Warden, whose particular Charge it was to preserve, defend, and keep in Order all Things within their Jurisdiction; and for the greater Security of them all, there were several Castles, always well provided and manned against any sudden Assault, and these were, viz. Carlisle, Berwick, Bamburgh, Norham, Alnwick, Werke, and Newcastle. But these Guards being not thought sufficient, there were strong Watches set in every March, at little Distances from one another, in every Village almost and other Places, which were thought most liable to any sudden Irruptions, as Valleys, Fords of Rivers, &c. and over every Watch some of the chiefeft Men in the Place were appointed Overseers and Searchers, to see that they were duly set every Night, and as duly attended; for the Inhabitants ever looked upon themselves in continual Danger, and could hardly this Way preserve themselves from grievous Fears.

But notwithstanding this Provision for the Security of these Parts, the Inhabitants could be looked upon no better than in a State of War, till there were Laws made for the better Regulation of the People, and Punishment of Offenders; whereupon it was found necessary, That,

3. A particular Sort of Government, called the March-Courts and March-Laws, should be established in this County so far as the Marches extended, in which the Lord Warden or his Deputies, by the Prince's Commission, should be Supreme Judges. The learned Bishop, Dr. Nicholson, then Bishop of Carlisle, now of Londonderry in Ireland, hath given us a large Account of this Constitution in his Book which he intitules *Leges Marchiarum*, or, *The Border-Laws*, to which we must refer our Reader for a more full Information, if he desire it, and therefore shall only here give an Abstract of the Jurisdiction of the March-Courts from the Articles of Enquiry given the Grand Jury in Charge at the Keeping of them, and of the Laws from certain Articles drawn up at Newcastle, Sept. 12. & 13. 6 Edw. VI.

The Charge given the Jury at the Warden-Court was this.

1. That they should enquire of March Treason, that is to say, Whether any *Englishman* trusts, converseth with, or bringeth any *Scotchman* into this Realm in Time of Peace or War, to do any Slaughter, burn, rob, steal, or do any other Offence within this Realm so far as the Borders reach.
2. That they should enquire, Whether any *Englishman* doth aid, receive, accompany, or ride with any *Scotchman* coming into this Realm, in doing any Slaughter, burning, robbing, stealing, or doing any other Offence.
3. Whether any *Englishman* doth harbour, receive, or convey away any *Scotchman*, after he hath slain, robbed, burnt, or stoln within this Realm, either in Body or Goods, or otherwise.
4. If any *Englishman* set forth or support any *Scotchman*, in Time of Peace or War, with any Armour or Artillery belonging to War, as Brigandines, Bills, Halberds, Guns, Bows, Arrows, Daggers, or any other Engines of War, by Reason and Means whereof the Destruction of the Prince's Subjects of this Realm might ensue and follow, without the special Licence

cence of the Lord Warden for the Time being in Writing.

5. Whether any *Englishman* hath set forth, given, or sold any manner of Viſuals, as Bread or Corn, that is to ſay, Wheat, Rye, Bigg, Beans, Peaſe, Oats, Oatmeal, Malt, or any other Corn, or carried Leather, Iron, or any other Merchandize belonging to Armour or Artillery, either by Water or by Land, but only to ſuch as have a Licence from the Lord Warden.

6. Whether any *Englishman* hath ſold or made over any Horſes, Mares, Geldings, or Nags, at any Time, in Fairs, Markets, or otherwiſe, to any *Scotch* Man or Woman, without ſpecial Licence of the Lord Warden in Writing.

7. If any *Englishman* hath attempted or done any Thing towards the Breaking of the Truce or Peace made between the King's Maſteſty our Sovereign and the *Scotch* King, or the Commiſſioners or Wardens, to the Subjects and Leige-men of the King of *Scotland*, as in killing any of them, aſſaulting, foraging, or robbing any of them within the Realm of *Scotland*.

8. Whether any *Englishman* hath murdered, aſſaulted, affrayed, or robbed any *Scotchman* within this Realm, coming into it by the Authority of a ſafe Conduſt, had and obtained of the ſaid Lord Warden, his Deputy or Deputies.

9. If any *Englishman* in the Time of War hath given Knowledge or Intelligence of any Exploit, Service, or Inroad, intended or put in Ure by the Lord Warden, his Officers, or any other *Englishman* in Time of War.

10. If any *Englishman* hath conveyed into the Realm of *Scotland* any of the Coin of Silver or Gold current in this Realm, Plate, or Bullion, above the Value of forty Shillings at any one Time.

11. Whether any *Englishman* hath betray'd the Council of any other *Englishman*, in doing any Annoyance to *Scotland* in the Time of War, in Malice to the Party, or for any Commodity to ariſe therefrom to himſelf.

12. If any *Englishman* or *Scotchman*, within this Realm, undertake to coin any

Money, either of the King's Maſteſty, or the Coin of any Foreign Prince, and uttereth the ſame.

13. Whether any *Englishman* do convoy or make any Appointment with any *Scotchman*, or truſteth or converſeth with them by any manner of Means, rideth, or goeth with any of them, and raiſeth no Fray upon them, without Licence of the Warden, his Deputy or Deputies, or with their Licence to the Prejudice of this Realm, and what cometh thereby from Time to Time.

14. If any *Englishman* receive or ſet forth any *Scotchman*, Pilgrims, or others, and them with their Writings and Money receiveth and keepeth, without the Knowledge of the ſaid Warden or his Deputy, or otherwiſe than is accuſtomed by the Order of the Law of the Marches. By this Charge, which obligeth the Jury to enquire into the Breaches of the Law of the Marches, it is eaſy to obſerve the Extent of the Court's Jurisdiction, and what the Laws are which the Court ſought to keep inviolate, by enquiring into the Offenders, that they might be puniſhed for the Breaches of them. However, for a more full and perfect Knowledge of them, we ſhall ſet down the Articles made at *Newcaſtle* by the Lord Deputy Warden General, and the three Deputy Wardens, together with the Captains of the Caſtles above mentioned, for the better Service of the King's Maſteſty, the Preſervation of the Commonwealth, and the Peace and Quiet of the Frontiers, viz.

1. That Watches be appointed for the Inhabitants of the Marches, and the Places, with the Numbers of the Watches, and other Orders for the ſaid Watches, with Setters, Searchers, and Overſeers, to be written and appointed in as little Time as conveniently may be, and unto the ſame be ſet forth the General Watch, to be kept from henceforth Nightly, according to the ancient Cuſtoms of the Marches.

2. That every Man do riſe and follow the Fray, upon the Blowing the Horn,

Horn, Shout, or Outcry, upon Pain of Death.

3. That no Man receive, harbour, or lodge, or by any Ways or Means aid or comfort any Rebel, Fugitive, Felon, or Murderer, *Englishman* or *Scotchman*, or practise with them as Confederates or Associates, upon Pain of Death.

4. That every Gentleman and Subject give Information of any Thief, or Receivers of Theft, to their Knowledge to the Lord Deputy Warden General, or to the Deputy Wardens of the Marches, or to the Sheriff of the County where the Gentleman or Subject dwelleth, that they may be apprehended or dealt with, as the Law directs.

5. That no Man practise or join with any Rebel, Thief, or Murderer, but that if any be observed so to do, they be discovered to the Lord Deputy General, and that all such Practices as have been used by any of the Subjects with any such Offenders within one Year past, be in like manner informed of to the said Deputy Warden General within twenty Days.

6. That all Days of Marches appointed be kept, and none be broken, nor put over, of any of the three Marches of *England*; and that all the Marchers do attend their Deputy Wardens at the same and other their Commandment, according to their Duty.

7. That all Officers, Captains, and Gentlemen shall abide and dwell upon their own Offices, and at their own Houses, if any be absent from the same.

8. That no Subject speak with any *Scotchman*, except upon Licence so to do from the Lord Deputy Warden General, or the Deputy Wardens within their own Offices and Jurisdictions.

9. That every Captain and every Officer and Gentleman see, that the Soldiers and Tenants under their Rule be well horsed according to their Duties and Power.

These Laws, and many others appendant to them, and explanatory of them, notwithstanding the great Care taken to preserve them inviolable, were often broken, and almost quite abolished by the

frequent hostile Invasions of the *Scots*, who, instigated by the *French*, their inseparable Confederates, would not be kept within their own Bounds by any Truces, Leagues Alliances, or any the firmest Bonds of Peace whatsoever, tho' almost always conquered. By these Ruptures the Marches here were put into Confusion and Disorder, so that upon making of Peace again it was found necessary to alter, amend, and explain many Things in the standing Laws and Usages of the Marches, according to the Emergencies of the Time. This such Persons will find, who will take the Pains to peruse and consider upon the Articles of Peace made, concluded, and agreed upon between King *Henry III.* and the King of *Scots* by their Commissioners, *Anno Christi* 1249; and again between *Henry VI.* and *James* King of *Scots*, *Anno* 1449; and again between King *Edward IV.* and *James* King of *Scots*, *Anno* 1464; and again between King *Henry VIII.* and *James V.* King of *Scots*, *Anno Dom.* 1533; and again between King *Edw. VI.* and *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, *Anno* 1549; with whom Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth* renewed the Treaty of Peace, as the latter did with *James VI.* King of *Scots*, who, by his Accession to the *English* Throne at her Death, put an End to the mischievous Enmities of the two Nations.

The Government thus established and regulated, good Laws made and promulgated, and continual Watches kept Day and Night, the Lord *Wharton*, Lord Deputy General of the Marches, a most excellent and wise Governour, as well as extremely active and vigilant, found, that thro' the Subtlety and Daringness of the *Scots* great Inconvenience and Spoil had annoyed sundry Parts of the Frontiers within the East, Middle, and West Marches, to the Impoverishment of his Majesty's good People inhabiting there; whereupon, as he thought it the Office of every good Subject to prevent as much as in him lies such calamitous Accidents, so he believed it much more incumbent upon him, as an Officer especially entrusted with the Guardianship and Protection of these Marches, to devise and put in Action such Contrivances as in his Judgment

ment might most effectually do it; whereupon, in his Letter to the Gentlemen of the Marches he makes these Proposals.

" For as much as one great Occasion
" of their being subject so much to the
" Spoil and Depredations seemeth to have
" proceeded from Want of Care and
" good Order, in strengthening the Coun-
" try by their Labours, as they might
" and ought to have done; therefore,
" minding their Help and Security as
" much as possible, and considering, that
" the same specially lieth in strengthening
" the Country with Inclosures, Hedges,
" and Ditches, whereby may ensue much
" Wealth and Advantage to the People,
" both by Tillage and Pasture; and, by
" straitening the Passes, much greater
" Security, the Watches for the future
" being more easy to be kept, to the
" great Safety, Comfort, and Profit of
" the People, he desired them, and by
" his Letter authorized and commanded
" them, in his Highness King Edward the
" Sixth's Name, immediately upon Sight
" thereof to take a perfect View of all
" the Grounds, Arable, Pasture, and
" Commons, and all the same advisedly
" weighing and considering, to cause all
" such Portions thereof, as be convenient
" for Tillage, Meadows, or Grazing, to
" be inclosed with Ditches five Quarters
" in Breadth and six Quarters in Depth,
" and to be double set with quick Wood,
" and hedged above three Quarters high,
" giving Order and Strait Charge, with-
" out Delay, to the several Lordships,
" Townships, Hamlets, and the Inhabit-
" ants, Farmers, and Occupiers, for the
" Doing and Working thereof as you
" shall think fit; so that it may be finish-
" ed with most possible Speed, from Time
" to Time and Year to Year, making an Esti-
" mation, by the Valuation of the Rents
" and Quantity of Grounds, how many
" Roods of the said Ditches and Hedges
" shall be yearly made within your Cir-
" cuits by every Person; and if any Dis-
" putes arise, he ordered them to certify
" him, that he might advise with learned
" Counsel, and with their own Consent
" determine their Titles, minding the
" Good of the Commonwealth only, and
" not the Hurt of any Man's Inheritance.

" Dated at the Castle of *Alnwick*, Jan.
" 31. 1552," a few Months before King
Edward's Death.

With this Letter his Lordship sent a List of such Persons as he had appointed Commissioners to see his Project for Inclosures put in Execution in the East and Middle Marches; but after King *Edward's* Death Times grew troublesom, Queen *Mary* obtaining the Throne with Difficul-ty, and shedding so much Blood as she seemed to delight in little else ever after, as the Martyrdom of Many good Men and Women, even to the last of her Breath, prove; so that if this wise Project of the Lord *Wharton* were ever put in Execution it went on but slowly, till the Reign of her Sister and Successor, Queen *Elizabeth*; however, that Lord was confident, that if it was well executed, it would be a great Honour and Convenience to the King's Majesty, and his Successors a great Advantage to all the three Marches, and all the North Parts of the Realm, keeping them in Peace, and furnishing them with greater Abilities for waging War.

But these wise Provisions for the Safe-ty and Peace of the Borderers not being sufficient to effect the End intended, o-ther Expedients were found out, to bring about the intended Purpose, by instilling good Principles into some, and terrifying others, that all might either consciencious-ly avoid such Crimes as were prejudicial to the People in general, or not dare for Fear of Punishment to commit them; and for that Reason 'twas agreed,

1. That Ministers of God's Word should be planted at every Border Church, to inform the lawless People of their Duty, and to watch over their Manners; and that the principal Inhabitants of each Parish shall put in Surety to their Prince, for due Reverence to be paid to their Pastors in their Offices, and Safety of their Persons; and that to that Effect Order be timely taken for the Reparation of the decayed Churches within the Bounds of each of the Marches by the Lord Warden or his Deputies. And because it was found, that the Original of most of the Mischiefs done in the Marches proceeded from certain idle Persons, who
getting

getting into Company with others allured them into such evil Actions, therefore it was statuted and ordained by the Kings of *England* and *Scotland*,

2. That the Wardens of each March should for the future take good Heed in their respective Marches, that none of the broken Borderers be suffered to have or keep in their Companies any idle Persons, not employed in any honest Service or Trade; and likewise, that no idle Persons be suffered to remain in the Border Villages or Alehouses, certifying such as shall receive them upon their Ground, that they shall be as liable to Punishment for their so doing as if they had actually received the Goods by them stolen. But in Regard that it was a great Encouragement to Criminals, viz. Murderers, Thieves, and other Felons, that having committed such Wickednesses they might escape Punishment by flying to the contrary Side, viz. out of the *English* into the *Scotch* Marches, or *econtrà*, therefore it was constituted, appointed, and ordained between the said Kings,

3. That all Murderers, Thieves, Robbers, and other Evil-doers, should be punished in this Manner and Form, viz. If any Subject of the King of *England* do violently kill any of the Subjects of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, the Warden of the Marches of *England*, or his Deputy, shall with all Care and Diligence follow and prosecute such a Murderer, that he may be taken and brought to Justice; and if he be lawfully convicted by the Laws of the Marches, then the Warden of the Marches of *England* shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, such a Murderer so convicted to the Warden of the Marches of *Scotland*, to be punished with Death. And so it was again agreed in the Case of stolen Goods, That if any of the Subjects of the Princes aforesaid have stolen any Thing out of the Marches of the other Prince, and after the Theft committed flieth into the Marches, or Land of the Prince to whom he is subject, it shall be lawful for him, who hath had the Injury or Wrong done him, freely, by the Authority of this Ordinance, without any Letter of safe Conduct, to follow the said

Offender into the Marches or Land into which the Evil-doer is gone, and, taking with him some Person of good Fame, and declaring the Cause of his Entry, go after the Offender, that he may find him, and bring him to condign Punishment.

These were the Laws and Rules made and ordained for the Preservation of Property, Safety, and Peace in these Marches: It now remains briefly to shew how all these Marches were ordered and disposed for the Security of the Inhabitants against any sudden Irruptions and warlike Attempts, which very often happened between these two stout Nations; for the *Scots* seldom observed the Peace long, and the *English* seldom let their Injuries pass unrevengeed. This we shall do by considering each March by it self.

1. The Western Marches were naturally so strong and commodious of themselves, having many good Houses, which by the Prince's Licence were embattel'd and turned into Castles, that laterward with the debatable Lands, which for some Reigns were claimed by both Nations, and so under Debate or Dispute, but at length were made the King of *England's* Inheritance, being well planted with stout Men and good Fortresses, to receive Horsemen convenient, the Subjects of them being kept in due Obedience would not only be able to defend themselves, but in War would much overmatch all the West-Marchers of *Scotland*, and annoy the People in the Middle Marches, and without the Bounds of both, if the Order and Chance were good, Officers in Fortresses and Garrisons worthy Men, and such as have the Farms and Lordships faithful and brave; and no doubt but these Marches being thus ordered would in Times of Peace be very wealthy and prosperous.

2. The East Marches had *Berwick*, *Norham*, and *Warke*, the King's Fortresses, well manned and provided; and when Wars arose, being able to receive a good Number of Horsemen, and maintain the same, could do notable Service. The Deputy Warden of these Marches was to

lie at *Ytal*, the King's House, and a convenient Garrison of the Men of that Baronage being settled at *Warke*, and furnished with Horsemen, the Houses and Fortresses being well kept, and the Inhabiters about the same, these Marches well ordered in their Farms, and Livings convenient, were made, tho' generally esteemed the weakest, so strong, that by the Strength of their Horsemen, and Wisdom and Vigilancy of their Governors, they were not only able to defend themselves, but annoy the Enemy, and that with little Charge to the King.

3. The Middle Marches are a strong Country, altho' not with Fortresses, nor with a great Number of good Men, yet the Nature of the Ground is such, that from the East Side of the *Chyviot* towards the East Marches in *Cryssop* no Army with Ordnance can enter, nor with a great Power of Men, except to their great Hazard; so that the Officers here, with Intelligence, wise Foresight, Obedience of the Subject, and with good Order doing their Duties, the People, both in Peace and War, are not only strongly seated for their own Defence, but are almost beyond any Attempt of an Enemy, because the *Scots* cannot come to them but between *Cheviot* and *Crisstop*, which is from twelve to sixteen Miles, or thereabouts, thro' a most dangerous Passage, which is a great Advantage for these Marchers. *Harbottle* is the most convenient House for the Deputy Warden of these Middle Marches.

This is all we meet with observable about the Marches of *England*, and the Government thereof. They were called Marches, because they were Countries that are seated against another Country

or Realm, often at Enmity with them, on which Account the Inhabitants must needs be and always continue in their Settlements for Service, to annoy and defend, as Times serve, and always like Marchers to be ready for such Attempts. This Government continued till the Reign of King *James I.* by whom the Kingdoms were united under one Head. 'Tis thought Queen *Elizabeth* never would marry, tho' sought to for that End by many Princes, because she would put an End to the continual Wars and Quarrels of the two Kingdoms, which would never have ceased any other Way. When the first Institution of this Division was made we cannot discover; and 'tis not material for us so to do; we know it was ancient; the *Piercy's* were Lord Wardens 6 *Edw. III.* a long Time for a Nation to be vexed with continual Ravages and Discord. 'Tis our Happiness, and particularly of this County, that we have seen an End of it, not so much in the Union under King *James I.* as that made by Act of Parliament in Queen *ANNE's* Reign, which extinguished for ever, we hope, those Coals of Discord, which were kindled by some Malecontents of that Nation since the Revolution. And may the Name of Marches be ever buried in Oblivion, as they are almost; may the Borderers of *England* and *Scotland* live in Love and Unity, and as we are now made one under one Head and Government, let us be of one Heart and one Mind, united in Interest, and unanimous against the common Enemy, that the Name of *Britain* may be the Terror and Veneration of the whole World; and let all true *Britains*, *Scoto-Cambro-Anglo-Britanni*, say *Amen*.

The Natural History of this County.

THIS County, extending the farthest North of any Part of *England*, and bordering upon *Scotland* many Miles beyond any other Northern County, the River *Tweed* only parting them, partakes very much of the Roughness and Barrenness of that Nation as to the Soil, and Unpolishedness as to their Custom and Manners; yet as no Countries but have something peculiar and remarkable, and sometimes excelling most others, so this, tho' remote from the Politeness and Fruitfulness of the Southern Parts of *England*, hath some Things which it may be counted super-eminent for, as will appear by a particular Survey of what Nature hath endowed it withal.

I. And of the Men and Inhabitants of it; for Providence suits the People to their Habitations, as every Region produceth Fruits according to its Clime. I confess it is but a blackish Character, which *Æneas Silvius*, afterwards Pope *Pius II.* gives of this County, when being sent Ambassador into *Scotland* his Curiosity led him to cross the *Tweed*, and take a cursory View of the Borders of *England*. He saith, in his own Life, written by himself, as 'tis set down in *Mr. Camden*, "That coming to a large Village about
" the Sun-set, he alighted at a Country-
" man's House, where he supped with
" the Curate of the Place, and his Host.
" The Table was plentifully furnished
" with Pottage, Hens, and Geese, but
" had neither Wine nor Bread. All the Men

" and Women in the Town flocked to see
" him, as some strange Sight, asking the
" Curate who he was, what he came for,
" and whether he was a Christian. *Æneas*,
" being forewarned of the Scarcity of the
" Country, had procured of a Monastery
" adjoining a Rundlet of Wine and some
" Loaves of Bread, which being brought
" to the Table the People were astonished
" at them, because they had never seen
" any before. Big-belly'd Women came
" to the Table, and having handled the
" Bread and smelt on the Wine, begged
" a Taste, so that there was no Avoiding
" to deal the Whole among them. After
" Supper, a Fear of an Invasion from
" the *Scots*, who often at low Water
" crossed the *Tweed* to pillage and rob,
" dispersed the Company, all but the
" Women, many of whom were very
" beautiful, whom they left behind, be-
" cause they thought the *Scots* would not
" harm them, not looking upon Whore-
" dom as an ill Thing) and left *Æneas*
" alone in his Bedchamber, which was a
" Stable." This Quotation *Mr. Camden*
" produceth to prove the Roughness and
" Rudeness of the *Northumbrians*, as agree-
" ing with their Way of Living and Beha-
" viour when he was with them; but the Au-
" thor of the Additions assures us, that such a
" Description is not their Due at this Day,
" whatever it was in *Mr. Camden's* Time; for
" he says, "That the *Northumbrians* Tables are
" as well stock'd as ever with Hens and Geese.
" Strangers are now no Novelties to them,
" the

“ the Roads between *Edinburgh* and *Newcastle* being as much frequented by Travellers of all Nations as almost any other in the Kingdom. A Rundlet of red Wine is a greater Rarity in a Countryman's House even in *Middlesex* it self than on the Borders of *Northumberland*, where you shall more commonly meet with great Store of good Claret than in the Villages of almost any other County in *England*. That Wine is not the constant Drink of the Country is no more to be wonder'd at than that *Yorkshire Ale* is not common in *Italy*. Whoredom is reckoned as scandalous a Vice here as in other Places, and it would be our Happiness if it were as little used in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom as it is here. The Country-keeper is able to inform us, That the Moss-rooping Trade, *i. e.* Robbing and Pillaging, is very much laid aside, and that a small Sum will recompence all the Robberies that are yearly committed in this County; for since the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* have been united, their Enmity hath ceased so far as to take away all Pretences of hostile Invasions, under which Thieves and Robbers sheltered themselves; so that now Mens Persons are as safe, and their Goods as secure here upon the Borders, as in most of the civilized Kingdoms of *Europe*. In a Word, the Gentry of *Northumberland* are generally Persons of Address and Breeding, and Preservers of the old *English* Hospitality in their Houses; and the Peasants are as knowing a People, and courteous to Strangers, as the People usually are in any other County.” This may vindicate the *Northumbrians* from the harsh Character of *Æneas*, approved by Mr. *Cambden*, so that no more needs be added, but that they are generally stout and hardy, healthy and strong, witty and ingenious, and many of them long-lived, of which Dr. *Fuller* in his *Worthies* gives us a very notable Instance in one Mr. *Michael Vivan*, Parson of *Lesbury* in this County, who at a Hundred and ten Years old could read a small Print without

Spectacles, had Hair come again like a Child's, flaxen, cut three Teeth within two Years, not then come to their Perfection, and thought himself as strong then as he had been twenty Years before. He was hearty and chearful, but stooped very much. He died in 1659.

2. The Air of this County is very healthful and pleasant, as may very well be judged, not only because it is high and mountainous, but from the long Lives of the Inhabitants; for since bad Air breeds many fatal Diseases, it is a sure Consequence, that a wholesome Air preserves Mens Constitutions found and healthy. It is true, that a large Part, *viz.* all the East Side of this County is wash'd by the *British* or *German Ocean*, which in many Counties renders the Air of the Places adjoining very noisom and sickly; but since this County is fullest of good Towns and Inhabitants upon the Sea-Coasts, it is a sure Sign that the Air is at least tolerably good, and the Sea, being sandy on the Coasts, sends not forth such nauseous and unhealthy Vapours as it does where the Banks are muddy and ouzy.

3. The Soil is of various Kinds, on the upper Surface it is very fruitful upon the Sea-Coasts, if it be well husbanded and tilled; and by the River *Tine* there are on both Sides very large Meadows. The Western Parts are indeed very mountainous, but afford good Pasture for Sheep; and tho' these Northern Parts are generally cold, yet the Shepherds here, being defended by the Mountains, can dwell in their little Hutts, called *Sheals*, or *Shealings*, and attend their Flocks almost all the Summer in the open Fields. These Mountains, while *England* and *Scotland* were two Kingdoms, were a great Defence to that Side of the County against the Invasions of the *Scots*; and tho' (praised be God) that Benefit is now taken away, yet they are of no small Use to defend the more fruitful Parts of the County from the North and West Winds. In the Tops of some of these Mountains, especially in *North Tindale* and *Readsdales*, are such Bogs as are not to be crossed by ordinary Horsemen; and therefore the Inhabitants have an Art of training up some of their

Horses, which they call *Bog-Trotters*, to pass over them without Danger. One of these Mountains, called *Readsquire*, pours out from its Bowels a large River, called *Read*, which, falling down like a Cataract several Yards, becomes a large Torrent, and, having run many Miles, in which it receives into it by the Way a good Number of small Brooks, empties it self into the *North Tine*, near *Billingham*, at an Hamlet, called from it *Reademouth*.

The subterraneous Store of this County consists chiefly in that we commonly call Sea-coal, not that the Sea produceth it, but because, tho' it be dug out of the Ground as the other Coal, which in other Counties is called Pit-Coal, is, yet it is brought to all the other Parts of *England*, and carried out into *Scotland* and *France*, and *Flanders* by Sea, and thence is called Sea-Coal, as coming to such use it, by Sea only, or chiefly. We find here indeed no Mines of Brass, Copper, or Lead, as there are in other Counties; but so long as the Coal-Mines here are so many and large, this County hath no Reason to envy the Product of richer Minerals in others, so long as they are not so plentiful nor useful. It is almost impossible to express the vast Trade that is brought into this Country by the Transportation of Coals to all Parts. There are always lying at *Sheals*, near the *Tine's* Mouth, Fleets of Ships of several Hundred Sail, crowding for Loading, which they wait for from *Newcastle*, where the largest Mines are, and carry into all Parts: *London* alone is said to spend six Hundred Thousand Chaldron of Coals in a Year; and if so, what immense Quantities must be consumed in all other Places? So that had this People Mines of Gold and Silver in such small Quantities as they are found in these Climates, they would over-look them to follow the Coal-Trade; for truly speaking, it is not only in it self very gainful, but is the Foundation of all other Traffick, the Ships that carry out their Coal bringing home with them all Sorts of rich Merchandizes to furnish all these Northern Parts.

4. The Waters of this County are very plentiful; but here are no Mineral Wa-

ters so far as we can find. The River *Tine*, which parts this County from *Durham*, and upon which *Newcastle* stands, is a very noble River, being navigable from *Tinmouth* to *Newcastle*. This River spreads it self far and near in this County; for towards the South it comes out of *Cumberland*, and having passed *Alfenmore* receiveth the two Rivers, *East* and *West Alon*, and joins the other Branch of the *Tine* near *Hexham*. This Branch is called *South Tine*. The other Branch ariseth near *Bilkirk*, at a Mountain called the *Tine Head*, and having received the little River *Shele*, joins with the *Read* near *Billingham*, and then runs in a streight Course to *Hexham*, where it unites with the *South Tine*, and so goes on in a full Stream to *Tinmouth*, where it falls into the Sea. This Branch is called the *North Tine*. Besides this there are other Rivers worth our Notice, as the *Blythe*, the *Wentbeck*, the *Coquet*, the *Aln*, *Bawbent*, and *Till*, but the Chief of them is the River *Tweed*, which parts *England* and *Scotland*. This River is notable for the Salmon Fishery, of which Fish there is so great Store and Plenty in this River, that the Fishermen say, that they often take great Numbers of them at one Draught. The Lords of the Manors adjoining have the Property of the Fishery, which they let out to Fishermen, who have every one his Metes and Bounds set out for them as far as each Manor goes. The Salmon which these Men catch are dried, and being barrellled up are transported beyond Sea; but being eaten fresh are purchased at such easy and cheap Rates, that a Man may buy one of the largest for a Shilling, and boil it and eat it while the Heart is yet alive, a Thing frequently practised in this Place. The Largeness and Cheapness of this Fish makes it much coveted by Housekeepers, who have large Families, and so often eaten, that it is said, that the Servants, when they are to be hired, do usually indent with their Masters to feed them with Salmon only some Days in the Week, that they may not be cloyed with too often eating them, other Provision being scarce and dear here.

Much

Much the greater Part of the Roman Wall, or *Vallum*, which being built by the Emperor *Severus*, to keep out the *Picts* and *Scots* from ravaging and spoiling the Southern Parts of the Isle, is still remaining in some Places, and was drawn cross this County from the River *Irk* almost to *Tinmouth*, and therefore might better have deserved our Consideration here than in *Cumberland*, where we have done it; but we, following Mr. *Cambden's* Method, were not aware of this Mistake, and so shall now refer the Reader to our Account of *Cumberland*, where we have at large discoursed of it, and shall now conclude our Natural History of this County with a Catalogue of the more rare Herbs found in it.

Chamaepyclymenum, Dwarf Honey-Suckle,

growing on the West Side of the North End of the highest of the *Cheviot-Hills* in great Plenty.

Echium Marinum, Sea-Bygloss, at *Scrammerston-Mills* near *Berwick*.

Lyfimachia filiquosa, glabra, minor latifolia, The lesser, smooth leaved, coddled Willow-Herb on *Cheviot-Hills*, by the Springs and Rivulets of Water.

Pyrola Alpinæ Flore, Winter-Green, with Chickweed Flowers, on the farther Side of the *Picts* Wall from *Hexham* Northward, and among the Heath on the Mountains near *Harbottle*.

Raphanus Rusticanus, Horse-Radish, near *Alnwick* and elsewhere in Ditches.

Eryngium Vulgare, Common Eryngo, on the Shore called *Frier-Goose* near *Newcastle*.

The Ecclesiastical History of this County.

Northumberland was one of the first Saxon Kingdoms that received the Christian Religion. *Augustine* and his Companions converted *Ethelbert* the King of *Kent* and his Subjects; and *Ethelburga*, King *Ethelbert's* Daughter, was the Means of bringing Christianity into this Kingdom of *Northumberland*, as will be manifest from this following Account. *Edwin* the eighth King of *Northumberland* having, after a tedious Exile, recovered his Father *Ella's* Kingdom, by the Help of *Redwald* King of the *East Angles*, and having buried his first Wife, became an earnest Suitor for the Lady *Ethelburga*, Daughter of *Ethelbert* late King of *Kent*, and Sister of *Eadbald* then reigning there, and to that End sent Ambassadors to King *Ead-*

bald's Court, to desire he might have her for his Wife, but was answered, that it was not lawful for a Christian Virgin to be espoused to a Pagan, lest the Faith and Sacraments of the Heavenly King should be prophaned, by matching with an Earthly King, that knows not how to worship God aright. King *Edwin*, having understood by his Ambassadors of how great Beauty, Modesty, and Goodness the Lady was, was so pleased with the Thoughts of her, that out of Love to her he condescended that she should retain her Christian Religion, and enjoy the Society of the Christians, both Men, Women, Priests, and Servants, her Attendants in his Court, promising further, that if upon Examination he found it the

most holy and fittest for the Divine Service, he would embrace it himself. These Covenants being confirmed, the Lady, accompany'd with *Paulinus* the Reverend Bishop, and an honourable Retinue, all of them Christians, came to King *Edwin's* Court, and with great Joy she was espoused to him to be his Queen.

Paulinus, being thus settled in King *Edwin's* Court for a Time, used all Means, both by Instruction and Example, to convert both him and his Subjects, daily preaching to them the Gospel, and causing his Fellow Christians to attend constantly on Divine Service, to hear the Word, and receive the Sacraments, that if he could not convert the Pagans he might at least confirm his own People. Near three Years were thus spent before he had any probable Hopes of Success; but at length two Things happened, which conduced much to the King's Conversion, viz. *Quinchelme*, the *West-Saxon* King, much envying the Greatness and Prosperity of *Edwin*, not only proclaimed War against him, but sent a Russian, one *Eumerus*, with a poisoned Dagger to kill him, who accordingly coming to his Court under the Name of an Ambassador, and entertaining him with a fine Speech, on a sudden drew out his Dagger, and made at him, but being espied by one of his Guard, named *Lilla*, he so interposed, that he himself was killed, but the King escaped with a slight Hurt. *Paulinus* upon this Occasion applied himself to the King, to make him sensible of his Deliverance; and telling him, that since God had by his special Providence saved his Life, he ought to become his Servant, so far prevailed, that he promised him, that if he did conquer this treacherous *West-Saxon* King, with his Adherents, he would become a Christian. An unbecoming Capitulation! yet thus far pleasing to *Paulinus*, that it removed all Opposition to the Baptism of his Daughter, which was born at the same Time, and being christened by *Paulinus* was named *Eanfleda*, being the first of the *Northumbrians* that received the Sacrament of Baptism.

King *Edwin*, after these Things, was busied some Time in his Wars with the

West-Saxon King, but at length overcame him, and either killed or took Prisoner all that had conspired his Death, and returned victorious into his own Country; but still he demurred about his Promise of embracing Christianity. Long and much he debated about it with himself, being unwilling rashly to determine a Matter of so great Moment. He was well enough satisfy'd in the Goodness of the Christians, and their Religion, but was loath to abandon the Religion of his Forefathers; however, that he might not be thought to falsify his Word without a just Reason, he summoned his Council to consult with them about it. Among many Debates these two Passages there were, which much helped forward his Conversion; the one was spoken by *Coyfi*, the prime Pagan Priest, who said, *Surely the Gods we serve have no Power; for none hath served them more devoutly than myself, and yet others receive more and greater Favours. If they were Gods of any Goodness or Activity, they would be most beneficial to their best Worshipers.* Another unknown Courtier added, *Man's Life is like a Sparrow flying thro' a Room, which we see a little while, but he is soon gone, whither we know not, nor whence he came; such is Man's Soul, we can give some Account of it while it is in the Body, but where it was before, or how it fa- reth after we know not. If therefore Paulinus's Preaching can certainly inform us of the State of the Soul after this Life, he deserveth in my Opinion to be entertained.* *Edwin*, whom the God, whom *Paulinus* had preach'd, had so eminently preserved and prospered, having before received from him the most satisfactory Account of the Being of the Soul both here and hereafter, without farther Delay cordially embraceth Christianity, and with many of his Nobles and Multitudes of his Subject was solemnly baptized by *Paulinus* in the little Church of *St. Peter* at *York*, which was hastily set up by him for that Purpose, and afterward changed into a larger and fairer Fabrick.

King *Edwin*, being thus converted, as he was long, yea tedious in turning to, so he was the more zealous for, Christianity, after he had embraced it, and to

that End calling his Council again, consisting of such Nobles as had been baptized with him, it was concluded, that from henceforth the true God should be worshipped, and the Altars of their Idols overthrown. Who should undertake this ungrateful Work was some Question among them; but at length *Coify*, the Idol Chief-Priest, offered himself, as fittest for that Purpose, it being an exemplary Proof of his Conversion solemnly to demolish what he had before so superstitiously adored. Whereupon, arming himself with Sword and Lance against the Insults and Opposition of the superstitious Rabble, he marches at the Head of the Nobles and Guards, pulls down the Altars and Images of their Idol Gods, and demolisheth their Temples. *Bede* tells us, that in his Times there remained, not far from York, at *Godmundingham*, called by him *Gormund in Gabam*, which is situate near the River *Derwent*, some Ruins of them. Nor did King *Edwin's* Zeal stop here; for being sensible of the miserable Condition of Idolaters, he was restless till he had persuaded *Erpenwald*, King of the *East-Angles*, to embrace the Christian Faith, but so much to the Discontent of his Subjects, that they presently enter'd into a Conspiracy to kill him, and accordingly did it by the Hands of one *Ricchebert*, a Pagan Russian. However, Christianity flourish'd all his Reign, which lasted ten Years after his Conversion, and *Paulinus*, being consecrated Bishop of York by *Justus* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, saw the Fruits of his Labours to his great Joy.

But as all Things in this World are subject to Change; the Sun is sometimes eclipsed in his Glory, and the fairest Day hath a cloudy Sky; such was the Fortune of this good King. God was pleased to suffer Enemies to rise up against him. *Penda*, the stout *Mercian* King, envying his Happiness, and *Cadwalllo*, the *Britain*, seeking to recover his Right, (as he esteemed it) confederated together to make War upon this excellent Prince, who, meeting them in a large Plain called *Hertfield*. *Octob. 4. 633.* came to a Battle, in which, after a long and bloody Fight King *Edwin* was slain, with Prince

Offrid his Son, and his whole Army either put to the Sword or most shameful Flight. *Paulinus*, seeing all Things in his Province to be full of Trouble and Danger, sailed away into his own Country, where the Bishoprick of *Rockester* happening just then to be vacant, he was intreated to take upon him the Care of it, and having governed that See 13 Years he died *Off. 10. 1644.* *Bede* gives us this Description of him. He was a Person of a tall Stature, something stooping, having black Hair, a lean Countenance, and a thin and crooked Nose, which made his Aspect both venerable and terrible at once. He was buried in the Chapel of *St. Andrew* the Apostle, which King *Ethelbert* had built in the City of *Rockester* aforesaid.

After the Death of King *Edwin* his Kingdom of *Northumberland* was again divided into Parts, viz. *Bernicia*, reaching from the River *Tees* to *Edinburgh Firth*, of which *Eanfrith*, the Son of *Ethelfrid the Wild*, became King, and *Deira*, (from whence some say *Deirham*, or *Durham*, is derived) which lay between the *Tees* and *Humber*, of which *Osrick*, the Son of *Alfrid*, King *Edwin's* Uncle, became King. These both proved Apostates from the Christian Faith; for tho' in King *Edwin's* Reign they had lived in Banishment among the *Scots* and *Redshanks*, and there had been baptized, yet, upon their Return into their own Country, they renounced their Christian Profession, and embraced their former Superstitions and Idolatry; but this their Apostacy (saith *Bede*) was, not long after, justly punished; for *Cadwallader* King of the *Britains*, with worthy Vengeance, slew them both the next Summer, harassed their Country, and made a lamentable Desolation, till *Oswald*, a Person of the Blood Royal, and next Heir, came to be King of *Northumberland*, having with a small Army, strengthened with his Prayers and the Sign of the Cross (which, according to the Custom of those Times was usually erected upon like Occasions), routed *Cadwallader* and his Army.

No sooner was *Oswald* thus settled in his Kingdom of *Northumberland*, but he took

took special Care for the Salvation of his Subjects, by providing such Pastors as might instruct them in the Doctrine of Christ, which, because he found his Kingdom altogether destitute of, he sent into *Scotland* (the Place of his own Education) for a Bishop, and some eminent Teachers; one was sent by the *Scotch* Bishops, who was of a rough and hasty Disposition, (his Name we cannot discover) and because he was not so successful among the *English* as he expected, perhaps, because his Language was not well understood, nor revered according to his Dignity, he returned into *Scotland*, and reported to the Bishops, then met in a Synod, that the *English* were of a barbarous and untamable Temper, altogether incapable of the Christian Doctrine.

Aidan, an Holy Priest, brought up in the Monastick Discipline in the Island of *Hy*, was present in the Counsel, and turning himself to the Priest, (for it doth not appear that he was a Bishop) who was come from *Northumberland*, said, That better Things were to be hoped of our neighbouring Nation; if the Christian Faith increased little or nothing among the *English* while he preached to them, perhaps it ought to be imputed rather to the over Rigidness of the Preacher than the Unbelief of the People that heard him; whereupon he propounded, that a Person of a more mild and winning Temper should be sent, who, by his Gentleness and prudent Simplicity, might gain the Affections of such a rude Nation. This Advice pleased the whole Assembly, and the Work was unanimously imposed upon *Aidan* himself. *Aidan*, being thus made Bishop of *Northumberland*, went immediately into his Province, and governed it with great Diligence and Success; for tho' he was not perfect at first in the *English* Language, and so scarce understood by the *Northumbrians*, yet by King *Oswald's* Interpreting to the People what *Aidan* preached to them, they both made a perfect Preacher; and his Sermons, tho' at second Hand, the same Spirit working in both, proved effectual for the Conversion and Salvation of many Souls. Our Historians say, that the united En-

deavours of the King and Bishop produced such an Increase of Profelites to the Church, that it was reported, that in seven Days Time fifteen Thousand Christians received Baptism, and many of them forsaking the Pleasures of the World betook themselves to a religious and solitary Life. *Aidan* entered upon his See, Anno 635, which he settled by *Oswald's* Grant of his Petition at *Lindisfarne*, a small Island on the Northern Shore of *England*, made so only by swelling Tides, for at Ebb it is joined to the main Land of *England* by a Ridge of sandy Earth. Here he lived in the holy Society of his Clergy, and from thence it had the Denomination of the *Holy Island*. But tho' this holy Bishop confined himself to so narrow a Spot of Land his Diocese was very large, for the Bishops of *Lindisfarne* presided over the whole Kingdom of *Northumberland*, according to the Church Discipline in Use among the *English*, down to the Times of *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, viz. That every Kingdom should have a peculiar Bishop presiding over it, who, tho' he succeeded *Paulinus* in governing, yet obtained not the same Dignity; for *Paulinus* had the Pall and Title of a Metropolitan conferred on him, tho' he had no Suffragan Bishops appointed him; but *Aidanus*, and all his Successors, down as far as *Wilfrid*, who came out of *Scotland*, neither knew any Thing of, nor affected in the least the Metropolitcal Dignity; for he had nothing to do with the Bishop of *Rome*, who had conferred that Dignity upon *Paulinus*, nor would they acknowledge any foreign Bishop to be their Superior.

Being settled in his See he led a most exemplary Life, which may be a Pattern to all Pastors, being, as *Bede* speaks, *Saluberrimum Abstinenciae & Continentiae Exemplum*, tho' he neither vowed Virginity himself, nor imposed it on others. He was a most diligent and laborious Preacher, and adorned his Teaching with a holy Life, living up fully to what he taught. Whatsoever the Bounty of Princes or great Persons bestowed on him he gave it to the Poor. He seldom travelled but on Foot, and when he was invited to the

sumptuous Feasts of the Court, he was wont to rise, after a short Refection, and betake himself to Meditations. He redeemed many Slaves from Captivity, and, having first made them free, then converted them to Christianity. Bede indeed tells us, that by these Practices he testify'd, that he had a Zeal of God, but then adds, That it was not fully according to Knowledge. And why? Because he dissented from the Roman Church in the Celebration of *Easter*; for he was a chief Champion of the *Quartodecimans*, as having been brought up under or with St. Colman, or Colme in Ireland; but notwithstanding this Difference, Bede allows him this Character, That all that lived with him, whether they were Monks or Laicks, were obliged to meditate, that is, to bestow their Time and Pains, either in reading Scripture, or learning of Psalms.

But tho' Aidan did make Use of a Discipline clear different from the Roman, which was followed in the other Provinces of the English Saxons, yet he was always had in great Veneration by Honorius Archbishop of Canterbury and his Suffragan Bishops, insomuch, that they would not meddle in the Controversy about *Easter* so long as he lived. This most devout Bishop died Aug. 31. in the Year 651, after he had presided over the Northern Churches seventeen Years, being killed with Grief for Death of that excellent King, Osaty, or Oswin, who, after he had settled himself in Peace by the Conquest of King Penda and his Mercians, was himself murdered by the Treachery of his own Subjects but ten Days before. It is recorded, That St. Cuthbert, being then a young Shepherd on the Mountains near the River Seder, saw his Soul conducted to Heaven by Legions of Angels, which excited him to quit that Life, and become a Monk, in which Station he shewed much singular Sanctity, as we shall hereafter see. He was buried in the Church of Lindisfarne, and Colman, some Years after retiring into Scotland, Anno 664, carried Part of his Reliques with him. The Monks of Glassebury pretend, that he was at last buried in their Abbey,

but it is a mere Fable. Bede tells us, that he did many Miracles and other remarkable Deeds. *Eccles. Hist. l. 3. chap. 3, 5, 14, 15, 16, & 17.* After his Death the Scotch Bishops put in his Place,

Finan, a Monk of the same Monastery of Hy. He built a Church in the Isle of Lindisfarne, suitable to the Bishop's See, (as Bede assures us) and framed it with Oaken Plank, and thatched it with Reeds, according to the Scots Way of Building. Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated it afterwards in Honour to the Apostle St. Peter; and Bishop Eadbert, before the End of the Century, having taken of the Thatch, covered the Roof with Sheet-Lead, as also the Walls. This Bishop lived a very holy Life, and was more diligent than any of his Predecessors in propagating the Christian Faith among the Saxons, and was so successful therein, that he converted more of them than any of the Bishops of his Time; for he brought over to it Peada King of the Mercians, and Sigibert King of the East Saxons, whom he baptized at the Place called, *The Wall*, ordaining Diuna and Cedde, the Bishops of those Provinces, who, by the Assistance of the Kings made all the People, subject to them, Christians, and baptized them. He was a rigid Observer of the Church Discipline then in Use among the Scots, and particularly stoutly defended their Custom of keeping *Easter*; and tho' he was often opposed by one Romanus his Countryman, but educated in some Parts of Italy and France, where he had learned the Roman Rites, yet he could never rectify Finanus's Opinion, (saith Bede) but being a Person of a fierce Disposition he grew more violent by Reproof, and at length an open and declared Enemy of the Truth; but notwithstanding this personal Contest, the Controversy did not break out into a Schism. Finanus died in the Year of Christ 661, after he had been Bishop ten Years. The Martyrology of the Church of Canterbury relates the Day of his Death in these Words. XIII. Cal. Martii, Obitus in Scotia S. Finani, Presbyteri & Confessoris, magna Virtutis Viri, i. e. On the 13th of the Kalends of March (i. e. the 14th Day of February) died

died *S. Finan* in Scotland, a Priest and Confessor, a Person of great Virtue. *Capgrave* tells us, that Bishop *Finan* died the 10th of September; but we do think the *Finan* he speaks of different from ours.

Colman, a Scotchman also, and ordained by the Scotch Bishops, succeeded him, and was Bishop of Northumberland three Years. While he was Bishop the Controversy about the Celebration of *Easter*, and the Tonsure or Shaving of Priests, grew to such a Height, that it could no longer be kept within the Bounds either of Reason or Decency. The Party of the Roman Persuasion so bitterly detested the Bishops of the other Side, of whom *Colman* was the Head, that they would not receive Consecration from them, nor Imposition of Hands, because they dissented from Rome; nay, they would neither give them the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, nor receive it from them, tho' they never questioned the Validity of their Baptism. The Scots Bishops, or *Quartodecimans*, were somewhat more moderate in their Behaviour to their Opposites; for *St. Chad* (who was of their Judgment) refused not to receive Consecration from *Wyni* Bishop of *Winchester*, tho' one of a contrary Opinion. Nor did the Controversy confine it self to the Clergy and People, but it got into the Court, for *Oswy*, the King of Northumberland, was of the Scottish Persuasion, while *Eanfled* his Queen and *Egfrid* their eldest Son celebrated *Easter* the Roman Way. So that two *Easters* were annually kept, which was a great Disturbance in the Church, but produced no ill Effects to the Poor, who usually at that Festival fared well, and so had a double Repast.

To compose this unhappy Difference, (if possible) King *Oswy* called a Council of the learned Men and Bishops of both Parties at the Monastery of *Streanch-Hall* (now *Whitby*) in *Yorkshire* by the Procurement of *St. Hilda* the Abbess there. The Persons who were to manage the Disputation were, 1. For the Roman *Easter*, *Wilfrid*, an Abbot, a zealous Champion for it, as having been at Rome to learn the Reasons and Grounds for it, and *Romanus*, a Priest,

a very hot Man in the Contest, who had much molested *S. Finan* about it. 2. For the Scotch, or *Quartodeciman Easter*, *Colman*, Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, or *Holy Island*, only. 3. Moderators between them, King *Oswy*, *S. Cedd*, Bishop of *London*, who inclined somewhat to the Scots Persuasion, but was not thoroughly resolved, and *Hilda*, the Abbess of *Streanch-Hall*, who, 'tis probable, was admitted as an Assessor only, the Council being held in her Abbey. In this Synod many Arguments were used on both Sides; but the chief of them were these. *Colman* grounded his Practice upon this, that he had received this Manner of observing *Easter* from *St. Columba* and his Ancestors, holy Men of God, who kept it in the same Manner. And least any Man should condemn their Authority and Usage, we are assured from our Writers, that *St. John* the Evangelist, the best beloved Disciple of Christ, did thus celebrate *Easter* in all the Churches which he governed. *Wilfrid* answered this Argument after this Manner. *St. John*, conforming his Celebration of *Easter* to the Custom of the Jewish Passover, according to the Law of *Moses*, had no Regard to the first Day of the Week, which you do not keep to, but always celebrate upon the Sunday, as did your Predecessor *St. Finan*, and the more ancient Bishops and Christians; for they knew, that, as Christians, the Resurrection of our Lord could not properly be observed upon any other Day of the Week but the first; so that you do not rightly derive your Usage from *St. John*.

Having thus confuted *Colman's* Argument for the Scotch Usage, he proceeded to add this, upon which the Controversy was decided, viz. *Peter*, the Prince of the Apostles, and Door-keeper of Heaven, kept the Feast of *Easter* according to the Roman Way, as by Apostolical Tradition we have learned; and of this we have good Evidence, that *St. Mark* the Evangelist, and *Ammannensis* of *St. Peter*, established the same Custom at *Alexandria*. King *Oswy* hearing this was strangely frightened, being willing rather to anger all the Eleven Apostles than *St. Peter*, one so high in Power and Place (as *Wilfrid* had represented

fented him) for Fear, when he came to
 Heaven's Gate, St. Peter (as he said) should
 refuse to let him into Happiness, and
 therefore determined for St. Wilfrid, tho'
 he had before been of the contrary Opin-
 ion. Coleman seeing this was greatly dis-
 pleased, that so slight an Argument had
 made so great an Impression upon the
 King's Thoughts; and to manifest his
 Dislike, after the Council was broken
 up, he returned into his own Country,
 and carried with him (as Bede tells us) all
 the Scots, that lived with him in the Isle
 of Lindisfarn, and about thirty Englishmen,
 who, together with them, had devoted
 themselves to a religious Life, and first
 built a common Monastery for the Scots
 that went with him in *Inis-Bovind*, i. e.
The Island of the White Heifer, and leaving
 them there, he passed over into Ireland,
 and erected another Monastery for the
 thirty English which were with him,
 in the Country called by the Scots, *Ma-
 geo*, but since *Maio*. Simeon the Monk of
Durham gives this Account of these Monks
 at Coleman's Departure. " Their great
 " Parsimony and Continence appeared
 " by the Place it self, where they resi-
 " ded, in which, at their Departure,
 " there were very few Houses besides the
 " Church. They had no Money, but
 " only Sheep, for what Money soever
 " was given them by the rich they im-
 " mediately bestowed upon the poor;
 " nor did they need Money, either to
 " furnish their House or entertain great
 " Men, for they never came to their
 " Church but to pray and hear the Word
 " of God. The King himself came with
 " five or six Servants, and when he had
 " prayed departed. If any happened to
 " desire any Refreshment there, they
 " were contented with the Monks Com-
 " mons; for all their Care was to serve
 " God and not the World, satiate the
 " Heart and not the Belly. They were
 " free from all Avarice, and none of
 " them received Lands and Possessions to
 " build and enrich Monasteries, as was a
 " Custom afterward. Coleman at his Depar-
 " ture carried with him some of St. Aidan's
 " Bones, but left a Part to the Church. "
See. Add. Vol. I. p. 343. Bede, speaking

of this Monastery and the Builder of it,
 says, " Coleman purchased the Ground of
 " the Earl, who, with other Neighbours,
 " so assisted him, that it was soon built,
 " and the English he brought with him
 " settled in it; " and then adds concern-
 " ing it as it stood in his Time; " This Mo-
 " nastery is grown much greater than it
 " was at first and is still filled with Eng-
 " lish. Here Things have of late been
 " very much reformed, so that it is now
 " a very regular Convent, who are all
 " transplanted hither out of England, and
 " live by the Labour of their own Hands,
 " under certain Rules and a Canonical
 " Abbot, after the Example of the vene-
 " rable Fathers, in great Continence and
 " Sincerity. " The Writer of the Life
 of Girald the Saxon, Abbot of Winchester,
 tells us, that this Girald followed Coleman
 out of England into Ireland, and carried
 with him three of his Brethren, and
 three Thousand Men beside, to this
 Church of *Magea*, or *Muigeo*; and there
 that holy Man continued all his Life af-
 ter, exercising himself in the Love of
 God and his Neighbour, but procured a
 Monastery to be built for his Companions
 in the County of Connaught, naming it *E-
 litheria*. Coleman was but three Years Bi-
 shop of Northumberland, before he left it
 upon the Controversy about Easter, and
 lived many Years after among his Monks
 in *Inis-bovind*, not dying till the Year of
 Christ 676.

Tuda, one of those Monks who came
 with Coleman into England, and had given
 a great Proof of his Piety and Industry
 by his constant Preaching and exemplary
 Life, was, upon Coleman's Resignation of
 his Bishoprick chosen into it and conse-
 crated. He had been appointed and or-
 dained a Bishop among the Southern
 Scots or *Picts*, and approved of the Ro-
 man Tonsure and Paschal Account, as that
 Part of his Nation did; for the *Picts*
 were converted to the Christian Faith by
Ninianus a Bishop, who had been instruct-
 ed in the Ecclesiastical Discipline of the
 Roman Church. He governed this House
 but a very little Time; for there hap-
 pened a Plague on a sudden, which ha-
 ving depopulated the Southern Parts of
 Britain

Britain at length invaded this Province of the Northumbrians, (the Writer of Giraldo's Life says, it was *Pestis Heretica*, i. e. a Plague attended with the Jaundice) and among many others this Bishop died of it the same Year he was made, and was buried in the Monastery called *Pegnath*, according to his Quality. *Cedda* was designed for his Successor, but the Archbishop, *Deusdedit*, dying about the same Time, the See of *Lindisfarne* was vacant 14 Years. This See of *Lindisfarne* had had for thirty Years past a very large Jurisdiction; for from the Time that *Paulinus* departed from *York*, (as is above observed) the Bishop of *Lindisfarne's* Jurisdiction extended from the Borders of *Scotland* to the River *Humber*, and *Aidan*, *Finan*, *Colman*, and *Tuda* were Bishops of the whole Province of *Northumberland*: But after *Tuda's* Death, both *York* and *Lindisfarne* being vacant, King *Osawy* elected *Wilfrid* to the See of *York* the same Year, viz. Anno 664; but he refusing to be consecrated by any of the English Bishops, because (as he said) they were irregularly consecrated by the Schismatical Scots, only *Wini* Bishop of *Winchester*, now of *London*, was ordained canonically; but lately he also had contracted great Blame for his Simony, in purchasing the Bishoprick of *London*, and so over he goes to *Rome* for Consecration, but stayed there so long, that the King forced *Chad*, an holy and modest Person, well read in the Scriptures, and living up to his Knowledge, to take upon him the Episcopal Dignity and Power of *York*; intended for *Wilfrid*. Three Years he governed this See alone, there being no Bishop of *Lindisfarne*; but upon the Return of *Wilfrid*, *Chad*, being admonished by *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, that he did not hold his See by any just Title, he yielded it up to *Wilfrid*, and was, by means of *Theodore*, advanced to the See of *Litchfield*, which was newly founded. These two Bishops governed the whole Province of *Northumberland*, and residing chiefly in that Part called *Deira*, chose to be called by the chief City, *York*, and so were styled Archbishops, or Bishops, of *York*.

In *Lindisfarne* at the same Time lived many Monks, of both English and Scots, Persons of very holy Lives, over whom *Colman*, when he left *Northumberland*, obtained of King *Osawy* to make *Eata* their Abbot. He was one of those twelve Children, which *Aidan*, in the Beginning of his Promotion to his Bishoprick, had undertaken to instruct, out of the English Nation in the fundamental Doctrines of the Christian Religion, and saw before his Death made Abbot of *Melros*, from which Abbey, being translated to the Abbey of *Lindisfarne*, Anno 664, he brought *St. Cuthbert* along with him, and made him his Prior. At length, in the Year 678, *Theodorus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, observing, that the Diocese of *York* was too large to be well governed by one Man, often admonished *Wilfrid* of dividing his Province into several Dioceses; but finding it to no Purpose, he consulted about doing it himself, which *Wilfrid* perceiving, he gets over to *Rome*, to hinder the Project by the Pope's Authority, which *Theodore* having no Regard to, ordained, with King *Egfrid's* Consent, three Bishops by his own Authority, viz. *Beda* Bishop of *York*, *Eata* of *Hagustald*, and *Eadda* in the Province of *Lindsey*, which at that Time belonged to the Kings of *Northumberland* by Conquest; leaving *Lindisfarne*, the ancient Seat of the Bishops of *Northumberland*, to *Wilfrid*. When this was known to *Wilfrid*, he complained of the Injury done him, and went to the King, who seeming unconcerned he appealed to the Pope, and got him away to *Rome*. In his Voyage he was cast upon the Shore of *Friezland* in *Belgia*, where he converted many, and returning home he went into the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*; and, having converted a great Part of the Country, erected a Bishop's See at *Selfsey*, since removed to *Chichester*, where he settled, and never returned to *York*. However, the Division made by *Theodore* remained, and there were two Sees in this County for some Time, of which we shall now give the best Account we meet with, viz. *Lindisfarne* and *Hagustald*, and the Successions of their several Bishops.

Time

The Succession of the Bishops of Lindisfarn.

EATA, when he had been Abbot of *Lindisfarn* fourteen Years, was preferred to the Episcopal See, and governed it seven Years, viz. from the Year of Christ 678, when he was consecrated, to the Year 685, when he admitted *Cuthbert* to be his Successor. Some Part of this Time he was also Bishop of *Hagustald*.

Cuthbert succeeded in this See by the Resignation of *Eata*, tho' he was chosen to the See of *Hagustald*, because he was better pleased with it. He was worthy of all Veneration for his excellent Sanctity, tho' some Historians of following Ages have loaded his Memory with foolish Fables and Miracles. He was born in the Northern Parts of *England*, of mean Parentage; for he was a Shepherd in his Youth. *Cædmon* (whom Bishop *Godwin* unwarily follows) does but trifle, when he says, that he was descended of the Royal Line of *Ireland*, and that his Father was *Muriardach*, and his Mother *Sabina*. He had scarce passed his Childhood when he was put into the Monastery of *Melros*, Anno 651, and subjected to the Instruction of *Eata* the Abbot, and *Boisillus* the Prior. With *Eata* he removed to the Abbey of *Lindisfarn*, Ann. 664, and was made Prior of that House under him, and managed that Place for twelve Years with great Sanctity and Diligence, not content to take care of his own Flock, but going out of his Monastery, he preached Christ to the neighbouring Villages and Towns. *Bede* thus describes his Labours. He was wont to go into those mountainous Places where none but the poor and barbarous dwelt, and learned Men would never come, and with them he would tarry Days and Weeks, and sometimes whole Months, preaching the Word of God to them, and leading them to Heaven thro' the Paths of Virtue, for which he was singularly well qualify'd, being eloquent in

Speech, cogent in perswading, and of an Angelical Countenance, confirming his Teaching by an exemplary Piety. In the Year 676 he left the Monastery of *Lindisfarn*, and betook himself to the Island of *Farn*, which is a horrible Rock a little distant from it, where he spent nine Years alone in Prayer and Divine Contemplation, and there lived upon his own Labour.

In the Year 684, at the Synod held in the Autumn at *Twisford*, it was decreed by King *Egfrid*, *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and divers other Bishops there met, that *Trumbert* Bishop of *Hagustald* should be deprived, and his See should be governed by *Cuthbert*, which being done, many Messengers and Letters were sent to him to acquaint him with his Election; but he was so much in Love with his Solitude, that he would not be prevailed with to leave it, till King *Egfrid* himself, and *Trumwine* the Bishop of the *Picts*, sailing to the Isle of *Farn*, perswaded him with much ado to accept of it; but because he was better acquainted at *Lindisfarn*, where he had lived some Time, than at *Hagustald*, he desired he might rather govern that See, which *Eata*, then Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, consented to, and removed to *Hagustald*. Whereupon *Cuthbert* was consecrated upon *Easter Day*, which happened *March 26.* at *York* by *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and seven other Bishops that assisted him, King *Egfrid* and many of his Nobles being present. Being thus placed in his See, he remembered, that the Monastery of *Coldingham* was burnt a few Years before by the Carelessness of the Monks and Nuns, which all judged to have proceeded from the Wickedness of the Inhabitants; for tho' their Dwellings were parted from each other, yet they departed from their Rule, and lived lewdly together;

The Succession of the Bishops of Hagustald, or Hexham.

EATA, Abbot of Lindisfarn, was ordained Bishop of Hagustald at York by Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury, Anno 678, because Wilfrid, to whom the Bishoprick of Lindisfarn was left, had abandoned the whole Province of Northumberland, and would not consent to the Division made by Theodore. He, residing in his Monastery of Lindisfarn, governed both these Sees three Years; but when Theodore saw the Number of Believers to increase, he resolved to take one of the Bishopricks from Eata; and because Eata lived at Lindisfarn he thought it most convenient to appoint a Bishop for this Place, and accordingly he preferred to it

Tumbert, or Tunbert, whom he consecrated Anno 681. Bede calls him *Trumwin*. He was present at the Synod, called by Archbishop Theodore at Twisford upon the River Alne in the County of Northumberland, and subscribed a Charter of Grant, made at that Time by King Egfrid, writing his Name thus, *Ego Trumwine Pictorum Episcopus subscripsi*, i. e. I Trumwine, Bishop of the Picts, (Part of Scotland then being in Possession of the English, which was the Country of the Picts) have subscribed. But King Egfrid dying that Year, the Picts or Scots recovered their own Country; and Trumwine, who was their Bishop, was obliged to retire with his Monks, who lived in the Monastery of Abarcurnig, into the Borders of England, Anno 685. Our Historians say, that this Bishop was deposed this Year, but do not tell us for what Cause or Crime, and Cuthbert was chosen into his See; but he being better pleased with Lindisfarn, Bishop Eata left the See of Lindisfarn in Respect to him, and was consecrated Bishop of Hagustald; and so

Eata is reckoned the third as well as first Bishop of this See. He did govern this Bishoprick but a very little Time; for King Egfrid being slain in the Year 685, on May 20. Alfrid his Brother succeeded him; and in the first Year of his Reign, as Bede, lib. 4. cap. 26. and lib. 5. cap. 1. tells us,

John, afterwards called John of Beverley, from the Place of his Burial, succeeded Eata. He was descended of a great Family among the Saxons, which dwelt at Harpham in Deira, and was educated in his Childhood by Hilda the Abbess, a very holy Woman, in the Rudiments of Christianity and good Behaviour, and in his Youth by Archbishop Theodore, who was a Grecian, in the Greek and Latin Tongues, and from thence went to Oxford, where, having studied some Time, he became a very learned Man, as his Works do abundantly prove, nor was he less famous for his Holy Life. Bede gives us a plentiful Relation of the many Miracles he wrought while he was Bishop of Hagustald. *Hist. Eccles. lib. 5. c. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.* He was Bishop of Hagustald but one Year, and then was translated to York, after the Death of Bishop Bosa, who died before the Middle of the second Year of King Alfrid, Anno 687. John, being thus translated to York, King Alfrid restored the Church of Hagustald to

Wilfrid, and not long after the See of York, Archbishop John, after he had sat thirty-three Years and odd Months, resigning it with the Consent of his Clergy, that he might spend the rest of his Days in Retirement and Devotion at his College of Beverley, which he had built for secular Priests. Heddin indeed gives us this Account of him; but Bede and several others mention nothing of the See of

The Succession of the Bishops of Lindisfarn.

together; whereupon *Cuthbert* being made Bishop, least his Monks, either in his Time, or ever after, should provoke God by the like Sins, forbade them any Society or Converse with Women, and would not so much as permit them to come into his Church, but built a Church in an open Plain, called from thence *Grene-cyric*, and ordered, that the Women should meet there to hear Mass and the Word of God, and should never go near the Church where he and his Monks served God, which Custom (says *Turgot* the Historian) was diligently observed in his Time. Nay, Women were not allowed to go into the Churchyard, where his Body lay for a Time. When he had been Bishop about two Years he grew weary of his Charge, and foreseeing his Death approaching, resigned his Bishoprick, and retired to his Solitude in the Island of *Farne*, where within two Months he fell sick and died, *Mar. 20. 687.* *Bede* relates many Miracles done by him, both alive and dead, which if any one desires to read, he may find them at the End of his fourth Book of Ecclesiastical History. His Body was buried at *Lindisfarn*, and afterward removed to *Durham*. It is very certain, that his Body remained uncorrupted many Ages after it was buried. *Wilfrid* Bishop of *Hagustald* governed his See one Year, and then

Eadbert was chosen into his Place. He (as *Bede* tells us) was famous for his Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, as also for a strict Observation of the Laws of God, but chiefly for his bountiful Distribution of Alms to the Poor. In the Year 698, in the Month of *March*, he removed the Body of *St. Cuthbert* out of the Isle of *Farne* to *Lindisfarn*, and dying a few Days after was buried in the same Tomb with *St. Cuthbert*, after he had governed this See of *Lindisfarn* ten Years.

Eadfrith, called also *Eadferht* and *Egfrith*, succeeded him in the same Year. He encouraged *Bede* to write the Life of *St. Cuthbert*, both in Prose and Verse,

and rebuilt the Oratory of the same Saint in the same Island of *Farne*, which was almost fallen down thro' Age. He wrote with his own Hand, while he lived in the Monastery of *Lindisfarn* under the Government of his Father then living, a very fine Book, containing the Gospels in *Latin*, which *Ethelwold* his Successor adorned with Gilding and Jewels, *Bilfrid* the Anchorite painted, and *Aldred* the Priest enlarged it with an interlineary Version in the *Saxon* Tongue. This very Book is still preserved in the *Cotton Library*. *Bede*, who was his Cotemporary, gives him this Description, That he had from his Childhood been brought up to Learning, and was very famous for it in the Age he lived, but was much to be blamed for his Negligence in his pastoral Office, as appears from an Epistle written by *Bede* in a very sharp Stile, to reprove him for it; in which he speaks many Things of the Office of a Christian Bishop, as also of the Translation of the Holy Scripture into the *Saxon* Tongue. He also urges therein, that a Bishop ought to admonish Kings, counterfeit Monks, and zealous Builders of Monasteries, if they perform such Works rather for Retirement, and to get themselves Reputation, than for the Increase of Virtue. *Egbert* wrote an Answer to these Reproofs and Admonitions, which he calls, *An Answer of Gratitude*, and thereupon turned several Books of the Bible out of the *Latin* into the *Saxon* Tongue. He died *Anno 721*, in the 24th Year of his Episcopal Jurisdiction, and was succeeded by

Ethelwoldus, Abbot of the Monastery of *Mailros*, or *Melrose*, in *Feisidale* in *Scotland*; but before he was an Abbot he was the Scholar and Attendant of Bishop *Cuthbert*, and at length, after *Eadfrid*, accepted of the Bishoprick of *Lindisfarn*, and held it sixteen Years. He was famous for nothing memorable done by him, save that he set up a stone Cross, which many Ages after was had in great Veneration by the *English* in the Northern Parts.

The Succession of the Bishops of Hagustald.

York being restored to *Wilfrid*; but Bishop *Godwin* seems to prefer *Heddius's* Relation, for he says, that *Wilfrid* ruled the See of York, after Archbishop *John's* Death, thirteen Years. But be that as it will, it is certain, that *Wilfrid* held this See of *Hagustald* till his second Deprivation, which happened Anno 692, and then this See and York was committed to the Care of Archbishop *John* for thirteen Years. In the latter End of the Year 705, *Wilfrid*, in the Synod of *Hythe*, was restored again to the See of *Hagustald*, and governed it five Years, for *John* was yet Archbishop of York. While he presided here he was so great a Benefactor to this Church, that he may be deservedly accounted the Founder of it; for about the Year 674 he built here a large and beautiful Church of polish'd Stones, which he consecrated to St. *Andrew*, using a Sort of Architecture, which had never been seen on this Side the *Alpes*, viz. Pillars, Porches, and Alleys leading round it, with Stairs, sometimes going up, and sometimes going down, as the said *Heddius* describes them. *Richard* of *Hagustald* gives us a large Account of this Church, lib. 1. cap. 5. and tells us further, that this *Wilfrid* was the Founder of three other lesser Churches at *Hagustald*, and in the biggest of them he placed a Society of religious Men, over whom he himself presided as their Abbot, and after his last Restoration spent almost all his Days among them. He died Octob. 12. 709, and was buried in his Monastery of *Rippon*, having upon his Death-bed made over the Government of his Monastery at this Place to *Acca*, his beloved Priest, as *Bede* tells us, l. 5. c. 3. *Heddius*, cap. 21, 42, 61, and *Rich.* of *Hagustald*, lib. 1. The Writers of the Roman Church call him the *Athanasius* of his Age, and rightly perhaps for the Greatness of his Sufferings, but not for the Cause; for *Athanasius* was troubled for Essentials and Doctrinals, *Wilfrid* for Ceremonials. *Odo* Archbishop of *Canterbury* removed his Corpse from the Abbey of *Rippon*, which

was almost fallen into a ruinate Condition, to *Canterbury*, Anno 940.

Acca succeeded *Wilfrid*, whose Scholar and Companion in Labours he was. He had been before the Scholar of *Bosa* Bishop of York, and after his Death he put himself into the Family of *Wilfrid*. He was a Man (as *Bede* testifies) very skilful in the Holy Scriptures, and very well versed in the Rules of Ecclesiastical Discipline, and especially expert in the Way of singing used in the Roman Church. He superadded to the Buildings of his Church many Decorations and curious Works, and having gotten from all Parts some Reliques of the Apostles and Martyrs, he erected several Altars in Reverence to them, and for that End made distinct Porches in the Walls of the Church. He also, with great Diligence and no small Charge, gathered the Histories of their Sufferings, with many Volumes of Ecclesiastical Writers, and of them he made a very large Library. He also provided carefully several sacred Utensils, as Flagons, Cups, Pattins, Candlesticks, and other Vessels of the like Nature, which belong to the Service of God, as *Bede* tells us, l. 5. c. 21. *Heddius* also commends him for these Gifts bestowed on his Church in the Life of *Wilfrid*, cap. 21. adding further, that he gilded the Walls with Gold and Silver, and covered the Altars with Purple and Silk. The Historian says, he mentions these Things the more willingly, that the Readers may know the ancient Devotion of our Nation, and their Magnificence in holy Things, and may not believe, that the precious Ornaments of our Church were Strangers to the Simplicity of the ancient Christians. *Acca* presided over this See of *Hagustald* twenty-four Years, was an intimate Friend of *Bede's*, and a continual Assistant to him in his Writings; yet at length, in the Years 732 or 733, he was deprived of his Bishoprick, and banished, but for what Cause is not known; for that which is alledged by *Richard* of *Hagustald*,

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Parts. He seems to have obtained the Bishoprick *Anno* 724; for *Turgot* compares the Years of Christ 729 with the fourth of his Episcopacy, and again 735 with his eleventh Year, so that it appears, that there was a vacancy in this See for near three Years before he was preferred to it. While this *Ethelwald* was Bishop, *Ceolwulfus*, or *Ceolnulfus*, the most pious King of *Northumberland*, relinquished his Kingdom, after he had reigned eight Years, and betook himself to a monastick Life in the Abbey of *Lindisfarn*, bringing with him several Villages, and several other large Revenues. *Bede*, reflecting upon this Action of so great a Prince, thus speaks. "These were the Days wherein the acceptable Time of Peace and Quietness was embraced among the *Northumbrians*, who now (following the Example of their Prince) laid their Armour aside, and applied themselves to the Reading of the Holy Scriptures, more desirous to be professed in religious Houses than to exercise Feats of War and Arms." For not only Priests and Laymen vowed, and went on Pilgrimages to *Rome*, but Kings, Queens, and Bishops did the same, so great Devotion was in their Hearts, tho' not according to Knowledge, and so great Reverence had they of that Place. Upon the Coming of this King into the Abbey, the ancient severe Discipline, which *Aidan* had established, was relaxed; for the Monks were allowed to drink Ale and Wine, whereas before they drank only Milk and Water. This Bishop died in the Year 740, as the nameless Author, who has continued the Epitome of *Bede*, to which the Annals of *Melros* agree, tells us, tho' *Florence* placeth his Death in the Year of Christ 739, an inconsiderable Difference.

Kenulf, or, as others call him, *Kenulfe*, succeeded *Ethelwald* the same Year, and was in continual Troubles all the Time of his Episcopacy; for in the Year 750 one *Offa*, a Person of a Royal De-

scent, flying for Safety to the Body of *St. Cuthbert*, and being forcibly taken away by his Enemies, and slain, King *Eadbert*, suspecting it was done by the Contrivance of the Bishop, ordered him to be taken up and imprisoned in the Castle of *Bebbanburgh*, (call'd at this Time *Bamburgh*) the Care of this Diocese of *Lindisfarn* being intrusted in the mean while to *Friothubert* Bishop of *Hagustald*, till the King would release him from his Bonds, and permit him to return to his Church, which was granted at last in the Year 780, and in the 41st Year of his Episcopacy. Soon after this, *Kenulf*, finding himself worn out with old Age and Labour, made over the Government of his Church to *Higbald*, that he, being eased from Cares, might be at Leisure to apply himself to his Devotion and Prayer. He outlived this his Resignation three Years, and died in 783. So *Turgot* and the Annals of *Mailros* tell us; but *Florence* and the *Saxon Annals* of *Peterburgh* fix his Resignation in the Year 779, and his Death, the one in 781, and the other in 782.

Higbaldus, while *Kenulf* lived, was rather his Coadjutor than Successor; and therefore it is, that *Turgot* reckons the Years of his Episcopacy from the Death of *Kenulfe*, when he properly succeeded him. He was consecrated *Anno* 780 at *Sockbridge*, or at least in the following Year, as *Turgot* elsewhere settles it; and so he holds, that *Higbald* was Bishop twenty-two Years from his Consecration, but twenty only from the Death of *Kenulf*, for both those Numbers *Turgot* mentions in divers Places. In the Year 793 the Northern *Danes*, wasting the Coasts of *England* with Fire and Sword, ravaged and plundered the Church of *Lindisfarn*, June 7. slaying several of the Monks, and drowning others, beating down the Altars, and robbing their Treasuries; but the Building of the Temple was yet preserved whole, and the Bishop, with several of his Clergy, remained a long Time after by the sacred Body of *St. Cuthbert*.

The

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viz. That he left this Bishoprick, to erect one in Scotland at *Candida Casa*, i. e. *Whithern* in the County of Galloway, is but trifling; for that See was founded, or rather restored, before Bede finished his History, which was before the Year 731, and *Pecthelmus* was at that Time Bishop of it. He died Nov. 20. 740, and was buried near the Consistory of the Church of Hagustald, as Richard of Hagustald tells us, lib. 1. c. 14. *Acca* being removed,

Friothubertus, or, as he is called by others, *Fruidbert*, *Fredebert*, and *Frithebert*, was put into his Place, but was not consecrated before the Year 735, in which Year *Egbert*, Archbishop of York, who consecrated him, received his Pall from the Pope, as the ancient Author, who has continued the Epitome of Bede, tells us; but Richard of Hagustald and Matthew of Westminster assure us, that he was consecrated Sept. 8. 734; but that Day not being the Lord's Day 'tis most probable, that he was consecrated Sept. 11. 735. He sat, as all agree, 34 Years, the Computation being taken from the Removal of *Acca* from his See. He died Decemb. 23. 766, as Richard of Hagustald, l. 1. c. 16. and the Saxon Annals of Peterburgh inform us. To him succeeded

Alcmundus, or *Almundus*, a Person of eminent Piety and strict Virtue. He was consecrated Apr. 24. 767, according to the Account of Richard of Hagustald and Hoveden, altho' the Day doth not agree with the Year, and the 26th of April is rather to be fixed on, unless we will rather suppose, that *Alcmund* was chosen in 767, and consecrated April 24. 768. He died, as Richard tells us, Sept. 7. 781, and to him Hoveden and the Annals of Mailros agree, as also the Saxon Annals of Peterburgh, Sept. 7. 780. but Florence says he died Sept. 7. 779. Richard's Computation seems the truest.

Tilbert, whom Hoveden and the Text of Rochester name Gilbert, and others *Tilker*, obtained this See after *Alcmund*, and was consecrated at Welfeswell, Octob. 2. 781,

as Richard and Hoveden testify. All our Historians agree on the Day, but on the Year they differ; for the Annals of Peterburgh will have it done Anno 780, and Florence Anno 779, altho' Octob. 2. in neither of those Years was on Sunday, which makes this Conjecture probable, that Bishops in the ancient Saxon Church were sometimes consecrated on other Days besides Sundays. He was present at the Synod of Celsecyth, Anno 787, and died in 789, and was buried in his own Church. To him succeeded

Ethebert, or *Æthelbert*, Bishop of *Candida Casa*, or *Whithern*, leaving that See, to which he was consecrated in 778, to take the Bishoprick of Hagustald, Anno 789. He governed it eight Years, and dying at Barton, Octob. 16. 797, was buried in the Church of Hagustald.

Heardred, or *Headred*, succeeded him, and was consecrated at Woodford by *Ead-bald* Archbishop of York, and *Higbald* Bishop of Lindisfarn, Octob. 30. 797. He died in the Year 800, to which both Richard and the Annals of Peterborough agree, altho' the 30th Day of October happened on a Monday; wherefore Florilegus says more truly, that he was consecrated on the 29th of October.

Eanberth, or *Heanberth*, or *Eadbert*, and *Oibert*, succeeded to Heardred, and was consecrated at Ethingham, Anno 800. He died Anno 814, as Richard of Hagustald tells us, lib. 1. c. 18, 19. But according to the Saxon Annals of Peterborough, and other Saxon Annals of very good Credit, which are found in the Cotton Library, Domitian. A. 8. which Account is confirmed (if we may give any Credit to the Writings of Monks) by a Charter in the Abbey of Winchcombe, granted by King *Kenulph*, Anno 811, he died Anno 806. To this Deed Tilferd Bishop of Hagustald is found to set his Name in the Monasticon, Tom. 1. pag. 187.

Tidferth, or, as others call him, *Tidferd*, and *Thriffidid*, succeeded *Eanberth*. Anno 806, and after some Years left his Province

The Succession of the Bishops of Lindisfarn.

The *Saxon Chronology* and *Florence of Worcester* relate, that Bishop *Kenulf* fled out of his Diocese in the Year 794; but this is evident, that *Higbald* was then Bishop of *Lindisfarn*. What Bishop *Godwin* reports from *Malmesbury*, of *Higbald's* taking away *St. Cutbert's* Body, is to be referred to the second Coming of the *Danes*, and not this. *Higbald* died May 25. 803. The *Saxon Annals* of *Peterborough* are mistaken in assigning his Death to have been June 24. 803, as is also *Florence*, who fixeth it in 802, and *Florilegus* in 804.

Ecgbert, being chosen into the Place of *Higbald*, was consecrated by *Eanbald* Archbishop of *York*, *Eanbert* Bishop of *Hagustald*, and *Baldulf* Bishop of *Whithern*, at *Bigwell*, June 11. 803. He sat eighteen Years, and died Anno 821; but *Florence* placeth his Death in 819. To *Ecgbert* succeeded

Heathured, and lived nine Years in his Bishoprick, dying Anno 830. *Florence*, beginning the Years of his Accession to this See at 819, says he died Anno 828, leaving this See of *Lindisfarn* to

Ecgredu, or *Eefrid*. He was nobly born, and an eminent Benefactor to his Church. He built a Church at *Norham*, and removed the Body of King *Ceolwulf* thither, and bestowed that Village, with two others, viz. *Gedwold* and *Gainsford*, which he had built, with their Churches, as also *Ilkiff*, *Wilcliff*, and *Billingham*, upon the Church of *Lindisfarn*. He died in the 16th Year of his Episcopacy, Anno 845, as *Florence* and *Westminster* tell us.

Eanbert, or as others, *Egbert*, and *Eadbert*, came into the Place of *Ecgredu*, and presided over this Diocese eight Years, dying Anno 854. These three last Bishops are mentioned distinct from those of *Hagustald*, because there was no Bishop of *Hagustald*, yet they did not meddle with that Diocese, but were contented with their own Jurisdiction. *Eardulph*, their Successor, was the first, after the Vacancy of the See of *Hagustald*, that governed both Dioceses.

Eardulph, after the Death of *Eanbert*, obtained the Bishoprick of *Lindisfarn*, Anno 854. While he was Bishop England was much troubled with the Invasions of the *Danes*, those Barbarians sparing neither Age nor Sex, and having no Respect to religious Persons or Places. *Eardulph* fearing them, who had lately got Footing in *Northumberland*, did, upon mature Deliberation, resolve to relinquish that Isle, which was so much exposed to the Plunder of those Sea-Rovers, and thereupon taking with him the Corpse of *St. Cutbert*, and Reliques of divers other holy Bishops, he, and several other of the Clergy, who used to abide with the Bishops of *Lindisfarn*, left that Isle in the Year 875, and removing every now and then from one Place to another, that they might avoid the Barbarians, who were straggling every Way, kept himself private seven Years. In the Year 883 they endeavoured to carry their Reliques into *Ireland*, but were beat back by contrary Winds; but at length *Guthred* the Dane having attained the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, and Peace being thereby restored, the Bishop took up his Residence at *Cuncae stre*, (now called *Chester in the Street*) which is a small Village, standing upon the River *Were*, about five Miles from *Durham*, Northward. Here did *Eardulph* fix the Seat of the Bishops of this Province (who were still called Bishops of *Lindisfarn*) in the Year 883, and it continued there 113 Years. *Guthred* is said to have endowed the Episcopal Seat, after it was settled here, with large Territories and Privileges; for he gave it all the Land between the Rivers *Were* and *Tine* for a perpetual Inheritance, and afterward added the whole Country between the *Were* and *Tees*, and granted the Right of Sanctuary, and thirty-seven Days Security to all such as fled to the Body of *St. Cutbert*, all which Gifts and Privileges were confirmed to it by King *Alfred*, who was Monarch of England. *Eardulph* was Bishop of this See of *Lindisfarn* forty-six

The Succession of the Bishops of Hagustald.

Province to go to *Rome*, and in his Way thither died. How long he held his Bishoprick, *Richard of Hagustald* says, is not known, yet he elsewhere tells us, that from the last Vacancy of this See to the second Invasion of the *Danes*, Anno 875, there intervened more than 54 Years; so that the Death of *Tidferth* must

be placed in the Year 821.

After his Death no Man would accept of his Bishoprick, because of the Hazards and Dangers there were daily from the Invasions of the *Danes*; wherefore at length this Diocese was united with *Lindisfarn*, and *Eardulphus* was the first Bishop of both the Sees.

The Succession of the Bishops of Lindisfarn.

six Years, and died in the Year 900. While his Residence was at *Cunacestre* he began first to exercise Episcopal Authority in the Diocese of *Hagustald*. For after *Tidferth's* Resignation, that Province being infested by the *Danes*, who often invaded it, lay neglected, insomuch that for sixty-three Years together that Diocese had no Bishop to govern it; but at length, coming under the Jurisdiction of *Eardulph* in the Year 883, it came ever after wholly under the Dominion of the Bishops of *Lindisfarn*, as it continued for the Space of 230 Years. But in the Year 1113, King *Henry* the First being highly displeased with *Ranulph* Bishop of *Durham*, took away this Town and the Church of *Hagustald* from the See of *Durham*, and gave it to *Thomas* Archbishop of *York*, together with the Jurisdiction over the County of *Cumberland*, which before belonged to the See of *Hagustald*. But that Part of the Diocese of *Hagustald*, which lay within the County of *Northumberland*, was still subject to the Bishop of *Durham*, as it now continues. The other Part was partly under the Government of the Archbishop of *York*, and partly of the Bishop of *Glasgow*, from the Year 1113 to the Year 1135, when it was assigned to the new established See of *Carlisle*. But in the Church of *Hagustald* Archbishop *Thomas* appointed Canons Re-

gular, which remained there till they were put out by King *Henry VIII.* Anno 1539.

Cutheard, or *Cuthard*, was put into this Bishoprick after *Eardulph's* Death, and held it fifteen Years. He purchased several Manors and other Revenues with his own Money, and added them to the Bishoprick. He died in the Year 915, and

Tilred, whom *Malmsbury* and *Westminster* call *Milred*, or *Mildred*, and *Florence's* Manuscript, *Ailred*, succeeded him. He governed this See thirteen Years and four Months, as *Turgot* testifies, and died in the Year 928, as *Florence* tells us, which *Turgot* allows, tho' at another Time he says he died in 925; for he fixes *Eardulph's* Death in the Year 900, and grants *Cutheard* fifteen Years, and *Tilred* thirteen, in their Episcopacy, which make 928.

Wigred, or *Withred*, succeeded him, and sat seventeen Years. In his Time King *Ethelstan* endowed the Cathedral Church with twelve Villages, and confirmed all its former Liberties. He died in the Year 944, as *Florence of Worcester* asserts.

Uhtred, whom *Simeon of Durham* calls *Getred*, succeeded him. He was made Bishop in 944, and died the same Year, as *Florence* tells us. But *Rudburn* relates, that he found in an old Register of the Church of *Durham*, that this Bishop sat three

three Years, which Account is most probable, and seems well founded.

Sexhelm obtained his See soon after his Death. He was a Man extremely covetous, and having oppressed his Clergy and the People subject to him with several unjust Exactions of Money, he was so much terrify'd in his Sleep with *St. Cuthbert*, that he fell into a grievous Disease, whereby he was obliged after some Months Stay to leave *Cuncacester*, and betake himself to *York*. This is the Story the Monks tell of him, by which it is easy to conjecture, that *Sexhelm* was hated by the Monks, and took Part with King *Edwy*, and the rather, because, when the Northern Parts of *England* revolted from King *Edwy*, *Anno* 957, and became subject to King *Edgar*, who was a great Favourer of the Monks, this Bishop was presently deprived by King *Edgar*, which Conjecture the Entrance of his Successor upon his See will confirm; for

Aldred, as *Turgot* and other common Historians assure us, died in the Year 968, but say nothing how long he sat. This we learn from *Thomas Rudburn*, who gathered it out of the ancient History of the Church of *Durham*, that he presided twelve Years; so that if we reckon imperfect Years, he must be thought to have enter'd upon his Bishoprick in the Year 957, the same Year that *Sexhelm* was removed. His Successor was

Elfsig, who is also called *Elfsinus*, *Alfsius*, and *Alfius*. He was consecrated at *York* by Archbishop *Oskitell*, *Anno* 968. He presided twenty-two Years and died *Anno* 990. *Florilegus* in that Year calls him *Mildred*. After him,

Aldwinus, or *Aldhunus*, was promoted to this See, *Anno* 990. He was descended of noble Parentage, and governed this See some Years well; but in the Year 995 his Diocese being much infested by the pirating *Danes*, he fled, and removed the Body of *St. Cuthbert*, and the Clergy that attended him, from *Cuncacester* to *Rippon*; but within about four Months returned to *Cuncacester*, the Country in that Time being again quiet. In their Return he passed thro' *Durham*, and was wonderfully

taken with the Situation of it. It was then a very thick Wood, only in the Middle there was a Plain, which used to be ploughed and sown, which had a few Cottages in it. Here *Aldhunus* first deposited the Body of *St. Cuthbert*, and resolved to make it his Episcopal Seat; and to that End, having grubbed up the Woods, he began to build a Church of Stone, and Houses about it for his Company. The Governor of *Northumberland*, then named *Utkred*, and the People from the River *Coqued* to the *Tees*, came in so readily to his Assistance, and continued their Help so long, that the Wood was soon grubbed up, and the Church and Houses finished, insomuch, that *Aldhunus* dedicated the Church in the third Year after he began the Work upon *Sept. 4*. This was the Beginning of the Church and City of *Durham*, or *Dunhelm*, (more properly) which takes its Name from *Dun*, which signifies a Mountain, and *Holm*, a River-Island, in the *Saxon* Language, because the River *Were*, with its circling Stream, washes the Hill on which it stands on all Sides, so that it makes it almost an Island. This *Aldwin* was Tutor to the two Sons of *Ethelred*, *Alfred* and *Edward*, who afterwards reigned, and was called the Confessor, and when their Father was driven out of his Kingdom by *Swane* King of *Denmark*, he carried them into *Normandy* with *Emma* their Mother, who was the Sister of *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*. When he returned into *England* we don't find; but 'tis certain he died about two Years after, viz. near the End of the Year 1018, in the 29th Year of his Episcopacy, 'tis thought of Grief for the great Slaughter of the Northern *English* committed at *Carr* a few Days before. After his Death the Bishoprick of *Durham* was vacant three Years, by Reason of the Wars that then raged in those Parts. But now we are got out of our Bounds, and refer our Reader for the further Succession to *Durbam*.

This County, tho' subject to the See of *Durham*, hath an Archdeacon of its own, who at present is Dr. *John Morton*. There are indeed but forty-six Parishes in

in this large County, but to every one of them almost there belong several Hamlets, as large or larger than the Parishes in other Counties.

Monasteries, or Religious Houses, which were in several Places of this County before the Suppression.

Before we come to treat particularly of the Monasteries of this County, it may not be amiss to give the Reader these remarkable Words out of Mr. Holinshed's History of the Kings of England concerning them, in the Reign of the Conqueror, viz. "You must consider, that by the Invasion of the Danes the Churches and Monasteries throughout Northumberland were so wasted and ruined, that a Man could scarcely find a Church standing at this Time in all that Country; and as for those that remained, they were all covered with Broom or Thatch: And as for any Abbey or Monastery, there was not one left in all the Country, neither did any Man, for the Space of two Hundred Years, take Care for the Repairing or Building up of any Thing in Decay; so that the People of this County knew not what a Monk meant, and if they saw any they wondered at the Strangeness of the Sight. One Place there was in this County famous for being the Habitation of Monks, from whence it was called *Monkaster*, but that also was so ruined and destroyed, that when the Monks of *Mercia*, *Aldwin*, *Alswin*, and *Remfred* came to it, with a Design to restore Religion in this Province after their Manner, they found no Token or Remnant of any religious Persons, who had had an Habitation there; (all was defaced and gone) whereupon they removed to *Yarrow*, erected a Monastery out of the Ruins of that Place,

"and by the Help of *Walcher* Bishop of *Durham* procured three more to be built in these Parts, viz. at *York*, *Durham*, and *Whitby*, which are none of them in this County." What have been built in after Times we shall give the best Account of them we can, but they are but few, and those not richly endowed, viz.

Alnwick, a Monastery of the Order of the *Premonstratenses*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, (Mr. Speed out of *Leland* says, they were *Carmelites*, or White Monks, but thro' Mistake, for the *Carmelites* came not into *England* till above a Hundred Years after, as may be seen in the Convent of *Holm*, or *Hull*, below) founded and endowed in 1147 by *Eustace Fitz-John*, who having married *Beatrice* the Daughter and Heir of *Ivo de Vescy*, had by her the Baronies of *Alnewyke* and *Malton*. From him descended the noble Family of *Vescy*, whose Heirs General were married to two as great Families in this County, the *Muscamps* and *Bolebecs*. This Monastery at the Dissolution was

Valued at 189 l. 15 s. per Ann. Dugd.
197 l. 7 s. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Some Remains of *Eustachius's* Monastery are still to be seen at half a Mile's Distance from the Convent of *Hull*, down the River. The Prior of this House was summoned to Parliament in the 23, 24, 28, 32, and 34 *Edw. I.* and 19 *Edw. II.*

Here was also an Hospital dedicated to *St. Leonard*, founded by some of the Family of the *Percy's*, which *Henry Lord Percy*,

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Percy, afterwards created Earl of Northumberland, gave to the Abbot and Convent of this Town, to hold for ever in pure Alms, 50 *Edw.* III.

Barwick, a Monastery of White Friars, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and founded and endowed by Sir John Grey Kt. *Anno* 1270, 55 *Hen.* III. The Kings of Scotland, soon after the Foundation of this Monastery, gave to the Monks of this House twenty Marks out of the Rents and Issues of the Town, which were allowed and deducted when the Town was assigned to King Edward III. by Edward King of Scots; but Payment having been neglected, when the Town was in the Hands of the English, King Edward, willing to continue the Gift, ordered, *Reg.* 12. 1339, that the Arrears should be all paid, and the said Sum of twenty Marks should be paid every Year at the usual Terms. *Stev. Ap. N^o 1. C.*

Blancheland, or Blancland, called by Leland, Alba Launda, a Priory, founded and endowed by Walter de Bolebec, for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine. The Ancestors of the Earl of Westmorland, viz. of the Nevils, were Benefactors to this House; and King John, *Reg.* 16. confirmed all the Benefactions then settled on it. Afterwards John de Torrington was a further Benefactor; but the Bounty of Paganus de Cadurcis, i. e. Pain de Chaworth, the Son and Heir of Hawisia de London by Patrick Chaworth her Husband, to this House, was most remarkable; for he gave to the Monks of this House nineteen Acres of arable Land on these Conditions, that every Day each Priest in the Abbey in celebrating the Mass, should pray for the Souls of Sir Thomas de Londres her Father, Patrick Chaworth her Husband, Hawisia his Mother, and divers others, who were dead, and for the good Estate of him the said Paganus or Pain, Patrick and Harvey his Brothers, and Eve and Anne his Sisters, while they lived. The Deed of Gift, by which these Lands are settled, bears Date, *Anno* 1270.

Valued at the Dissolution 44 l. 9 s. 1 d. 1/2
for Ann. Speed.

But here the Reader is to be admonished, that Sir William Dugdale, *Men.* Vol. 1.

p. 885, and Vol. 2. 918, places this House in the Diocese of St. David's in Wales, and makes no Mention of any of that Name in this County, which, by Mr. Speed's Account out of Leland seems to be a Mistake; for there the Founder and Benefactors of this House in Northumberland are the same which Sir William reckons up for his House in Wales, and the Founder of that in Wales is a quite different Person, viz. Ralph, Son of Theodore Prince of South Wales, *Temp. Conq.* which seems a good Proof; for 'tis not probable any Person but a Welchman should build a religious House in Wales. Indeed both Houses were for Cistercian Monks, which perhaps might cause the Mistake. But for a more full Proof, that there was such a Monastery as Blancheland in this County we find, that among the several Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, granted, bargained, and sold by King Henry VIII. the Price of which was paid to Sir John Williams, Treasurer of the Augmentations 37 *Hen.* VIII. these are mentioned, viz. the Scite and Demesnes of the late Monastery of Blaunceland in the County of Northumberland; as also the Rent of one Tenement with certain Lands in *Espsas*, one Tenement and certain Lands in *Ashden*, and two Tenements in *Buckshot*, in the Bishoprick of Durham, and Parcel of Blanchland. *Stev. App. p. 5.* The Prior of this House was summoned to Parliament, 23 & 24 *Edw.* I.

Bolton, or Bowelton, an Hospital, founded and endowed amply with Lands by Robert de Ros Baron of Werke, a great Man in King Henry the Third's Days, for three Brethren and Chaplains, thirteen Leprous Men, and other Lay Brethren, constituting the Abbot of Rival and the Prior of Kirkham, two Abbies in Yorkshire, to be jointly the principal Wardens or Governors of it, to whose Power he committed the Placing or Displacing the Master upon all just Occasions. What the Revenue of this Hospital was, and when dissolved, we find not.

Brinkburn, or Brekenburn, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, founded by William Bertram Baron of Mitford, by and with the Consent of Hawise his Wife,
and

and Roger, Guy, William, and Richard his Sons, but endowed slenderly, till Roger his Great Grandson gave to this House at Brinkburn, and the Canons thereto belonging, one Hundred and forty Acres of his Waste-Lands in *Evenwode*, with a large Proportion of his Wastes near *Framlington*, as also House-boot, Cart-boot, Plow-boot, &c. out of his Woods in the Forrests. All these their Possessions were confirmed to them by William Earl of Northumberland, Henry Earl of Northumberland, and King Henry III.

Valued at the Suppression at 68 l. 19 s. 1 d. Dugd. 77 l. per Ann. Speed.

Buckstead, an Hospital, begun at the Church of that Town by William Lord Heron and Say, who, dying before it was finished, appointed his Executors, Sir Robert Peblous Parson of *Westburne*, and Sir Piers Vicar of *Bourn*, charging them, as they will answer it at the Day of Doom, that they should compleat this Hospital for six, or at least four poor Men, and a Chantry Priest to govern them; the Priest to have for his Support ten Marks, and each of the poor Men five Marks per Annum. This Lord Heron was a Soldier; and because his Bequests are something extraordinary as well as exemplary, we have thought fit to instance in some of them, to shew his Justice in making Restitution, as we have his Charity in bestowing, viz. He desired his said Executors, 1. To pay Six-score Marks to the most needy and poor of his Matter King Richard the the Second's Debtors, in Regard, that having been a Soldier, and taken Wages of the said King and Realm, as well by Land as Water, he might peradventure have received more than he deserved. 2. To pay ten Pounds to the Executors of the Earl of *Arundel*, because having been a Soldier with the said Earl, he peradventure received more Wages than he was worthy of, or, if they saw Reason, to pay the said Sum to the poorest Men, to whom they found there was any Debt due from the said Earl. 3. To pay to the Earl of Northumberland twenty Pounds, because, having been a Soldier under him, he might likewise receive more than he deserved. This conscien-

tious Lord died Octob. 30. Anno 1404. 6 Hen. IV.

Coldingham, a Nunnery, of which *Ebba*, the Daughter of *Ethelfrid* King of Northumberland, was Abbess. She, when the Danes ravaged England, and dealt rudely and unmercifully with religious Persons, persuaded her Nuns to cut off their Noses and upper Lips, lest the Bait of their Beauty should be the Ruin of their Chastity. The Danes destroyed this and many other Monasteries at this Time, which never being rebuilt we find no perfect Account of them in our Histories; but St. Ebb's Fame still survives; for many Churches in the Northern Parts are dedicated to her; the vulgar Pronunciation calls them St. Tabbs. This Relation is from Dr. Fuller; but other Historians will have this Nunnery of chaste Virgins to have been in Scotland.

Framland, *Feren-Eland*, or *Flaveland*, a Cell:

Valued at the Dissolution at 12 l. 17 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed.

Halstane, a Benedictine Nunnery, founded by the Family of *Umfravils*. Richard Kellow Bishop of *Durham*, in the Year 1311, united the Churches of *Crossenet* and *Harbottle* to the Church of *Halstane*, and the Nunnery there, and gave the Patronage of the same to Richard de *Umfravil*, Patron of the said Nunnery. King Henry III. in the thirty-ninth Year of his Reign, confirmed to the Prioress and Nuns of *Halystan* the Lands given them by Alice de *Ainete* and Roger *Bertram*. This House was

Valued at the Dissolution at 11 l. 5 s. 7 d. per Ann. Dugd.

Hexham, or *Hagustald*, this Town, situated on the South Banks of the *Tine*, was of old Time magnificent and great, and made a Bishop's Seat by Archbishop *Wilfrid*, Anno 674, and so continued for above one Hundred and forty-four Years, under the Government of twelve Bishops successively, of whom we have before given as full an Account as we could find. When this Place ceased to be governed by a Bishop of its own, it was first united to the Bishoprick of *Lindisfarn*, and both of them were translated to

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Durham, and swallowed up in that See, till in the Reign of King *Henry I.* it was given to the Archbishop of *York*, soon after which, in the Year 1113, *Thomas* the Second, then Archbishop of *York*, placed there Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*. The Family of the *Umfraviles* were great Benefactors to these Canons; for *Odonel de Umfravile*, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry II.* gave to the Canons of this Priory the Church of *Chelverton*, with the Chapels of *Birteley*, *Chipeceffe*, *Gone-warton*, and *Swinburn*, *Little Heton*, and *Colewell*, and six Oxgangs of Land in *Little Chelverton*, and five Acres of Land in *Michelcroft*, lying on the North Side of the Church. *Richard Humfravile* also, his Grandson, gave to the Monks of this House one Tost and seven Acres of Land in *Birteley*, and the whole Pasture of *Cole-dene*, as also one Tost and eight Acres of Land in *Prudhou*; and *Gilbert* his Son gave them also the Hamlet of *Beaumont*. *John de Normarville* and *Robert de Insula*, or *L'Isle*, were also Benefactors to the Canons here. Further, by an Inquisition taken in the twenty-fourth Year of King *Edward I.* it was found, that *Thomas* the Second Archbishop of *Canterbury*, did found and endow this Priory; and the Lands by him given, and by many other Benefactors, are therein set forth in particular, for which let such as are curious consult the Book at large.

Valued at the Suppression at 122 l. 11 s. 1 d. Dugd. 138 l. 1 s. 9 d. per Ann. Speed.

Holifcombe, a Nunnery; valued at the Suppression at 15 l. 10 s. and 8 d. per Ann. Speed.

Holm, or *Hull*, near *Alnwick*, an Abbey of *Carmelite* Friars, founded by *Ralph Fresburn*, a *Northumberland* Gentleman, who first brought that Order into *England*, and built them an House here. He died in 1274, and was buried in this Convent. *John Bale* the ancient Biographer was a Monk of this House. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that it was *John de Vescy* that brought this Order first into *England* out of *Palatine*, where he had been at the holy War. But the Author of the Additions asserts, that *John de Vescy* never built any

such Convent in or near *Alnwick* as *Holm* is, but that it was built as is now related. Mr. *Stevens* justifies *Cambden's* Opinion from *Leland*, Vol. 2. p. 184.

Lambley, a Nunnery, founded by the Family of the *Lucy's*, Barons, and endowed with divers Lands by *Adam de Tindale*, and *Helewisa* his Wife. King *John*, in the second Year of his Reign, confirmed to God and *St. Mary*, *St. Patrick*, and to the Nuns at *Lambeleya*, the Site of the Abbey of *Lambleya super Tinam*, and the Lands given to their House by *Adam de Tindale*, and *Helewisa* his Wife. The Site of this House is now much worn away by the Floods.

Lindisfarn, called also Holy Island from the Inhabitants, the Monks, who, under *Aidan* their Bishop, devoted themselves intirely to the Service of God, living in Solitude, and in the most strict Temperance. His Successors, *Finan*, *Colman*, &c. kept up the same Discipline, which rendered the Monastick Life so famous, that many, both *Scots* and *English*, came and joined in their Society; yea, *Ceolwolp* King of *Northumberland* left his Royal State to become a Monk in this Island. But when Kings go below themselves, generally it teaches others to go above themselves. *Ceolwolp* could not bear the Hardships of Diet and Labour used in a Monastick Life, and therefore he must be indulged with Ale and Wine, whereas the Monks before were allowed no other Drink but Milk and Water. This Permission to the King opened a Way for the same Allowance to the other Monks first of this Monastery of *Lindisfarn*, and afterwards of other Places, insomuch, that the primitive Austerity and Abstinence was by Degrees improved into Plenty, and quickly after depraved into Riot, which last occasioned the Ruin of them all by King *Henry VIII.* who, upon the heavy Accusations brought against them for Lewdness and Idleness (easily believed by covetous Minds) obtained an Act to dissolve them, when this Monastery was

Valued at 60 l. 5 s. per Ann. Speed. Steu.

This Priory (tho' anciently it had been an Episcopal See, as is above-shewed) was in later Times made Subject to the Priory of the Church of *Durham*, which was the Cathedral, the Abbot being a Bishop, and the Monks instead of Canons. *Stev. Add. Vol. 1. pag. 1736.*

Morpeth, an Hospital for infirm People, to which *William de Merley*, who had been Servant to *Geffrey* Bishop of *Constance* (a great Man in his Time) gave one Carucate of Land in the Time of King *Henry I.* He was Lord of *Morpeth*, and procured many Privileges for that Town, as a Market, Fair, &c.

Newminster juxta Morpeth, an Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, founded and endowed by *Ranulph*, or *Ralph de Merley*, Son of the above mentioned *William de Merley*, Anno 1138, 3 *Steph.* for the Health of the Souls of his Father, and *Menialda* his Mother, and all his Ancestors, giving to the Monks there the Lordship of *Kittune*, and Part of the Woods of *Wilton*, as also all the Valley between *Morpeth* and *Midford*, of a large Extent, as the Metes and Bounds of it do shew. It was furnished with Monks from the Abbey of *Fountains* in *Normandy*. This Family continued long Benefactors to this Priory; for *Roger*, the Son of the aforesaid *Ranulph*, gave to the Monks of *Newminster* twenty Shillings yearly Rent out of his Mill at *Stanton*. In this House was the Burial-Place of the Family; for *Ranulph de Merley* and his Son *Roger* were buried in the Chapter-house of this Monastery, with *Julian* his Wife, and two other *Rogers*, with whom the Male Issue of the Family concluded, were buried in the Cloister near the Chapter-house. The Heirs General of this Family were, *Mary*, married to *William* Lord *Graystoke*, and *Isabel*, married to the Son of *Marmaduke Thweng*, afterwards to *Robert the Evre*, and last of all to *Roger de Somerville*, who were several of them Benefactors to this Abbey; for *Ralph* Lord *Grey-stoke* gave twenty Pounds to the Monks there for the Adorning of the Church, and *John* his Son gave twenty Pounds for the Repairing of it. Some of this Family were

also buried in it. *Roger de Somerville* also, the Son of the above mentioned *Isabel de Merley*, gave the Advowson of the Church of *Staington* to the Monks of this House. These Monks had many other Benefactors, as *Roger Fitz-Richard*, the Ancestor of the *Clavering* Family, with the Consent of *Adeliza* his Wife, gave a Salt-work at *Werkworth* to the Monks of this House. *Odonel de Umfravile* also demised to the Monks of *Newminster* the Moors of *Cheviot*, with the Granges of *Filton* and *Tollard*; and *Gilbert de Umfravile* gave twenty Pounds to the Monks of it. *Roger de Bertram* also, Lord of *Mitford*, granted to Farm to the Monks of this House the Granges of *Heylan*, *Hortune*, and *Peterick*, which *Roger* his Great Grandson, about 48 *Hen. III.* sold to the said Monks. By these great Donations from many rich and noble Families, which were confirmed to them by King *Henry III.* in the 38th Year of his Reign, and other Kings his Successors, the Revenues of these Monks were so large, that at the Dissolution of the Monastery they were

Valued at 140 l. 10 s. 4 d. per Ann. Speed ex *Lel.*

The Abbot of this House was summoned to Parliament 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, & 34 *Edw. I.*

Oningham, a Cell to the Priory of *Hexham*, founded by

Valued at the Suppression at 13 l. 4 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed.

Newcastle, the chief Town of this County, of old famous for the Monks inhabiting in it, but so depopulated by the *Danes*, that they were all fled, and not so much as one found in it at or near the Conquest. Afterwards, when Things came to be more settled under the *Normans*, several Monasteries and Hospitals were built here, of which we find this Account in the *Monasticon*, and other Histories, viz. 1. A Priory dedicated to *St. Francis*, for his Order of Grey Friars, or *Franciscans*, of which we meet with no Founder, nor any Revenue. 2. A Friary dedicated to *St. Mary*, founded or endowed by King *Edward I.* for White-Friars,

ars, or *Carmelites*, of which nothing more is known. 3. A Nunnery dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, founded or endowed by King *Henry I.*

Valued at the Dissolution at 37 l. 4 s. 2 d. *per Ann. Speed.*

4. An Hospital, called *Thornton's Hospital*, because it was founded by *Roger Thornton*, in Honour of *St. Catharine*, for one Chaplain, who was to be the *Custos*, nine poor Men, and four poor Women, to be continually resident, for which Foundation King *Henry IV.* in the 13th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence, and allowed them a Common Seal. It was endowed by the said *Roger* with the yearly Rents of ——— 10 l. *per Ann.*

5. This *Roger*, who was a very wealthy Merchant of this Town, founded also a Priory for White Friars, or *Carmelites*.

6. An Hospital for Nuns, dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene*, founded or endowed by King *Henry I.* Valued at the Suppression at 9 l. 11 s. 4 d. *per Ann. Speed ex Lel.* from whom we have taken almost all we have about these Houses. *Agnes Lawson*, the last Prioress of this House, surrendered this Convent to King *Henry VIII.* Jan. 3. 1540. Reg. 31. and had a Pension of six Pounds *per Ann.* for Life assigned her.

Tinmouth, a Priory of Benedictine Monks, founded by *Robert de Moubray*, a Norman of noble Extraction, to whom *William the Conqueror* gave the Earldom of *Northumberland*. He endowed the Church of *St. Mary*, adjoining to his Castle of *Tinmouth*, in which the Body of *St. Oswin*, King and Martyr, rested, with fair Re-

venues, and gave it for a Cell to the Monks of *St. Albans*. The Ruins of it are still to be seen. *David* King of *Scotland* was a Benefactor to this House, and so were King *Henry I.* King *Henry II.* and King *John*, Kings of *England*, who granted to God and the Church of *St. Oswin* in *Tinmouth*, and the Monks of *St. Albans* serving God there, many Lands and great Liberties. *Tosti* also, Earl of *York*, and Brother to King *Harold*, whom the Conqueror vanquished, was a Benefactor to this House. King *Edward III.* upon some Disgust taken against these Monks, seized upon their Liberties, Reg. 1. but in the next Year he was reconciled to them, and restored them in as large a Manner as ever, out of the special Devotion which he bore to the two glorious Martyrs, *St. Alban* and *St. Oswin*. The Revenues of this Priory were so large, that they were

Valued at the Dissolution at 387 l. 10 s. 5 d. *per Ann. Dugd.* 511 l. 4 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Speed.*

Ralph Lord Greyfoke founded a Chantry at *Tinmouth* for the Soul of *John Lord Greyfoke* his Kinsman, and all his Ancestors, in the 8th Year of King *Edward the Second*.

Warmington, a Priory of Benedictine Monks, subject to the great Abbey of *St. Mary* at *York*, whose Abbot had a Seat and Vote in the Parliament as a Prelate, and sat among the Lords. We are not yet so happy as to discover the Revenue at the Dissolution, nor the Founder. *Stev. Add. Vol. 1. p. 172.*

MARTYRS, we find none in this County.

The

The Charity-Schools in this County are

B*enwell*, where the Proprietors of the Colliery have set up a Charity-School, to instruct seventy poor Children of the Pit-Men in the Christian Religion, and in Reading, Writing, and Accounts.

Berwick, here is one School set up for the Teaching of sixty Boys.

Embleton, where there is a School-House built, and another for the Master, as also a Piece of Land purchased towards the Endowing of it.

Newcastle upon Tyne hath divers Charity-Schools in the several Parts of it, viz.

1. In *St. John's* Parish there is a School on which a Gentleman hath settled twenty Pounds a Year for ever, for the Education of forty poor Children of that Parish. These Children are cloathed, and twenty of them are to be Girls. The Master, besides his Salary, has an House, which is settled for the Use of the School for ever by the Corporation. There are also forty Shillings *per Annum* allowed for Books, and forty Shillings more is given for binding Boys out Apprentice, seven of which had been put out in 1714, and doubtless more are since. A Legacy of an Hundred Pounds is left to this School, and the Subscriptions and Collections made at Church make about fifty Pounds a Year.

2. In the Parishes of *St. Nicholas* and *St. John* are two Schools more, for the Maintenance whereof a Gentlewoman deceased hath settled sixty Pounds *per Ann.* for ever for the Teaching of forty Boys in one, and twenty Girls in the other.

3. In the Parish of *St. Andrew* are thirty Boys instructed by the third Part of the Interest of a Thousand Pounds left to pious Uses, and fifteen have been put out Apprentices. Eighty-seven Girls and three Boys are taught to spin at the yearly Expence of the Corporation, and a considerable Number more at the Charge of private Persons.

4. In the Parish of *All-hallows* there is a School for the Teaching and Cloathing of seventy-two Children, nineteen of which are Girls. Every Subscriber to this Charity may cloath and send either a Boy or a Girl as they please. The Subscriptions to this School are about ninety-nine Pounds a Year, and the Collection about twenty. The Interest of forty Pounds given to this School is kept to put the Children Apprentices. A private Gentleman pays for the Teaching of four Children, to make up the Number in all these Schools three Hundred.

Rothbury, a School erected for the Teaching of a Hundred and twenty Children.

Divines of Eminency, born or inhabiting in this County, but the Place where is not known.

Robert Woodlarke, one of the first Fellows and third Provost of King's College in Cambridge. He bought three Tenements in *Miln-street*, and having procured a Licence of Mortmain from King Edward IV. built them into a small College, which he named *St. Katharine's-Hall*, and was, to the utmost of his Ability, bountiful to his Foundation. He was the first, and as far as we can understand is the last, that was Master of one College and built another. His College hath met with many Benefactors since his Time; and of late the Buildings have been so much altered for the better, that there are not many of the Colleges which excell it. We can find no more of this Person either as to his Life or Death.

Michael Vioan, a Scotchman, but benefited in this Country within three Miles of *Alnwick*. Of him these admirable Things are said, That, being an Hundred and ten Years old, his Hair came again, as a Child's, of a flaxen Colour; That he had had three Teeth cut within two Years, which were not then come to Perfection; That whereas forty Years before he could not read the biggest Print without Spectacles, there was then no Print nor written Hand so small but he could read it without them; That he was as strong as he had been for twenty Years before; That he preached and prayed an Hour and an half with-

out any Notes, and was very hearty and cheerly at that Age, but stooped much. Being asked how he preached so well with so few Books, and was so cheerly with so few Acquaintance, he answered, *Of Friends and Books good and few are best.*

Geolfred, born in *Northumberland*, first a Monk, and then an Abbot of the Monasteries of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* at *Wyremouth* and *Gerwy*, a Man devout and learned, and most observant of regular Discipline, and happy in that he brought up so excellent a Man as venerable *Bede*. Being at *Rome* he brought from thence some choice Books to add to the Libraries of his Monasteries. By his learned Writings he brought *Naitan* King of the *Picts* and many other from the *Scottish* Errors. His Works are, *A Book of Solemn Homilies*; one of his Travels; another of the Testament to *Humbertus*, or *Wichertus*; and another of his Epistles to the Monks. He went to *Rome* a second Time, and as he was returning died at *Langres* in *France* on the seventh of the Kalends of *October* in the Year 724, and of his Age eighty-four.

Venerable *Bede*, so named for his singular Sanctity was born of mean Parents in a Village about four Miles from *Newcastle upon Tyne*. At seven Years of Age he was delivered to the holy Abbot *St. Benedict*, to be educated in his Rule, and being come to Age he professed the Monastick Life in the Abbies of *Wyremouth* and

and *Girwy*, where he became, by his constant Application to his Studies, so compleat a Scholar, that few in that Age (which bred many very learned Men) were to compare to him, and none exceeded him; for he was perfectly knowing in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and no less perfect in Poetry, Rhetorick, Logick, Physicks, Metaphysicks, Astronomy, Arithmetick, all Ecclesiastical Calculations, Musick, Geometry, Cosmography, Chronography, History, Philosophy, and Divinity. In short he had an exact Knowledge of all commendable Sciences, insomuch that *William* of *Malmsbury* thus describes him. He was a Man that may more worthily be admired than commended; for tho' he was born in an extream Corner of the World, yet the Light of his Learning spread over all Parts of the Earth. He continued a most diligent Learner till he was thirty Years of Age, after which, being ordained Priest, he betook himself to Teaching and Writing. All the Hours he had to spare from the Monastical Exercises of Prayer and singing in the Choirs by Day and Night, (in which he was constant and very devout) he most diligently spent in his Studies; so that his Life was a continual Intercourse between Devotion and Study, he never repairing to his Study till he had been at Prayers, nor ever went to Prayers but from his Studies; by which continual Application he penetrated into all Sciences. In his continual Deportment he was so grave and serious, that the Title of Venerable was bestowed upon him while he lived, and ever continued to him after his Death. It appears from History, that he had at one Time those great Lights of the Church, *Alcuinus*, Preceptor to the Emperor *Charlemaign*, and *Claudius* and *Clemens*, the Founders of the Universities of *Paris* and *Pavia*, for his Scholars. This Character is fully verif'd by the Books of all Sorts of Learning writ by him. At the End of his Works he gives us a modest Account of his own Life, together with a Catalogue of his

principal Works. *Henry* of *Huntington* gives us also a large Catalogue of his Writings, too long to be set down here, yet we cannot omit some of his principal Works, viz.

An incredible Number of Treatises upon all Parts of the Old and New Testament, many of which are still to be found in the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*.

Above an Hundred Homilies, and many Pieces of Divinity and Devotion.

A small Book of the *Holy Land*.

A Chronicle from the Creation.

A Book of the Writers of the Church.

A Martyrology.

An Epitome of the *English* Ecclesiastical History.

Of the Situation and wonderful Things of *Great Britain*.

The Lives of many Holy Men and Abbots, with many others of all Sorts of Learning.

This most excellent Person, being grown old in the Study of Learning and Exercise of all Christian Virtues, grew weak and decrepit for a Time, and at length, on the *Tuesday* before *Ascension*, his Distemper grew so heavy upon him, that Nature yielded to it, and he died on *Ascension-Day*, in the seventy-second Year of his Age, but others say the ninetieth, *Anno* 734, and was buried in his Monastery, but afterwards his Body was translated to *Durham*.

Ralph Freburn was born of a good Family in this County. In his Youth he was brought up in Learning and Piety, and in the Flower of his Age went away with *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of the *Romans*, into the East, to bear Arms against the *Saracens*. Being come to *Mount Carmel*, and there seeing the holy religious Men living under the Protection of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, he became one of them. The Barons, *John Vescy* and *Richard Grey*, afterwards returning into *England*, with other *English* Knights, this *Ralph*, taking for his Companion one *Ivo* of *Britanny* in *France*, returned

turned with them into *England*, there to plant his Order, as he accordingly did in the Year 1240. He invited many of his Order into *England*, and was himself their Provincial fourteen Years, and built their first Monasteries for the most Part out of his own Estate, viz. one at *Alnewick* in this County, and another in *Ailesford* in *Kent*. They soon found many

Benefactors more, who built them Houses in *London*, *Essex*, *Kent*, and diverse other Counties, insomuch that their Order increased more in *England* than any other Country of *Europe*. He wrote some pious Exhortations, Epistles, and other Things, all tending to Devotion, and at length died in great Reputation for his Sanctity in the Year of our Lord 1274.

The

The Alphabetical Table for this County of Northumberland; shewing the Places, viz. The Towns, Villages, and Hamlets described in the foregoing History, and their Situation in the several Hundreds, Wards, and Deaneries, together with the Value of the Livings, as well in the King's Books, which pay First-Fruits and Tenths, as real, which being under fifty Pounds per Ann. are exempted from paying them by the late Act of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation, &c.

A I D.	Hundred.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
A IDON	Tindale Ward			
Ailmouth	Bamburgh Ward			
Aketon	Coquetdale Ward			
Akild	Glendale Ward			
Aklington	Morpeth Ward			
Alburwick	Coquetdale Ward			
Aldensheles				
Aldeston	Tindal Ward	V. Corbridge	7 13 1 ½	23 00 0
Aldmore				
Aldworth				
Alington	Coquetdale Ward			
Allerwashe				
Alnham	Coquetdale Ward	V. Alnwick	37 17 01 0	18 00 0
Alnwick	Coquetdale Ward	V. Alnwick		40 00 0
Alwehton				
Ambhell	Morpeth Ward			
Ancroft	Islandshire Ward	A Chapel of Ease to Norham.		
Angerham				
Angerton	Morpeth Ward			
Aragnis				
Aunmuve				
Bamburgh or	Bamburgh Ward	V. Bamburgh	{ The Priory Church not endowed.	
Bamborough				
Barewesford	Tindale Ward			

C c c c c 2

Becliffeld

B E C.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Bechfield	Tindale Ward			
Bedlington	Morpeth Ward	V. Newcastle	13 6 8 0	
Begimor				
BELFORD =	Bamburgh Ward	V. Bamburgh	not endow'd.	
Bellitter	Tindale Ward			
Belsey	Tindale Ward			
BELTING- HAM =	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	not endowed.	
Benerig				
Bengley	Coquetdale Ward			
Benley	Coquetdale Ward			
Benton, alias Mikel-Benton }	Castle Ward	V. Newcastle	3 1 3 0	38 00
Benton Parva	Castle Ward			
Benwall	Castle Ward			
Benwyke	Coquerdale Ward			
Berwic	Castle Ward			
BERWICK up- on Tweed = }	Bamburgh Ward	V. Bamburgh	20 00 00 0	
Biker	Castle Ward			
Billefden	Coquetdale Ward			
BILLINGHAM =	Tindale Ward			
Birking	Coquetdale Ward			
Biwell St. Andrew	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	3 9 2 0	23 00
Biwell St. Peter	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	9 18 1 1	
Blanchland	Tindale Ward	The Priory Church not endowed.		
Blenkensop	Tindale Ward			
Bokinfield	Morpeth Ward			
Bolam	Morpeth Ward	V. Morpeth	6 13 4 0	
Bollifdon				
Borwick				
Bothal	Morpeth Ward	R. Bamburgh	25 00 00 0	
Botlaw	Tindale Ward			
Bowelton, or Bowton }	Bamburgh Ward	V. Bamburgh		
Brankston	Glendale Ward	V. Bamburgh	3 6 8 0	
Brinklaw	Castle Ward			
Bromdun				
Bromford, or Brunanburgh }	Tindale Ward			
Burnton-batail	Bamburgh Ward			
Burton	Bamburgh Ward			
Burweton				
Butlesdon				
Caer-vorran	Tindale Ward			
Caldecotes				
Caldermerton	Castle Ward			
Caliddon				

C A L.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Calverdon				
Calverdon Valence				
Calvelley				
Campan				
Carham	Glendale Ward	V. Bamburgh		30 00 0
Carraw	Glendale Ward			
Cartington	Coquetdale Ward			
Caufy-park	Morpeth Ward			
Chapington				
Charlton	Tindale Ward			
La Charner				
Chatton	Glendale Ward	V. Bamburgh	12 16 00 0	
Chelleton				
Chermundesden				
Chefter in the Wall	Tindale Ward			
Chevelington	Morpeth Ward			
Chipches, or } Chipchase }	Tindale Ward			
Chirton	Castle Ward			
Chivellingham, or } Chillingham }	Glendale Ward	V. Bamburgh	4 00 00 0	
Chollerton	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	6 14 4 0	
Clenhill				
Colecefter				
Colewell	Tindale Ward	V. Morpeth	6 13 4 0	
Collerford	Castle Ward			
Corbridge	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	11 11 8 0	
Corsefside	Coquetdale Ward	V. Newcastle		
Cornhill	Islandshire Ward	V. Bamburgh		
Cotum				
Coupland	Glendale Ward			
Craucestre	Bamburgh Ward			
Chroftingthwait				
Crouton				
Crutum				
Delaley	Tindale Ward			
Denton	Castle Ward			
Denwick	Coquetdale Ward			
Denwy				
Dichend	Bamburgh Ward			
Diggesworth				
Dillston	Tindale Ward			
Dishburn, or } Dicheburn }	Bamburgh Ward			
Diffington	Castle Ward			
Doddington	Glendale Ward			
Donnington				
Doxford	Bamburgh			
Duffburgh	Bamburgh Ward			

Duffon

D U S.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Dufton	Bamburgh Ward			
Dunum				
Edlingham	Coquetdale Ward	V. Alnwick	6 14	4 1/2 18 00 0
Eglingham	Coquetdale Ward	V. Alnwick	23 3	1 1/2
Ellingham	Bamburgh Ward	V. Bamburgh	6 5	5 0
Ellington	Morpeth Ward			
Ellefdon, or Elfdon	Coquetdale Ward	R. Newcastle	20 90	00 0
Elshaw	Coquetdale Ward	H. Newcastle	0 13	4 0
Embleton, or E- meldon }	Bamburgh Ward	V. Alnwick	11 3	4 0
Emelhoppe				
Engleby				
Erifdon	Castle Ward			
Elsheldworth	Morpeth Ward			
Efingden	Morpeth Ward			
Eflington	Coquetdale Ward			
Espley and Effet				
Etal	Glendale Ward			
Ewerth	Glendale Ward			
Falladon	Bamburgh Ward			
Falwedon	Bamburgh Ward			
Featherston-haugh	Tindale Ward			
Felton	Coquetdale Ward	V. Morpeth	3 13	4 0
Fenton				
Fenrother				
Fenwick	Islandshire Ward			
Flarford				
Floddon, or Flodden }	Glendale Ward			
Floteweyton				
Folbery	Glendale Ward			
Ford	Glendale Ward			
Forfen				
Fourstones, or Fourstanes }				
Fowdon				
Framlington	Coquetdale Ward			
Frikleton				
Funtotier				
Gates-head, or Gatesheved }				
Gharburton				
Glanoventa				
Glatendon	Coquetdale Ward			
Glendale	Glendale Ward			
Glentley				
Gosford	Castle Ward			
Grendon	Glendale Ward			
Gynis				

G R S.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Gyffins				
Habitancum				
Haddeston	Islandshire Ward			
Halton	Tindale Ward			
Hamildon	Glendale Ward			
Haltwesse	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	12 3 1 ½	
Halywell	Castle Ward			
Halyftone	Coquetdale Ward			
Harbottle	Coquetdale Ward			
Harlaw	Tindale Ward			
Harstuden				
Hartborn	Morpeth Ward	V. Morpeth	20 00 00 0	
Havekisslaw				
Haverhall				
Haughton Magna	Coquetdale Ward			
Headon	Castle Ward			
Heburn	Coquetdale Ward			
Heddon on the Wall	Tindale Ward	V. Morpeth		35 00
Heepol				
Heppale				
Heppescotes	Castle Ward			
Herdrißlaw	Glendale Ward			
Herle West				
Heron				
Hert, or Hertilpole	Glendale Ward			
Hertsheved				
Hesfelrig	Glendale Ward			
Hespley	Coquetdale Ward			
Hethal				
Hetheriffton				
Hethingfalgh				
Hethpole	Glendale Ward			
HEXHAM =	Tindale Ward			
Heyden, or Heyden-brigge	Castle Ward			
Heyfandan				
Hibburn				
Hilderton				
Hoghton	Bamburgh Ward			
Hokemers				
Holt-hall				
Hopum	Bamburgh Ward			
Horseley Longa	Morpeth Ward	V. Morpeth	7 13 4 0	
Horton	Castle Ward			
Horton Turburvil	Bamburgh Ward			
House-steads				
Houton Longa	Castle Ward	V. Bamburgh	9 9 4 ½	25 00
Howbourn	Glendale Ward			

Howick

H O W.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.		Real.
			King's	Books.	
Howick cum Ar- chid. Northum.	Bamburgh Ward	R. Newcastle	37	3 4 0	
Hunteshalge					
Huntland					
Hurehemouth					
Idington					
Jesemuth	Castle Ward				
ilderton	Coquetdale Ward	R. Bamburgh	4	00 00 0	27 00 0
Ingon	Tindale Ward				
Ingram	Coquetdale Ward	R. Alnwick	24	16 8 0	
Johnly	Tindale Ward				
Isfar					
Iverton	Tindale Ward				
Kaldworth					
Karham					
Katunraw					
Keldre					
Kilham	Glendale Ward				
Killingworth	Castle Ward				
Killy	Islandshire Ward				
Kilton					
Kimmerfton	Glendale Ward				
Kirk-banton					
Kirk-byther					
Kirk-harle	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	3	8 4 0	
Kirk-haugh	Tindale Ward	R. Corbridge	4	7 8 1	26 00 0
Kirk-heaton	Tindale Ward				
Kirk-laundress					
Kirk Newton	Glendale Ward	V. Bamburgh	13	13 4 0	
Knarsdale	Tindale Ward	R. Corbridge	4	18 9 0	46 00 0
Lambley	Morpeth Ward				
Langherft	Coquetdale Ward				
Langley	Tindale Ward				
Langton	Glendale Ward				
NEARMOUTH=	Glendale Ward				
Leghes	Tindale Ward				
Lesbury	Bamburgh Ward	V. Bamburgh	8	2 11 0	43 5 3
Leteber					
Levermuc					
Leum	Glendale Ward				
Lewyke					
Lightbirke					
Lilleburn	Coquetdale Ward				
Lington, or Linton					
Locuthum					
Lourbottil	Coquetdale Ward				
Louwike	Glendale Ward				
Lowther					
Lowye					

Lukrey

L U K.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Lukrey	Bamburgh Ward			
Lynemerstock				
Lypwood	Tindale Ward			
Mainlaw				
St. Mary's	Tindale Ward	H. Newcastle.	9 11 5 ½	
Meldon	Castle Ward	V. Bamburgh	4 7 11 0	14 00 0
Melfeld	Glendale Ward			
Menilaw				
Melkrig	Tindale Ward			
Melteston				
Merdisfen	Tindale Ward			
Middleton	Morpeth Ward			
Milburn	Castle Ward			
Millain-Castle				
Mindrum	Glendale Ward			
Mitford	Castle Ward	V. Newcastle	10 6 8 0	24 00 0
Mollifton				
More	Glendale Ward			
MORPETH 0=	Morpeth Ward	R. Morpeth.	32 16 8 0	
Nedderton	Islandshire Ward			
Nefebit	Islandshire Ward			
Newbigging	Castle Ward			
Newborn	Castle Ward	V. Morpeth	16 00 00 0	
Newburgh	Tindale Ward			

Newcastle.

St. Nicholas	Newcastle	V. Newcastle	50 00 00 0	
St. Andrew	Ibid.	Ibid.		80 l. by Con- tribution. 40 l. ditto.
All Saints	Ibid.	Ibid.		
St. John's	Ibid.	Ibid.		
St. Mary Mag- dalene }	Ibid.	Hosp. Ibid.	9 11 00 0	
St. Mary at West-gate }	Ibid.	Hosp. Ibid.	26 13 4 0	
Newham	Bamburgh Ward			
Newham-Cumin	Bamburgh Ward			
Newmore				
Newsted	Bamburgh Ward			
Newton-Kirk, or Kirk-Newton, as above.				
Newton on the Moor }	Coquetdale Ward			
Newton on the Sea }	Coquetdale Ward			
Ninwick				
Norham	Glendale Ward	V. Bamburgh	15 6 8 0	
Noville				
Ogle	Castle Ward			
D d d d d			2	Old

O L D.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Old Town	Castle Ward			
Osberwich				
S. Oswalds				
Otterburn	Tindale Ward			
Over-Bothilefton				
Over-Iſgar				
Ovingham	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	5 8 4 0	
Pleſſis	Tindale Ward			
Poltrencot				
Pont-Eland	Castle Ward	V. Morpeth	13 6 8 0	
Prendewick	Coquetdale Ward			
Preſſen	Castle Ward			
Prudhow	Tindale Ward			
Pulwiſton				
Pykeden				
Pymmore				
Preſton	Glendale Ward			
Preſtwick	Castle Ward			
Randon-Batail				
Reads-dale	Coquetdale Ward			
Remmington	Bamburgh Ward			
Reveley	Coquetdale Ward			
Reuſum				
Rill	Tindale Ward			
Riſingham	Castle Ward			
Rock	Bamburgh Ward			
Rodam	Coquetdale Ward			
Roddeſton	Coquetdale Ward			
Rothbury	Coquetdale Ward	R. Alnwick	58 6 8 0	
Rouberie				
Roveley				
Ruggeley				
Ruſſeden	Coquetdale Ward			
Rutcheſter	Tindale Ward			
Sailer				
Scauden				
Scilceſter				
Schilmington	Castle Ward			
Scippling-Bothil				
Scotton	Castle Ward			
Seavenshale				
Seghill	Castle Ward			
Sencher				
Seton	Bamburgh Ward			
Shilbottle	Coquetdale Ward	V. Alnwick	4 14 8 0	35 00 0
Sheldes	Tindale Ward			
Shillington	Castle Ward			
Shipwaſhe	Castle Ward	R. Morpeth	3 17 00 0	
Shoplay	Castle Ward			
Shotton	Castle Ward			

Simon-

S I M.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.		Real.
			King's Books.		
Simonburn	Coquetdale Ward	R. Corbridge	34	6 3 0	
Sniter	Coquetdale Ward				
Spinlistan	Bamburgh Ward				
Srevenwood	Coquetdale Ward				
Staunfordnam	Bamburgh Ward	V. Morpeth	14	18 1 ½	
Staymington	Castle Ward	V. Morpeth	5	13 4 0	
Stannorton	Morpeth Ward				
Swarland	Coquetdale Ward				
Swinburn	Tindale Ward				
Swinescheles					
Swinhoe	Bamburgh Ward				
Swinton					
Tarfet	Tindale Ward				
Thafriston	Tindale Ward				
Theronham					
Thimur					
Thirwall-Castle	Tindale Ward				
Thornum	Tindale Ward				
Thornton	Coquetdale Ward				
Thorphill					
Threpfton					
Thrifterton					
Thropton	Morpeth Ward				
Tindale	Tindale Ward				
Tinmouth	Castle Ward	V. Newcastle	24	19 4 ½	41 18 ¾
Tirthington	Morpeth Ward				
Titling	Coquetdale Ward				
Tranwell					
Trapton					
Trepton					
Traffreston					
Tuggefdon	Morpeth Ward				
Tughall	Bamburgh Ward				
Tweedmouth	Islandshire Ward				
Twenge					
Twiford					
Ubbanford					
Ulecefter					
Ulgham	Morpeth Ward				
Walls End	Castle Ward				
Walton	Tindale Ward	R. Morpeth	13	18 1 ½	
Wall-town	Tindale Ward				
Walbottel					
Walwick	Tindale Ward				
Wainshope					
Warden	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	8	16 3 0	
Warkworth	Morpeth Ward	V. Alnwick	18	5 7 0	
Warntham					
Wafts	Tindale Ward				
Weperden					

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Weremouth

W E R	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Weremouth				
Werke	Glendale Ward			
Wetton	Tindale Ward			
Wetwood	Glendale Ward			
Whalton	Castle Ward	R. Morpeth	13 18	1 ½
Whelpington	Tindale Ward	V. Morpeth	7 3	4 0
Whitfield	Tindale Ward	R. Bamburgh	8 00	00 0 45 00 0
Whitwain				
Whittingham	Coquetdale Ward	V. Alnwick	12 11	3 0
Widdrington	Morpeth Ward			
Wike				
Willimotswick	Tindale Ward			
Winchester Old	Tindale Ward			
Wingates	Morpeth Ward			
Witelaw	Tindale Ward			
Witton	Morpeth Ward			
Woller	Glendale Ward			
Woodhorn	Tindale Ward	V. Morpeth	25 15	7 ½
Yefington	Coquetdale Ward			
Yever				
Yeverin	Glendale Ward			
Yherdhill	Coquetdale Ward			



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NORTHUMBERLAND	Barwick	Norham Castle	Tynmouth	Kyley	Horton Castle	Mark Castle	Chillingham	Dunstable Ca	Alnwick	Ingram	Harbottle Castle	Otterburn	Faulton Hall	Woodburnes	Ogle Castle	Bottle Castle	Tynmouth Castle	Newcastle	Shotley Bridge	Morpeth	Hexam	Hadon Bridge	Bellister Castle	Alneburn	Allenton	Witherngton Ca
Warworth SE	26	26	24	20	16	24	13	8	5	12	15	18	20	18	13	7	17	19	24	8	23	16	30	36	20	4
Witherngton Ca	30	30	28	24	20	27	16	11	8	14	16	18	27	18	11	4	14	16	21	6	21	24	31	17	8	27
Allenton SW	46	44	40	41	36	37	34	35	31	29	23	18	17	16	17	24	24	19	11	22	27	6	8	8	221	
Alneborne SW	50	47	43	45	40	41	39	42	37	34	27	22	18	20	25	31	32	27	18	25	14	11	7		225	
Bollister Castle SW	44	41	38	40	35	35	33	37	32	28	27	16	12	15	22	28	31	25	18	26	14	7			220	
Hadon Bridge SW	41	38	35	36	31	32	28	31	26	24	17	13	12	10	14	21	24	18	12	19	5				224	
Hexam S	41	30	36	35	30	33	28	29	24	23	17	13	15	11	11	18	10	14	8	15					223	
Morpeth S	32	32	29	25	22	28	18	16	11	15	14	15	23	14	5	3	12	12	16						227	
Shotley Bridge S	45	44	41	40	35	39	32	31	27	28	23	20	23	18	11	17	14	8							209	
Newcastle S	43	42	40	37	33	39	30	27	23	26	23	23	28	20	9	12	6								210	
Tynmouth Castle SE	43	43	40	37	33	40	29	25	22	27	25	25	31	23	12	11									214	
Bottle Castle S	32	32	30	26	22	29	18	15	11	16	16	18	25	16	7										226	
Ogle Castle S	35	34	32	30	25	30	21	20	16	18	15	14	20	12											220	
Woodburnes SW	31	29	25	26	21	23	18	22	17	14	7	3	9												232	
Faulton Hall SW	33	30	26	29	24	23	23	29	25	19	13	8													235	
Otterburne SW	28	30	23	24	18	23	17	21	17	12	5														24	
Harbottle Castle SW	24	22	18	19	14	16	12	17	12	7															217	
Ingram S	18	17	18	12	7	13	5	11	8																244	
Alnwick S	22	21	20	15	12	20	8	5																	240	
Dunstable Ca. SE	19	20	20	14	12	20	9																		242	
Chillingham S	14	14	12	8	4	12																			246	
Mark Castle SW	11	7	4	10	0																				258	
Horton Castle S	11	10	8	5																					252	
Kyley S	6	7	8																						257	
Tynmouth SW	8	4	26																							
Norham Castle SW	4																								257	

sends
VIII Members
to Parliament
has
11 Market Towns
and
46 Parishes
containing
1370000 Acres
22741 Houses
and about
136000 Inhabitants
in Compass
143 Miles Newcastle

BRITISH
Morpeth

Berwick

Berwick



Morpeth

143 Miles Newcastle



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